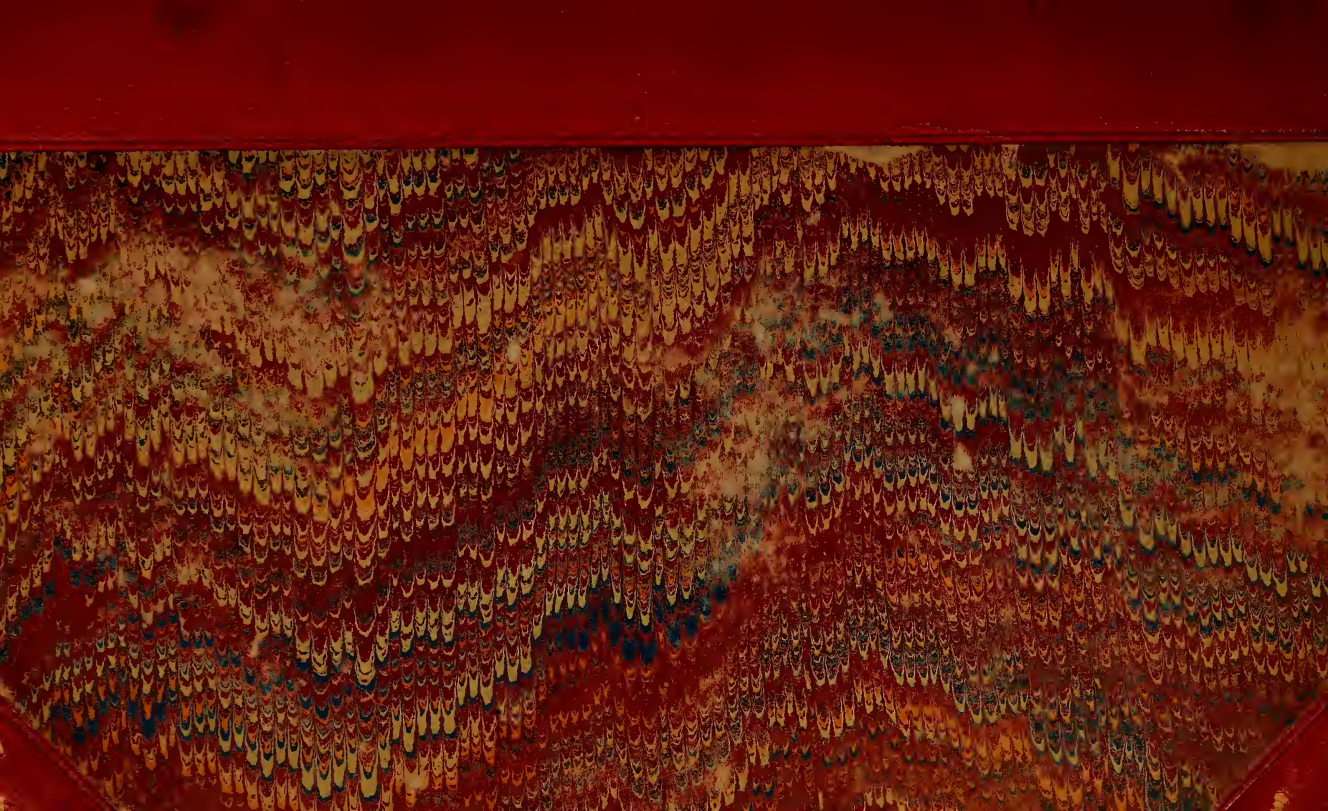

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNIVERSAL FORMULARY

BY

R. EGLESFELD GRIFFITH, M. D.

A

UNIVERSAL FORMULARY:

CONTAINING THE METHODS OF

PREPARING AND ADMINISTERING

OFFICINAL AND OTHER MEDICINES.

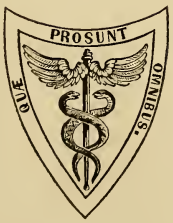
THE WHOLE ADAPTED TO

PHYSICIANS AND PHARMACEUTISTS.

BY

R. EGLESFELD GRIFFITH, M. D.

Selecta sunt quæ medicum nobilitant.—LINNÆUS



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TO

GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, ETC.

AND

FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, ETC.

AUTHORS OF

"THE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,"

THIS WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY THEIR FRIEND,

R. E. G.

PREFACE.

THE design of this work is to present a compendious collection of formulæ and pharmaceutic processes, with such additional information as may render it useful to the physician and apothecary; and the principal aim has been to select materials most generally applicable, and of practical utility. The sources from which they have been derived are very numerous, as will be seen by a reference to the various authorities cited.

The introduction contains tables and observations on the weights and measures employed for pharmaceutical purposes in the United States and in foreign countries, and an explanation or vocabulary of the principal abbreviations and Latin terms used by physicians in writing prescriptions, followed by observations on the management of the sick-room, with rules for the administration of the different classes of medicines.

The formulary is arranged alphabetically, according to the pharmaceutic names adopted in the United States Pharmacopœia; but in each formula, the English appellations for the articles composing it are used, and the quantities of these ingredients are expressed in words, and not in the usual pharmaceutic signs.

These innovations may, and probably will, be objected to by many; but we feel convinced that a change has become requisite, and that fewer mistakes would be committed by physicians in writing prescriptions, both in the names of the ingredients and in the quantities, were they given at length, and in common language, instead of in the abbreviated cabalistic terms now used. In France this change has been made, and it is full time that other countries should follow her example.

In this portion of the work, the compiler has derived much important assistance from several of his friends, and is under great obligation to Mr. Wm. Procter, Jr., for numerous formulæ and many useful suggestions. He, also, is much indebted to Dr. Robert Bridges for his attentive revision of the sheets, as well as for some important corrections.

The various tables which follow, it is hoped, will add to the value of the work. The observations and directions on officinal preparations are given in as concise a form as possible; and are, for the most part, condensed from the excellent edition of *Mohr and Redwood's Pharmacy*, as edited by Mr. Wm. Procter. To this is added a short view of the action of poisons, with the best means of obviating their effects.

To facilitate a reference to the contents of the work, copious indices have been added, not only of the formulæ, but of the diseases for which they have been advised.

Notwithstanding the care with which the sheets have been revised, a few typographical errors have escaped notice; but, so far as observed, they are of but little consequence. Should any important ones be noticed, or any articles of practical utility have been omitted, the author would be pleased to be informed of them, that they may be noticed in a new edition, should one be called for.

In the botanical portion, the author has been obliged to cite, in almost every instance, his "Medical Botany." This has arisen from the fact, that no other work of a general character on medicinal plants has been issued from the American press.

PHILADELPHIA,
March, 1850.

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INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE entering upon the main object of the work, some introductory observations are required, on the forms in which remedial substances are administered, the processes to be pursued in their preparation, and on the weights and measures employed in the proper apportionment of the ingredients, and in the regulation of the doses to be administered.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

These vary much in different countries, and even in the same country. Thus, in Great Britain and the United States, there are three standards of weight recognized and employed: the Avoirdupois, the Troy, and the Apothecaries.

WEIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

This is the common standard employed in the selling or buying of such articles as are measured by weight, and is also in use among apothecaries in this country, except in the compounding and dispensing of medicines.

							Equal to troy grains.
1 drachm	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.34375
16=	1 ounce	-	-	-	-	-	437.5
256=	16=	1 pound	-	-	-	-	7000.
3584=	224=	14=	1 stone	-	-	-	98000.
28672=	1792=	112=	8=	1 hundred weight	-		784000.
473440=	35840=	2240=	160=	20=	1 ton	-	15680000.

In weighing many articles, what is called the short ton, or 2000 pounds, is employed

TROY WEIGHT

Is used in the sale of gold, silver, platina, and precious stones.

1 grain
24= 1 pennyweight
480= 20= 1 ounce
5760=240=12=1 pound.

The following are the relative proportions between the troy and the avoirdupois:—

One pound troy is equivalent to 0.822857 pound avoirdupois, or 13 ounces, 2 drachms, 1 scruple, 9.5 grains.

One ounce troy is equivalent to 1 ounce, 1 drachm, 1 scruple, 6.225 grains avoirdupois.

One pound avoirdupois is equivalent to 1.21577 pound troy, or 1 pound, 2 ounces, 4 drachms, and 2 scruples.

One ounce avoirdupois is equivalent to 7 drachms, 17.5 grains troy.

144 pounds avoirdupois are equivalent to 175 pounds troy.

175 ounces troy are equivalent to 192 ounces avoirdupois.

The following table of equivalents in troy and avoirdupois weight, derived from Redwood's edition of Gray's Supplement to the Pharmacopœia, will be found useful in making these calculations.

EQUIVALENTS IN TROY AND AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Troy grains.	TROY.				AVOIRDUPOIS.		
	lbs.	oz.	drs.	grs.	lbs.	oz.	grs.
60			1				60
120			2				120
240			4				240
437.5			7	17.5		1	
480		1				1	42.5
875		1	6	35		2	
960		2				2	85
1312.5		2	5	52.5		3	
1440.		3				3	127.5
1750.		3	5	10		4	
1920.		4				4	170
2187.5		4	4	27.5		5	
2400		5				5	212.5
2625.0		5	3	45.		6	
2880.		6				6	255
3062.5		6	3	2.5		7	
3360		7				7	297.5
3500		7	2	20.		8	
3840		8				8	340
3937.5		8	1	37.5		9	
4320.		9				9	382.5
4375.		9	0	55.		10	
4800		10				10	425
4812.5		10		12.5		11	
5250		10	7	30.		12	
5280		11				12	30
5687.5		11	6	47.5		13	
5760.	1	12				13	72.5
6125.	1	0	6	5.		14	
6562.5	1	1	5	22.5		15	
7000	1	2	4	40.	1	16	
7680	1	4			1	1	242.5
9600	1	8			1	5	422.5
10500	1	9	7		1	8	
11520	2				1	10	145
14000	2	5	1	20	2		
17280	3				2	7	217.5
21000	3	7	6	0	3		
23040	4				3	4	290
28000	4	10	2	40	4		
28800	5				4	1	362.5
34560	6				4	14	435
35000	6	0	7	20	5		
40320	7				5	12	70
42000	7	3	4	0	6		
46080	8				6	9	142.5
49000	8	6	0	40	7		
51840	9				7	6	215
56000	9	8	5	20	8		
57600	10				8	3	287.5
63000	10	11	2	0	9		

Troy grains.	TROY.				AVOIRDUPOIS.		
	lbs.	oz.	drs.	grs.	lbs.	oz.	grs.
63360	11				9	0	360
69120	12				9	13	432.5
70000	12	1	6	40	10		
74880	13				10	11	67.5
77000	13	4	3	20	11		
80640	14				11	8	140
84000	14	7	0	0	12		
86400	15				12	5	212.5
91000	15	9	4	40	13		
92160	16				13	2	285
97920	17				13	15	357.5
98000	17	0	1	20	14		
103680	18				14	12	430
105000	18	2	6	0	15		
109440	19				15	10	65
112000	19	5	2	40	16		
115200	20				16	7	137.5
119000	20	7	7	20	17		
120960	21				17	4	210
126000	21	10	4	0	18		
126720	22				18	1	282.5
132480	23				18	14	355
133000	23	1	0	40	19		
138240	24				19	11	427.5
140000	24	3	5	20	20		
144000	25				20	9	62.5
147000	25	6	2	0	21		
149760	26				21	6	135
154000	26	8	6	40	22		
155520	27				22	3	207.5
161000	27	11	3	20	23		
161280	28				23	0	280
167040	29				23	13	352.5
168000	29	2	0	0	24		
172800	30				24	10	425
175000	30	4	4	40	25		
178560	31				25	8	59
182000	31	7	1	20	26		
184320	32				26	5	131.5
189000	32	9	6	0	27		
190080	33				27	2	204
195840	34				27	15	276.5
196000	34	0	2	40	28		
201600	35				28	12	149
203000	35	2	7	20	29		
207360	36				29	9	421.5
210000	36	5	4	0	30		
230400	40				32	14	275
280000	48	7	2	40	40		
288000	50				41	2	125
345600	60				49	5	412.5
350000	60	9	1	20	50		
403200	70				57	9	262.5
420000	72	11	0	0	60		

Troy grains.	TROY.				AVOIRDUPOIS.		
	lbs.	oz.	drs.	grs.	lbs.	oz.	grs.
460800	80				65	13	113
490000	85	0	6	40	70		
518400	90				74	0	400.5
560000	97	2	5	20	80		
576000	100				82	4	250.5
630000	109	4	4	0	90		
645120	112				92	2	245
700000	121	6	2	40	100		
784000	136	1	2	40	112		

When applied to the compounding or dispensing of medicines, this standard of weight is known as Apothecaries' weight, and differs from the last in the subdivision of the ounce.

Apothecaries' Weight.

1 grain
20 = 1 scruple
60 = 3 = 1 drachm
480 = 24 = 8 = 1 ounce
5760 = 288 = 96 = 12 = 1 pound.

To designate these divisions, the following marks are generally used in prescriptions: a grain, gr.; a scruple, ℈; a drachm, ʒ; an ounce, ℥; a pound, lb.

Foreign Weights.

France.—Anterior to the French Revolution of 1789, the scale of weight used was the *poids de marc*, the unit of which was the pound of Charlemagne, which was equivalent to 7561 troy grains, and was divided as follows:

Poids de Marc.

	Troy grains.	Grammes.
1 grain	= 0.8203	= 0.0531
24 = 1 scruple	= 19.687	= 1.274
72 = 3 = 1 gros	= 59.070	= 3.824
576 = 24 = 8 = 1 once	= 472.542	= 30.594
4608 = 192 = 64 = 8 = 1 marc	= 3780.500	= 244.750
6612 = 288 = 96 = 12 = 1 livre medicinal	= 5670.750	= 367.125
9216 = 384 = 128 = 16 = 1 livre marchand or poid de marc	= 7561.000	= 489.500

When the decimal system was introduced by the National Assembly, a new series of measures was adopted, termed the metrical, in which the *metre*, or the ten-millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth, is taken as the unit; this is divided into ten parts, each of which is called a *decimetre*, which in turn is divided into ten *centimetres*. A cubic decimetre is assumed as the unit of measures of capacity, and termed a *litre*. The unit of weight is called a *gramme*, and is a cubic centimetre of distilled water at 39.5 Fahr.

Metrical Weight.

	Troy grains.
1 milligramme	= .015444
10 = 1 centigramme	= .15444
100 = 10 = 1 decigramme	= 1.5444
1000 = 100 = 10 = 1 gramme	= 15.444
10000 = 1000 = 100 = 10 = 1 decagramme	= 154.44
100000 = 10000 = 1000 = 100 = 10 = 1 hectogramme	= 1544.4
1000000 = 100000 = 10000 = 1000 = 100 = 10 = 1 kilogram.	= 15444.

This system of weights, although adopted by the scientific men of France, was not favorably received by the people generally, who obstinately adhered to the old system of the *poids de marc;* and, although many stringent laws were passed, from time to time, to render the metrical system obligatory, the government in 1812 was forced to make an attempt to amalgamate the two systems, by altering the *livre*, and making it equal to half a kilogramme, assuming this as the unit, and calculating the other divisions from it, according to the old nomenclature. The following table shows the equivalent of the two scales and of avoirdupois:—

FRENCH WEIGHTS OF 1812.

French weights of 1812.		Metrical weight grammes.		English avoirdupois. lb.	oz.	dr.	grains.
1 livre	=	500	=	1	1	10	11.07
½ "	=	250	=		8	13	5.53
¼ "	=	125	=		4	6	16.18
2 once	=	62.5	=		2	3	8.9
1 "	=	31.25	=		1	1	17.71
½ "	=	15.625	=			8	22.52
2 gros	=	7.812	=			4	11.26
1 "	=	3.906	=			2	5.63
½ "	=	1.9021	=			1	2.81
1 grain	=	0.0542	=				0.90

The adoption of this system was not made obligatory upon the pharmaciens by law until the year 1827; and indeed it appears never to have been generally adopted, the greatest confusion having prevailed with regard to the weights and measures used in the preparation of medicine, as well as in commerce generally, up to the year 1840. In July, 1837, a law was passed which definitively abolished the use of all other weights and measures, excepting those of the metrical or decimal system, from and after August, 1840. The METRICAL WEIGHT, therefore, is now the only one permitted to be used throughout France.

The exact proportion of troy weight to the metrical standard has never been fully and exactly ascertained. In the table previously given, the kilogramme has been considered as equivalent to 15444 grains troy, which is the usual estimation of it. Francoeur, however, estimates the pound troy as equal to 392.9986 grammes; Matthieu, Legendre, and Duborg, as equal to 373.0956 grammes; Chelius and Houschild to 373.243 grammes. But the most correct estimation appears to be that of Lochman, who considers 9216 grains poid de marc as equivalent to 7555 grains troy; the pound troy as equal to 7026.320 grains marc; and the kilogramme as equal to 15434 grains troy. The subjoined tables are calculated on this estimation:—

VALUE OF TROY WEIGHT IN METRICAL WEIGHT.

One pound	-	-	-	= 373.202	grammes
One ounce	-	-	-	= 31.10017	"
One drachm	-	-	-	= 3.887521	"
One scruple	-	-	-	= 1.295840	"
One grain	-	-	-	= 0.06479201	"

VALUE OF TROY WEIGHT IN MARC WEIGHT.

One pound	= 12 ounces,	1 drachm,		42.33	grains
One ounce	= 1 ounce			9.53	"
One drachm	=	1	"	1.19	"
One scruple	=			24.40	"
One grain	=			1.2203	"

The other European States differ much in their medicinal weights from the troy standard; but it is superfluous to examine each in detail, the following synopsis and table being sufficient to show the variations.

1. The medicinal pound, except in Turkey, and by the old poids de marc, is in all of them divided into 12 ounces.

2. In all of them, the ounce is divided into 8 drachms, except in Naples, where it contains 10.

3. In all, the ounce is divided into 3 scruples.

4. But the value of the scruple differs. It is composed of 24 grains at Bologna, Coni, Lucca, Modena, Parma, Rome, and in Spain, France, Portugal, Tuscany, and Sardinia.

Of 20 grains in Great Britain, the United States, Austria, Bavaria, Holland, Poland, Prussia, and Sweden; at Lubeck, Naples, Nuremberg, and Venice.

5. Consequently, the pound consists of

5760 grains in the United States, Great Britain, Austria, Bavaria, Holland, Poland, Prussia, and Sweden; at Lubeck, Nuremberg, Naples, and Venice.

6400 grains in Turkey.

6912 grains in Spain, Portugal, Tuscany, Sardinia, Bologna, Lucca, Modena, Parma, Rome, and Coni.

7200 grains at Naples.

9216 grains in France by the poids de marc.

The subjoined table shows the differential values between the troy weight and the medicinal weights of the countries of Europe calculated in grains :—

COUNTRIES, &c.	Value of the pound, 5760 grains.	Value of the ounce, 480 grains.	Value of the drachm, 60 grains.	Value of the scruple, 20 grains.	Value of the grain.
Austria (1) . .	5118.09	426.51	53.31	17.77	0.89
Bavaria (2) . .	5971.23	497.60	62.20	20.73	1.04
Bologna . . .	7920.93	660.08	82.51	27.50	1.38
Coni	8392.40	699.37	87.42	29.14	1.46
Corte	7807.42	650.62	81.33	27.11	1.36
Holland (3) . .	5732.38	477.70	59.71	19.90	1.00
Lubeck . . .	5823.60	485.30	60.66	20.22	1.01
Lucca	7711.73	642.64	80.33	26.78	1.34
Modena . . .	7576.80	631.40	78.92	26.31	1.32
Monticelli (4) .	8334.64	694.55	86.82	28.94	1.45
Naples (5) . .	8377.11	698.09	87.26	29.09	1.46
Nuremberg (6) .	6007.22	500.60	62.58	20.86	1.04
Parma (7) . .	7864.55	655.38	81.92	27.31	1.37
Piacenza (8) . .	8124.20	677.02	84.63	28.21	1.41
Poland . . .	5996.04	499.67	62.46	20.82	1.04
Portugal . . .	7494.62	624.55	78.07	26.02	1.30
Prussia (9) . .	6128.12	510.68	63.83	21.28	1.06
Rome	7607.72	633.98	79.25	26.42	1.32
Spain	7475.46	622.96	77.87	25.96	1.30
Sweden . . .	6034.48	502.87	62.86	20.95	1.05
Turin	7770.71	647.56	80.94	26.98	1.35
Turkey . . .	7436.78	619 73	77.47	25.82	1.29
Tuscany . . .	7597.21	633.10	79.14	26.38	1.32
Venice . . .	7136.23	594.69	74.34	24.78	1.24

(1) This weight is used in Austria Proper, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Transylvania, Tyrol, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, with the exception of the city of Venice.

(2) This weight has been adopted in Greece.

(3) This weight is also used in Belgium.

(4) Monticelli, Castelvetro, and Polesine.

(5) Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

(6) This weight is no longer used in Nuremberg; this city, being now incorporated in the kingdom of Bavaria, has adopted the Bavarian standard. But the Nuremberg weight is still extensively used in Germany and other countries. In Germany, we find it in the duchies of Saxe-

The value of these various pounds in grammes is thus calculated by Jourdain :—

The pound of 5760 grains.

Venice	= 301.230	grammes	
Prussia	= 350.761	"	
Sweden	= 356.227	"	
Nuremberg	= 357.843	"	
Poland	= 358.510	"	
Bavaria	= 360.000	"	
Lubeck	= 369.126	"	
United States and Great Britain	= 373.202	"	
Holland	= 375.000	"	
Austria	= 420.009	"	

The pound of 6400 grains.

Turkey	= 321.317	"

The pound of 6912 grains.

Coni	= 307.370	"
Monticelli	= 307.370	"
Piacenza	= 317.577	grammes
Bologna	= 325.665	"
Soragna	= 325.800	"
Parma	= 328.000	"
Corte	= 330.400	"
Turin	= 331.961	"
Lucca	= 334.500	"
Rome	= 339.073	"
Tuscany	= 339.542	"
Modena	= 340.457	"
Portugal	= 344.190	"
Spain	= 345.072	"

The pound of 7200 grains.

Naples	= 320.230	"

The pound of 9216 grains.

France	= 489.503	"

Liquid Measures of the United States and Great Britain.

The liquid measures employed by the apothecaries in the United States and Ireland, are the wine gallon and its sub-divisions.

Altenburg, and of Anhalt Bernburg; grand duchy of Baden; city of Bremen; duchies of Brunswick, Saxe Meiningen, and Saxe Coburg Gotha; cities of Frankfort-on-the-Maine and Hamburg; kingdom of Hanover; electorate of Hesse, grand duchy of Hesse, landgraviate of Hesse Homburg; principality of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen; duchy of Nassau; grand duchy of Oldenburg; principalities of Reuss-Plauen and Reuss-Schleitz, of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, and Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen; duchy of Sleswick-Holstein; principality of Waldeck; grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar; and kingdom of Wirtemberg.

The Nuremberg standard is also adopted in Denmark, Norway, Finland, Russia, and Switzerland.

(7) Parma, Borgo San-Donnino, Pellegrino, San-Secondo, Fontanellato, and Bussetto.

(8) Piacenza, Fiorenzola, and Carpaneta.

(9) This standard has been adopted in the kingdom of Saxony, the principalities of Lippe-Detmold and Lippe-Schaumburg, and the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau. It differs so little from those of Anhalt-Coethen and the grand duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, that the standard of these three territories may be considered identical with that of Prussia.

This table needs hardly any explanation: it will enable the pharmaceutist—in all cases of foreign formulæ—to calculate the foreign weight in troy weight; thus, *e. g.*—one grain troy being equal to 0.89 grain of Austria—the value of one grain Austrian weight in troy weight may be readily ascertained by a simple rule of three example:—

0.89 : 1 : : 1

$1 \times 1 = \times 1 = 0.100$

0.89)0.100(1.1235

89

110
89

210
178

320
267

530
445

65

Wine Measure.

1 minim							
60 =	1 fluidrachm	-	-	-	=	0.2254	cubic inches.
480 =	8 = 1 fluidounce	-	-	-	=	1.8047	"
7680 =	128 = 16 = 1 pint	-	-	-	=	28.875	"
61440 =	1024 = 128 = 8	= 1 gallon	-		=	231	"

For a long time, the Royal Colleges of Physicians in England, Scotland, and Ireland declined to recognize the use of measures in preparing and dispensing medicines, on the ground that the varying densities of different fluids rendered it difficult to use one common measure for all without risk of serious errors. But as druggists and medical practitioners constantly employed measures, in defiance of the prohibition, and as the practice, besides being attended with great and obvious convenience, was found to be less fraught with danger than had been conceived, the London College in the first instance, and subsequently the other colleges also, recognized a system of measures of their own, founded on the standard measures of the country. The Colleges of London and Edinburgh, adopting the imperial pint of 1826 as the basis, divide it into twenty parts, called fluidounces; each of which corresponds exactly with an avoirdupois ounce of distilled water at 62° F. and 30° B., and therefore contains 437.5 grains troy. The fluidounce is subdivided into eight parts of 54.6875 grains, termed fluidrachms; and each of these consists of sixty parts, called minims, which therefore amount each in weight to 0.91146 troy grain of distilled water.

The last edition of the Dublin Pharmacopœia having been published immediately before the passing of the Act of 1826, the imperial standard measures could not be adopted in that work as the basis of apothecaries' measure. The College, however, recognized a system adopted in a previous edition of the London Pharmacopœia, and founded on the wine measure, in general use in Britain prior to the legislative alterations of 1826. According to this system, the old wine gallon of 231 cubic inches, or 58317.8 troy grains of distilled water at 62° F. and 30° B., is divided into eight "pounds by measure" or old wine pints, each containing 7289.725 grains of water. The pint is subdivided into sixteen "ounces by measure," containing each 455.6075 grains; the ounce is divided into eight "drachms by measure" of 56.95 grains each; and the drachm is divided into three "scruples by measure," each of which contains nineteen grains troy, and consists of twenty "grains by measure." Care must be taken, therefore, not to confound the Dublin apothecaries' measure with that more recently adopted by the two British Colleges.

Imperial Measure.

						Grains troy.	
1 minim					=	0.91	
60 =	1 fluidrachm				=	54.7	
480 =	8 "	1 fluidounce			=	437.5 =	1 oz.
9600 =	160 " = 20 "	=1 pint			=	8750 =	1.25 lb.
76800 =	1280 " =160 "	=8 "	=1 gallon		=	70000 =	10 lbs.

Value of Wine or Apothecaries' Measure in Imperial Measure.

Wine Measure.		Apothecaries' Measure.			
		Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
1 gallon	=	6	13	2	23
1 pint	=		16	5	18
1 fluidounce	=		1	0	20
1 fluidrachm	=			1	2½

Value of Imperial Measure in Wine or Apothecaries' Measure.

	Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
1 gallon	1	1	9	5	8
1 pint		1	3	1	58
1 fluidounce				7	41
1 fluidrachm					58

Besides these regular and authorized measures, there are others constantly used in the preparation and administration of medicines, which require notice. These, which have been adopted for convenience, are far from being uniform, but may be used without danger for ordinary purposes. Drs. Wood and Bache estimate the

Teacup	as containing about	four fluidounces.
Wineglass	" "	two fluidounces.
Tablespoon	" "	a half a fluidounce.
Teaspoon	" "	a fluidrachm.

Dr. Christison gives a somewhat different calculation; he considers

A Tumbler	to contain	eight fluidounces.
Breakfast cup	"	do do
Teacup	"	five fluidounces.
Wineglass	"	two fluidounces.
Tablespoon	"	half a fluidounce.
Dessertspoon	"	two fluidrachms.
Teaspoon	"	one fluidrachm.

In both these estimates, the teaspoon is rated too low; they apply very well to the teaspoonful formerly used, but not to the much larger kind now in general use, which approaches the dessertspoon in capacity. Quart and pint bottles are also sometimes employed as measures of capacity for medical purposes; but they are very fallacious guides of quantity, as the so called quart bottle never holds a quart, nor the misnamed pint bottle a pint. The first seldom holds more than twenty-six to twenty-seven fluidounces, and the latter from thirteen to fourteen.

It is still more common to estimate small quantities or doses of medicine by drops, as representing, and equivalent to, minims. This is so convenient, that it is not likely to be abandoned, though nothing can be more erroneous, as the size of the drop of the same fluid varies much with the form of the mouth of the bottle, its size, the mode in which the operation is performed, and still more from the nature of the fluid thus attempted to be measured. Numerous experiments have been made on the subject, but can only be considered as approximate estimates, though sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

Mr. Alsop, of London, some years since, published the result of some experiments made by him, which show the great variation to which this mode of measuring is liable. The following proves that the number of drops required to measure a fluidrachm are widely different when dropped from a large or a small bottle.

One fluidrachm.	Large bottle.	Small bottle.
Diluted sulphuric acid	24 drops	84 drops
Scheele's hydrocyanic acid	35 "	60 "
Distilled water	31 "	54 "
Solution of ammonia	40 "	48 "
Tincture of opium	84 "	135 "
Rectified spirit	100 "	130 "
Tincture of muriate of iron	100 "	150 "

Mr. Durand, of Philadelphia, in an able paper on the subject (*Journ. Phila. Col. of Pharm.*, vol. i. p. 165), says, "The bulk of drops depends not only on the density of the liquids which furnish them, and the cohesion of the constituent particles of that liquid, but also on the shape of the mouth of the vessel from which they are poured. An open vessel with a beak, such as the common graduated measure, affords a larger drop than a bottle with the stopper half drawn out; a mode commonly practiced. That furnished by the dropping tube is still smaller, and is ever liable to vary with the greater or lesser diameter of its extremity. Besides, in every instance, the first drops poured from any vessel are always smaller than those subsequently obtained."

He goes on to say that the following may be considered as established:—

1. That liquids which contain a small proportion of water afford a small drop; while, on the contrary, liquids containing a large quantity of water furnish a large

drop. For instance, concentrated acids, ethers, rectified alcohol, fixed and essential oils, &c., which contain a very small proportion of water, yield a smaller drop than diluted acids, weak alcohol, wine, &c.

2. That, among liquids containing a large proportion of water, those which are not charged with remedial substances give a larger and heavier drop than those same liquids containing extraneous bodies in solution. Thus, weak alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water furnish a larger and heavier drop than the tinctures prepared from them.

The following table illustrates his remarks:—

TABLE

Showing the Differences between Minims, Drops, and Grains of various Medicinal Liquid Preparations of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, &c.

PREPARATIONS.	No. of drops in 20 minims.	No. of min. in 20 drops.	No. of drops in 20 grains.	No. of grains in 20 drops.
Sulphuric acid	30	13.3	25	16
Sulphuric ether	50	8	60	6
Rectified alcohol	46	8.6	57	7.1
Nitric acid	28	14.2	22.2	18
Acetic acid (crystallizable)	40	10	40	10
Muriatic acid	18	22.2	18.1	22
Oil of wormseed (chenopod, anthelminticum)	40	10	50	8
of peppermint, aniseed, sweet almond, olive, palma christi	40	10	43.5	9
of cloves	40	10	36	11
of cinnamon	40	10	32	12.5
Copaiba	40	10	40	10
Diluted alcohol	40	10	42	9.5
Tincture of hydriodate of potassa, cantharides, kino, digitalis, assafetida, sulphuric acid, colchicum, opium, valerian, guaiacum	40	10	43	9.3
of valerian, guaiacum (volatile)	40	10	50	8
of muriate of iron	44	9.1	50	8
Wine, Teneriffe	26	15.3	25	16
antimonial	24	16.6	26	15.3
of opium (Sydenham's laudanum)	26	15.3	29	13.7
of colchicum root and seeds	25	16	29	13.7
Vinegar, distilled	19	21	20	20
of opium (black drop) / of colchicum / of squill	26	15.3	25	16
Water, distilled	15	26.6	17.5	24.5
solution of hydrocyanic acid	15	26.6	17.5	24.5
sulphuric acid (1 to 7)	17	23.5	17	23.5
nitric " "	17	23.5	17	23.5
ammonia (strong)	18	22.2	18.5	22
" (weak)	15	26.6	20	20
hydriodate of potassa	18	22.2	20	20
arsenite of potassa	19	21	20	20

The only mode to obviate these discrepancies is for the physician to order the administration of small quantities of fluid medicines in minims, and not in drops, which would induce the use of a minim measure in every sick room.

French Measures of Capacity.

1 millilitre								=	16.2318 minims.
10 =	1 centilitre							=	2.7053 fl. dr.
100 =	10 =	1 decilitre						=	3.3816 fl. ounces
1000 =	100 =	10 =	1 litre					=	2.1135 pints.
10000 =	1000 =	100 =	10 =	1 decalitre				=	2.6419 gallons.
100000 =	10000 =	1000 =	100 =	10 =	1 hectolitre			=	26.4190 "
1000000 =	100000 =	10000 =	1000 =	100 =	10 =	1 kilolitre		=	264.1900 "

Litres.		Eng. cubic inches.		Imperial pints.		Wine pints.		Troy ounces of water.
1	=	61.028	=	1.7608	=	2.1135	=	31.104
2	=	122.056	=	3.5216	=	4.2270	=	62.208
3	=	183.084	=	5.2822	=	6.3405	=	96.312
4	=	244.112	=	7.0430	=	8.4541	=	128.416
5	=	305.140	=	8.8038	=	10.5476	=	160.520
6	=	366.168	=	10.5646	=	12.6811	=	192.624
7	=	427.196	=	12.3253	=	14.7947	=	224.728
8	=	488.224	=	14.0861	=	16.9082	=	256.832
9	=	549.252	=	15.8469	=	19.0217	=	288.936

The former measure in use before the introduction of the metrical system was the *pint*, and its subdivisions; and it still continues to be employed in some parts. It agrees with the metrical measure as follows:—

1 demi-poisson	=	62.50 grammes	=	0 litre	0 decilitre	1 centilitre.
1 poisson	=	125	=	0 "	1 "	2 "
1 demi-setier	=	250	=	0 "	2 "	5 "
1 chopine	=	500	=	0 "	5 "	0 "
1 pinte	=	1000	=	1 "	0 "	0 "

The subjoined is a list of the principal liquid measures of Europe, with their corresponding value in the metrical measure of France:—

Austria.—The fundamental unity is the *mass* or *kanne* = 71.3343 Par. cubic inches, or 1.415015 litre. The mass is divided into 3 seidel, and 40 mass make one eimer.

Baden.—The fundamental unity is the *mass* = 1.5 decimetre cubic, and accordingly equivalent to 1.5 litre.

Bavaria.—The fundamental unity is the mass = 43 decimal cubic inches of Bavaria, or 1.06921728 litre. The mass is divided into 4 *schoppen*.

Denmark.—The fundamental unity is the *pott* ($\frac{1}{32}$d part of a cubic foot Danish), equivalent to 0.96529 litre. The pott is divided into four *pegel*, and 2 potts make a kanne.

Grand Duchy of Hesse.—The fundamental unity is the *mass*, which corresponds exactly to 2 litres. The mass is divided into 4 *schoppen*.

Naples.—The unity is the *barile*, equivalent to 43.6216 litres.

Portugal.—The unity is the *almude*, equivalent to 16.451 litres.

Prussia.—The unity is the *quart*. This measure has a capacity of 64 cubic inches of distilled water, at 61.25 Fahr. and 27° 10′ barom., = 57.724 cubic inches of Paris, or 1.145 litre.

Rome.—The unity is the *barile*, equivalent to 58.3416 litres.

Russia.—The unity is the *wedro*, which contains 750 cubic inches of distilled water at 50° Fahr. and 30° barom., = 30 pounds Russian. The wedro is equivalent to 12.28963047 litres, and one litre is accordingly equivalent to 0.081369410776019 wedro. The wedro is divided into 10 *stof*, and the stof into 10 *tschark*.

Spain.—The unity is the *arroba*, equivalent to 16.073 litres.

Sweden.—The fundamental unity is the *kanna*, which contains 100 cubic decimal inches of pure water at 62° Fahr., *in vacuo*, equivalent to 6.151951 pounds Swedish. One pound Swedish of pure water at 62° Fahr. *in vacuo*, is equal to 0.4250104 litre;

the *kanna* is consequently equivalent to 2.6146431552904 litres, or, calculated upon the maximum density of water, 2.617341607126 litres, or, in shorter terms, 2.62 litres. The kanna is divided into 2 *stop*, the stop into 4 *quarter*, and the quarter into 4 *jungfrus*.

TURIN.—The unity is the *brenta*, divided into 36 pints, and equivalent to 49.28468 litres.

TUSCANY.—The unity is the *barile*, equivalent to 45.584 litres.

WIRTEMBERG.—The unity is the *mass*, which contains 78.125 cubic inches (Wirtemberg measure), and is equivalent to 1.83705 litre. The mass is divided into four *schoppen*.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

The following remarks on Specific Gravity have been taken from Redwood's edition to Gray's Supplement, and comprise in a condensed form much useful information.

The determination of the specific gravity of a body consists in estimating the weight of a given volume of it, as compared with an equal volume of some other body. The bodies usually taken as the standard of comparison are *pure water* for solids and liquids, and *atmospheric* air for gases.

The *specific gravity of a solid* is determined by first weighing it in the ordinary manner with an accurate balance suspended in the air; then attaching a horse-hair, or fine silken thread to the solid body, immersing it in pure distilled water, and weighing it while thus immersed. The weight of the body in air, divided by the difference between its weight in air and its weight in water, will be its specific gravity. Thus a piece of lead is found to weigh 398 grains in air. When immersed in water, its weight is 362.4 grains; and the difference between these two weights, namely, 35.6, is the weight of the volume of water displaced by the lead, or of a volume of water equal to that of the lead. The volume of water being taken as unity, the specific gravity of the lead is found by the following rule of three sum:—

35.6 : 1 : : 398 : 11.176, the specific gravity of the lead.

In taking the specific gravity of *a solid substance lighter than water*, some modification of the process is required: but we have, nevertheless, the same preliminary points to determine; first, the weight of the substance in air; and secondly, the weight of an equal volume of water. This may be illustrated by taking the specific gravity of a piece of wax. The weight of the wax in air is 105.4 grains. On immersing the wax in water, two pressures are exerted—a pressure downwards, equal to the gravity or weight of the wax, and a pressure upwards, equal to the weight of the volume of water displaced by the wax; but the specific gravity of water being greater than that of wax, the upward pressure preponderates, and the wax rises to the surface. Thus, we find that a volume of water equal to that of the wax weighs as much as the wax, and something more. We must ascertain how much more; and this is done in the following manner: Some body heavier than water, and the weight of which in water is known, is attached to the wax, and the two bodies are weighed in water together. A piece of lead may be used for this purpose. The lead, alone, weighs 378 grains in water; with the wax attached to it, the weight in water is 372.4 grains, making a difference of 5.6 grains; and this 5.6 grains is equal to the excess of the upward over the downward pressure on the wax, when immersed in water. Thus, a volume of water equal to that of the wax weighs 5.6 grains more than the wax, or 105.4+5.6=111 grains.

Then, 111 : 1 : : 105.5 : 0.949, the specific gravity of the wax.

It sometimes happens that the solid substance, the specific gravity of which is to be determined, is *in powder*, or *in several small particles*. In such cases, it is found convenient to proceed as in the following method of taking the specific gravity of calomel:—

100 grains of calomel are introduced into a specific gravity bottle, which holds 1000 grains of distilled water; the bottle is filled up with water, and the weight of the contents is found to be 1083.7 grains; deducting the weight of the calomel (100 grains) from this, the remainder (983.7 grains) will be the weight of the water in the

bottle, and the difference (16.3 grains) between this and 1000 grains, the weight of the whole contents of the bottle when filled with distilled water, is the weight of a volume of water equal to the volume of the calomel.

Then, 16.3 : 1 : : 100 : 6.03, the specific gravity of the calomel.

In taking the *specific gravity of substances soluble in water*, other modifications of the process are required. Sometimes the substance may be covered with a thin coating of varnish, so as to protect it from the action of the water. This method answers very well for blue pill, which may be brushed over with a strong tincture of mastic, and then proceeded with as in the case of the lead. In other instances, however, it is necessary to pursue a different course. Thus, any powder that is soluble in water must have its specific gravity taken, in the first instance, with reference to some liquid in which it is not soluble. Spirit of wine, oil of turpentine, or olive oil, may be used in such cases. The process may be illustrated by describing the method of taking the specific gravity of guano in oil of turpentine.

In the first place, the specific gravity of the oil of turpentine is ascertained to be 0.874. Then 100 grains of guano are introduced into a specific gravity bottle, as in the case of the calomel; and the bottle being filled up with oil of turpentine, the weight of the contents is found to be 922.7 grains, from which, deducting 100 grains, the remainder (842.7 grains) will represent the oil not displaced by the guano; and this, deducted from 874 grains, the quantity of oil the bottle is capable of holding, leaves 51.3 grains as the weight of a volume of oil of turpentine equal to that of the guano. Now, 874 : 51.3 : : 1000 : 58.7, the weight of a volume of water equal to that of the guano.

Then, 58.7 : 1 : : 100 : 1.7, the specific gravity of the guano.

The methods by which the *specific gravities of liquids* are usually determined may be divided into two classes:—

1st. Those which consist in filling any suitable vessel with the liquid to be estimated, ascertaining the weight of the contents, and dividing this by the weight of the same volume of water.

2d. Those which consist in displacing a portion of the liquid by some solid body floating in it, and estimating the specific gravity according to the weight and volume of the substance immersed, as compared with its immersion in water.

In the first case, the instruments employed are a specific gravity bottle and an ordinary balance.

In the second case, the instruments used may be comprehended under the general terms of *hydrometers* or *aræometers*. These, however, are distinguished from each other, for there are many varieties of them, by different names, according to the particular purpose for which they are respectively intended, or from some peculiarity in their construction.

The *specific gravity bottle* affords the most accurate means of determining the comparative densities of liquids. It consists, usually, of a globular bottle with a flat bottom and a slender neck, which holds exactly 1000 grains of distilled water at a certain fixed temperature. It is very easy at any time to test the accuracy of one of these bottles by a single experiment; and, having ascertained that the bottle is correctly adjusted with regard to distilled water, the indications afforded with any other liquid will be equally trustworthy. The weight in grains of the quantity of any liquid filling such bottle will indicate its specific gravity.

Hydrometers, or *aræometers*, are floating instruments, and their application for the purpose of determining the specific gravities of liquids depends upon the fact that a body immersed in any liquid sustains a pressure from below upwards equal to the weight of the volume of the liquid displaced by such body.

The use of hydrometers for determining the specific gravities of liquids has been traced back to a period about 300 years before Christ; an instrument of this kind being described as the invention of Archimedes, the Sicilian mathematician. It subsequently fell into disuse, but was again brought into notice by Basil Valentine.

There are two kinds of hydrometers, which may be taken as the types of all the different varieties in regard to construction:—

1st. Those which are always immersed in the liquids to be tried, to the same

depth, and to which weights are added to adjust the instrument to the density of any particular liquid. Of this description are Fahrenheit's, Nicholson's, and Guyton de Morveau's hydrometers.

2d. Those which are always used with the same weight, but which sink into the liquids to be tried to different depths, according to the densities of the liquids. These usually have graduated scales attached to their stems. Of this description are the common glass hydrometers, generally including those of Baumé, Cartier, Gay Lussac, Twaddle, Zanetti, &c., and the specific gravity beads.

Sikes's and Dicas's hydrometers combine the principles of both types, having movable weights and graduated scales.

Hydrometers may also be divided into two classes, as follows:—

First. Those having a general application, for determining the comparative densities of any liquids.

Second. Those intended for special application; as for estimating the comparative strengths of spirits, or the comparative densities of syrups, oils, &c.

Fahrenheit's, Nicholson's, Guyton de Morveau's, and the common glass hydrometers, including Baumé's, Cartier's, Zanetti's, and the specific gravity beads, belong to the first class.

Gay Lussac's, Sikes's, and Dicas's hydrometers, the saccharometer, urinometer, and elaëometer, belong to the second class.

Fahrenheit's hydrometer consists of two glass bulbs blown in a glass tube, like a common hydrometer, excepting that the upper bulb is larger, and the stem, which is small, is terminated at the top in a cup or funnel. It has a mark on the middle of the stem, indicating the point at which the instrument is to be made to float, by means of weights put into the cup.

Nicholson's hydrometer is a modification of Fahrenheit's. It is made of brass, and consists of a hollow globe, to which is fixed a slender stem surmounted by a cup; on the opposite side of the globe is another cup fixed in a kind of stirrup, and loaded, so that this may always form the lowest point of the instrument when immersed in any liquid. There is a mark on the middle of the upper stem, indicating the point at which the instrument is to be made to float. A certain weight is introduced into the cup, to cause the instrument to sink to the proper mark in distilled water. On immersing the hydrometer into any other liquid, more or less weight will have to be put into the cup, according as such liquid is more or less dense than water. Thus the relative densities of liquids are determined.

This instrument is also applicable for taking the specific gravities of solids. If the solid substance be put into the cup as part of the weight required to sink the hydrometer in distilled water, the weight of the substance in air is ascertained; and if it be then put into the lower cup, immersed in the water, and the instrument again adjusted, its weight in water is ascertained; and from these its specific gravity is calculated.

Guyton de Morveau's hydrometer is similar to Fahrenheit's.

Baumé's hydrometers are used extensively in this country, as well as in France, and are applicable for all kinds of liquids. There are two distinct instruments: one for liquids lighter than water, and the other for liquids heavier than water. The latter is, for distinction, called the *acidometer* or *saccharometer* (*pèse-acide* or *pèse-sirop*); the former, the *spirit hydrometer* (*pèse-esprit*).

Baumé's acidometer is made in the form of the common hydrometers. It consists of a glass tube terminated at the lower end by two bulbs, the lowest bulb being much smaller than the other, and intended to contain the ballast with which the instrument is loaded. The scale is marked on a slip of paper, or of ivory, fixed in the tube, and is adjusted in the following manner: The top of the tube being open, the slip of paper on which the scale is to be marked is put into the stem, and the instrument is then immersed in pure distilled water; quicksilver is now dropped into the lower ball until the instrument sinks so low in the water that only the top of the stem remains above the surface, and a mark is made on the glass denoting exactly the point to which it sinks. The instrument is now taken out of the pure water and put into a solution of fifteen parts of common salt in eighty-five parts of distilled

water, this solution being at the same temperature as the water in which the instrument was previously immersed; the point to which it sinks in this solution is to be marked on the stem as before, and the distance between the two marks being taken with a pair of compasses, and transferred to the slip of paper, the first is made the zero or 0, and the other the 15th degree of the scale. This distance being divided into fifteen equal parts or divisions, each division is called a degree, and the scale is completed by adding as many more degrees as the length of the stem will admit of. This being done, the slip of paper is again introduced into its place, and so fixed that the zero (0) of the scale shall be exactly opposite the first mark made on the glass. The end of the stem is now sealed with the flame of a blowpipe.

Baumé's spirit hydrometer is similar in form to the acidometer; but the weight of the instrument, and the scale, are different. In this case, the hydrometer is first immersed, as before, in pure distilled water; but it is made to float, so that the greater part of the stem shall be above the surface of the water. This point is marked, and the instrument is then transferred to a solution of ten parts of common salt in ninety parts of water, when another mark is made. The distance between these marks is made ten degrees of the scale, which are divided with the compasses, and marked on the slip of paper, as in the other case, the floating point in the solution of salt being made the zero, and the degrees carried upwards from this point.

The temperature at which these instruments were originally adjusted by Baumé, was 10° Reaumur, or 12.5 Centigrade; but those made in England are usually adjusted at 60° Fahrenheit. It is sometimes important to be aware of this difference.

Cartier's hydrometer is much used in France. It is only applicable for liquids lighter than water. This instrument is a modification of Baumé's spirit hydrometer, the form of the instrument being the same, and the same point being taken as the zero of the scale; but the space which, in Baumé's scale, is divided into 32°, is in Cartier's divided into 30°.

It is becoming the common practice in this country to have the scales of hydrometers marked with the specific gravities intended to be indicated, and this is by far the most convenient kind of hydrometer for general use.

Twaddle's hydrometers are much used in Scotland, and occasionally in England. They are made of glass like the common hydrometers, and are sold in sets of six. Each degree on the scale is equal to 0.005 of specific gravity, so that the specific gravity of a liquid is found, with these hydrometers, by multiplying the number of degrees indicated by 5, and adding 1000. Thus, 10° by Twaddle's hydrometer, $\times 5 + 1000 = 1.050$ specific gravity.

Zanetti's hydrometers, which are made at Manchester, are also sold in sets of six. With these the specific gravity is got by adding a cipher to the number of degrees indicated.

Specific gravity beads, sometimes called *Lovi's beads*, are hollow sealed globes of glass, about the size of small pistol-bullets. Each bead is a small hydrometer, intended to indicate one fixed density, by its remaining half way between the top and bottom of the liquid into which it is introduced. These beads are sold in sets, each one being marked with the specific gravity it is to indicate at a certain fixed temperature. They are very useful in making mixtures of any required densities, as, for instance, in making test acids.

Gay Lussac's alcolometre is frequently employed in France; it is adapted only for estimating the strength of spirits. The instrument is made like a common glass hydrometer, the scale of which is divided into 100 parts or degrees. The lowest division marked 0, at the bottom of the scale, denotes the specific gravity of pure water at a temperature of 15° cent., and the highest division, at the top of the scale, the specific gravity of absolute alcohol at the same temperature. The intermediate degrees indicate the number of volumes of absolute alcohol in 100 volumes of the spirit tried. The instrument is accompanied by a table for correcting the numbers marked on the scale, when it is used at any other temperature than that of 15° cent.

Sikes's hydrometer is used exclusively in the collection of the spirit revenue. It consists of a spherical ball or float, and an upper and a lower stem made of brass; the upper stem has ten principal divisions, numbered 1, 2, 3, &c., which are each subdi-

vided into five parts; the lower stem is made conical, and has a pear-shaped loaded bulb at its lower extremity. There are nine movable weights, having the form of circular discs, and numbered 10, 20, 30, and so on to 90. Each of the circular weights is cut into its centre, so that it can be placed on the inferior conical stem, and slid down to the bulb; but, in consequence of the enlargement of the cone, they cannot slip off at the bottom, but must be drawn up to the thin part for this purpose. The instrument is adjusted to strong spirit, specific gravity .825, at 60° Fahr., this being reckoned as standard alcohol. In this spirit, the instrument floats at the first division, 0, or zero, without a weight. In weaker spirit, having a greater density, the hydrometer will not sink so low; and, if the density be much greater, it will be necessary to add one of the weights to cause the entire immersion of the bulb of the instrument. Each weight represents as many principal divisions of the stem as its number indicates: thus, the heaviest weight, marked 90, is equivalent to 90 divisions of the stem, and the instrument with this weight added floats at 0 in distilled water. As each principal division on the stem is divided into five, the instrument has a range of 500 degrees between *standard alcohol*, specific gravity .825, and water. In using this instrument, it is immersed in the spirit, and pressed down by the hand to 0, till the whole divided part of the stem be wet. The force of the hand required to sink it will be a guide in selecting the proper weight. Having taken one of the circular weights, which is necessary for this purpose, it is slipped on the conical stem. The instrument is again immersed, and pressed down as before to 0, and is then allowed to rise and settle at any point of the scale. The eye is then brought to the level of the surface of the spirit, and the part of the stem cut by the surface, *as seen from below*, is marked. The number thus indicated by the stem is added to the number of the weight employed, and with this sum at the side, and the temperature of the spirits at the top, the strength *per cent.* is found in a table which accompanies the hydrometer. The strength is expressed in numbers denoting the excess or deficiency *per cent.* of proof spirit in any sample; and the number itself, having its decimal point removed two places to the left, becomes a factor, whereby the gauged contents of a cask or vessel of such spirit being multiplied, and the product being added to the gauged contents if over proof, or deducted from it if under proof, the result will be the actual quantity of proof spirit contained in such cask or vessel.

Dicas's hydrometer is similar in construction to Sikes's; and it is used in a similar manner, with the same result, indicating the relation of the spirit tried to standard proof spirit.

It is the practice in commerce to designate the strength of spirit as so many degrees above or below proof, the government having fixed upon what is called *proof spirit* as the standard in comparison with which the strength of all spirit shall be estimated. The term *proof* is said to have been derived from the ancient practice of trying the strength of spirit by pouring it over gunpowder in a cup, and then setting fire to the spirit; if, when the spirit had burned away, the gunpowder exploded, the spirit was said to be *over proof:* if, on the other hand, the gunpowder failed to ignite, in consequence of the water left from the spirit, it was said to be *under proof.* The weakest spirit capable of firing gunpowder in this way was called *proof spirit:* but it requires a spirit nearly of the strength of what is now called rectified spirit to stand this test. The *standard proof spirit* of the excise is defined by law (56 Geo. III. cap. 140) to be "*that which, at a temperature of* 51° *by Fahrenheit's thermometer, weighs exactly twelve-thirteenth parts of an equal measure of distilled water.*" This will have a specific gravity of .923 at 51° Fahr., or about .920 at 60° Fahr. The *standard alcohol* of the excise is spirit, the specific gravity of which is .825 at 60° Fahr. By "spirit 60 degrees over proof," is understood a spirit, 100 measures of which, added to 60 measures of water, will form *standard proof spirit*, sp. gr. 920. By "spirit 10 degrees under proof," is understood a spirit, 100 measures of which, mixed with 10 measures of standard alcohol, sp. gr. .825, will form *standard proof spirit.*

Saccharometers, which are hydrometers intended for determining the density of syrups, are usually made and graduated in the same manner as Baumé's acidometers, and differ only from these in being made smaller; but the scale is sometimes graduated to indicate the proportion of sugar in the solution.

The *urinometer* is a small hydrometer, originally suggested by Dr. Prout, for estimating the density of urine. The scale is divided into 60 degrees, the zero being the point at which it floats in distilled water. The numbers on the scale, added to 1000, the assumed sp. gr. of water, give the specific gravities at the respective points; thus, supposing the number cut by the surface of the liquid to be 30, this indicates a sp. gr. 1030. The letters H. S., on the back of the scale, signify *healthy standard*, which ranges from 10° to 20° of the scale.

The *elaëometer* is a very delicate glass hydrometer, intended for testing the purity of olive oil or oil of almonds, by determining their densities. The 0 or zero of the scale is the point at which the instrument floats in *oil of poppy seeds*. The point at which it floats in *pure olive oil* is made the 50th degree, and the space between these two points is divided into 50 equal parts, and numbered accordingly. It floats at 38 or 38½° in *pure oil of almonds*.

The following tables have been drawn up for the purpose of showing the relations between the indications afforded by some of the foregoing instruments.

Relation between Specific Gravities, and Degrees of Baumé's Hydrometer for Liquids heavier than Water.

Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.
1.000	0	1.116	15	1.264	30	1.454	45	1.714	60
1.007	1	1.125	16	1.275	31	1.470	46	1.736	61
1.014	2	1.134	17	1.286	32	1.485	47	1.758	62
1.022	3	1.143	18	1.298	33	1.501	48	1.779	63
1.029	4	1.152	19	1.309	34	1.526	49	1.801	64
1.036	5	1.161	20	1.321	35	1.532	50	1.823	65
1.044	6	1.171	21	1.334	36	1.549	51	1.847	66
1.052	7	1.180	22	1.346	37	1.566	52	1.872	67
1.060	8	1.190	23	1.359	38	1.583	53	1.897	68
1.067	9	1.199	24	1.372	39	1.601	54	1.921	69
1.075	10	1.210	25	1.384	40	1.618	55	1.946	70
1.083	11	1.221	26	1.398	41	1.637	56	1.974	71
1.091	12	1.231	27	1.412	42	1.656	57	2.002	72
1.100	13	1.242	28	1.426	43	1.676	58	2.031	73
1.108	14	1.252	29	1.440	44	1.695	59	2.059	74
								2.087	75

Relation between Specific Gravities, and Degrees of Baumé's Hydrometer for Liquids lighter than Water.

Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.	Sp. gr.	Baumé.
1000	10	0.936	20	0.880	30	0.830	40	0.785	50
0.993	11	0.930	21	0.874	31	0.825	41	0.781	51
0.986	12	0.924	22	0.869	32	0.820	42	0.777	52
0.980	13	0.918	23	0.864	33	0.816	43	0.773	53
0·973	14	0.913	24	0.859	34	0.811	44	0.768	54
0.967	15	0.907	25	0.854	35	0.807	45	0.764	55
0.960	16	0.901	26	0.849	36	0.802	46	0.760	56
0.954	17	0.896	27	0.844	37	0.798	47	0.757	57
0.948	18	0.890	28	0.839	38	0.794	48	0.753	58
0.942	19	0.885	29	0.834	39	0.789	49	0.749	59
								0.745	60

TEMPERATURES TO BE OBSERVED IN CERTAIN PHARMACEUTICAL OPERATIONS.

In the fermentation of saccharine solutions, the highest temperature should not exceed 86° (Thomson).

The lowest temperature at which they will ferment is 38° (Thomson).

The process of acetous fermentation is best conducted at a temperature of about 86°.

The temperature requisite to coagulate albumen varies with the state of dilution. If the quantity of albumen be so great that the liquid has a slimy aspect, a heat of 145° or 150° suffices, but in a very dilute condition boiling is required (Fownes).

In the London and U. S. Pharmacopœias:

When a boiling heat is directed, a temperature is meant of 212° Fahr.

When a gentle heat is directed, a temperature is meant of from 90° to 100°.

The specific gravities of substances ordered in the London Pharmacopœia are to be taken at a temperature of 62°.

A water bath is that by which any substance contained in a proper vessel is exposed either to hot water, or the vapor of boiling water. A sand bath is made of sand, to be gradually heated, in which anything is placed contained in a proper vessel.

Syrups are to be kept in a place where the temperature never exceeds 55°.

Vegetables, shortly after they have been gathered, those excepted which ought to be fresh, are to be lightly strewed, and dried as quickly as possible with a gentle heat (90° to 100°). They are to be kept afterwards in proper vessels, excluded from the access of light and moisture.

In the Dublin Pharmacopœia:

By the term superior heat is meant some degree between 200° and 212°.

When a medium heat is directed, a temperature is meant between 100° and 200°.

When an inferior heat is directed, a temperature is meant between 90° and 100°.

In the process of digestion, an inferior heat is to be applied, unless it should be otherwise directed. In the process of maceration, a heat should be applied between 60° and 90°.

In the Dublin, Edinburgh, and U. S. Pharmacopœias:

Whenever mention occurs of the specific gravity of any body, its temperature is supposed to be at 60°.

HYDROMETRICAL EQUIVALENTS.

Sp. gr. at 60° Fah.	100 parts contain of Alcohol sp. gr. 796. By weight.	100 parts contain of Water. By weight.	1000 parts contain of standard alc. sp. gr. 825	Sikes.	Baumé.	Cartier.	Per cent. of alcohol, sp. gr. 796 by volume. Gay Lussac.
796	100	0			46.5	43.48	100
797	99.5	.5					99.75
798	99	1			46	43.06	99.50
799	98.67	1.33					99.25
800	98.33	1.67					99
801	98	2					98.75
802	97.67	2.33			45	42.14	98.50
803	97.33	2.67				42	98.28
804	97	3					98.15
805	96.67	3.33					98
806	96.33	3.67					97.80
806.5	96.17	3.83			44	41.22	97.70

Sp. gr. at 60° Fah.	100 parts contain of Alcohol sp. gr. 796. By weight.	Water.	1000 parts contain of standard alc. sp. gr. 825.	Sikes.	Baumé.	Cartier.	Per cent. of alcohol, sp. gr. 796 by volume. Gay Lussac.
807	96	4					97.60
808	95.5	4.5				41	97.40
809	95	5					97.29
809.5	94.89	5.10					97.10
810	94.67	5.33					97
811	94.33	5.67			43	40.34	96.75
812	94	6					96.50
813	93.67	6.33				40	96.25
814	93.33	6.67					96
815	93	7					95.75
816	92.5	7.5			42	39.40	95.50
817	92	8					95.25
818	91.67	8.33					95
818.6	91.5	8.5				39	94.90
819	91.33	8.67					94.75
820	91	9					94.50
821	91.5	9.5			41	38.46	94.25
822	90	10					94
823	89.67	10.33				38	93.75
824	89.33	10.67					93.50
825	89	11	1000	63 O. P.	40	37.55	93.25
826	88.5	11.5	993	62			93
827	88	12	988.5	61.5		37	92.6
828	87.67	12.33	984	61	39.5		92.3
829	87.33	12.67	979.5	60.5	39	36.63	91
830	87	13	975	60			91.7
831	86.5	13.5	970.5	59.5	38.5	36.17	91.35
832	86	14	966	59		36	91
833	85.67	14.33	961.5	58.3			90.65
834	85.33	14.67	957	58	38	35.72	90.3
835	85	15	953	57.5			90
836	84.67	15.33	949	57	37.5	35.26	89.7
837	84.33	15.67	944.5	56.5			89.35
837.6	84.25	15.75	942.5	56.3		35	89.20
838	84	16	940	56			89
839	83.5	16.5	936	55.5	37	34.80	88.75
840	83	17	932	55			88.5
841	82.67	17.33	928	54.5	36.5		88.25
842	82.33	17.67	924	54		34.94	88
843	82	18	920	53.5		34	87.65
844	81.67	18.33	916	53	36	33.88	87.3
845	81.33	18.67	912	52.5			87
846	81	19	908	52			86.7
847	80.5	19.5	903	51	36.5	33.42	86.35
848	80	20	898	50			86
849	79.67	20.33	893	49.5			85.65
850	79.33	20.67	888	49	35	33	85.3
851	79	21	883	48.5			85
852	78.5	21.5	878	48	34.5	32.43	84.7
853	78	22	873	47.5			84.35
854	77.5	22.5	868	47			84
855	77	23	862.5	46.5	34	32.04	83.65
856	76.5	23.5	857	46			83.3

Sp. gr. at 60° Fah.	100 parts contain of Alcohol sp. gr. 795. By weight.	Water.	1000 parts contain of standard alc. sp. gr. 825.	Sikes.	Baumé.	Cartier.	Per cent. of alcohol, sp. gr. 796 by volume. Gay Lussac.
857	76	24	853	45.5 O. P.	33.5	31.58	83
858	75.67	24.33	849	45			82.7
859	75.33	24.67	844.5	45			82.35
860	75	25	840	45	33	31.13	82
861	74.67	25.33	836.5	44.5		31	81.7
862	74.33	25.67	833	44			81.3
862.5	74.16	25.84	830.5	43.75	32.5	30.76	80
863	74	26	828	43.5			80.8
864	73.5	26.5	823	43			80.3
865	73	27	818	42.5	32	30.21	79.95
866	72.5	27.5	813	42			79.6
867	72	28	810	41			79.3
867.5	71.83	28.17	808.5	40.5	31.5	29.78	79.15
868	71.67	28.33	807	40			79
869	71.33	28.67	802.5	39.5			78.65
870	71	29	798	39	31	29.29	78.3
871	70.5	29.5	792.5	38.5			78
872	70	30	787	38		29	77.7
873	69.5	30.5	781.5	37	30.5	28.83	77.35
874	69	31	776	36			77
875	68.67	31.33	772	35			76.5
876	68.33	31.67	768	34	30	28.38	76
877	68	32	762.5	33			75.65
877.5	67.75	32.25	759.25	32.5		28	75.5
878	67.5	32.5	757	32			75.3
878.5	67.25	32.75	753.75	31.5	29.5	27.91	75
879	67	33	751.5	31			74.8
880	66.5	33.5	746	30			74.3
881	66	34	742	29.5	29	27.44	74
882	65.5	34.5	738	29			73.7
883	65	35	733.5	28.5		27	73.35
883.5	64.83	35.17	731.25	28.25	28.5	26.99	73.17
884	64.67	35.33	729	28			
885	64.33	35.67	724	27.5			72.5
886	64	36	719	27	28	26.53	72
887	63.67	36.33	714	26			71.5
888	63.33	36.67	709	25			71
889	63	37	704	24.5	27.5	26.07	70.65
890	62.5	37.5	699	24			70.3
891	62	38	694	23			69.8
892	61.5	38.5	689	22	27	25.61	69.3
893	61	39	644.5	21			69
894	60.67	39.33	680	20			68.7
895	60.33	39.67	675.5	19.5			68.35
895.5	60.16	39.84	673.25	19.25	26.5	25.15	68.17
896	60	40	671	19		25	68
897	59.5	40.5	666.5	18			67.65
898	59	41	662	17	26	24.69	67.3
899	58.5	41.5	655.5	16			67
900	58	42	649	15			66.7
900.5	57.75	42.25	647	14.75	25.5	24.23	66.52
901	57.5	42.5	645	14.5			66.35
901.5	57.25	42.25	643	14.25		24	66.17

Sp. gr. at 60° Fah.	100 parts contain of Alcohol sp. gr. 796. By weight.	Water.	1000 parts contain of standard alc. sp. gr. 825.	Sikes.	Baumé.	Cartier.	Per cent. of alcohol, sp. gr. 796 by volume. Gay Lussac.
902	57	43	641	14 O. P.			66
903	56.5	43.5	636	13	25	23.77	65.5
904	56	44	631	12			65
905	55.5	44.5	626	11.5			64.5
906	55	45	621	11	24.5	23.31	64
907	54.5	45.5	616.5	10.5			63.65
908	54	46	612	10		23	63.3
909	53.5	46.5	607	9	24	22.85	62.65
910	53	47	602	8			62.3
911	52.5	47.5	595.5	7.5			61.9
912	52	48	591	7	23.5	22.39	61.5
913	51.67	48.33	586	6			61
914	51.33	48.67	581	5			60.5
915	51	49	576	4	23	21.94	60
916	50.5	49.5	571	3			59.6
917	50	50	560.5	2			59.3
918	49.67	50.33	562	1	22.5	21.48	59
919	49.33	50.67	554	.5			58.5
920	49	51	550	Proof			58
921	48.5	51.5	545	1 U. P.	22	21.02	57.5
922	48	52	540	2			57
923	47.5	52.5	535.5	3	21.5	20.56	56.5
924	47	53	531	4			56
925	46.5	53.5	526	5			55.5
926	46	54	521	6	21	20.10	55
927			515.5	6.5			
928	45	55	510	7			54
929	44.5	55.5	505	8			53.5
929.5	44.25	55.75	502.5	8.5	20.5	19.64	53.25
930	44	56	500	9			53
931	43.67	56.33	495.5	10			52.5
932	43.33	56.67	489	11			52
933	43	57	484	12	20	19.18	51.5
934	42.5	57.5	479	13		19	51
935	42	58	472.5	14			50.5
936	41.5	58.5	468	15	19.5	18.72	50
937	41	59	462	16			49.5
938	40.5	59.5	456	17			49
939	40	60	450	18	19	18.26	48.5
940	39.5	60.5	444	19			48
940.5	39.25	60.75	441	19.5		18	47.63
941	39	61	438	20			47.25
942	38.5	61.5	432	21	18.5	17.80	46.5
943	38	62	426.5	22			45
944	37.5	62.5	421	23			45.5
945	37	63	416	23.5	18	17.35	44.75
946	36.5	63.5	411	24			44
947	36	64	399	25		17	43.5
948	35.5	64.5	397	26	17.5	16.89	43
949	35	65	389.5	27			42.25
950	34.5	65.5	382	28			41.5
951	34	66	376	29.5	17	16.43	40
952	33.5	66.5	370	31			40.5

Sp. gr. at 60° Fah.	100 parts contain of Alcohol sp. gr. 796. By weight.	Water.	1000 parts contain of standard alc. sp. gr. 825.	Sikes.	Baumé.	Cartier.	Per cent. of alcohol, sp. gr. 796 by volume. Gay Lussac.
953	33	67	364	32.5 U. P.			39.75
954	32.5	67.5	358	34			39
955	32	68	352	35	16.5	16.3	38.5
956	31.5	68.5	346	36		16	38
957	31	69	339.5	37.5			37.25
958	30	70	333	39			36.5
959	29.5	70.5	324	40.5	16	15.51	35.75
960	29	71	315	42			35
961	28.5	71.5	307.5	43.5			34.5
962	28	72	300	45	15.5	15	34
963	27	73	292.5	46.5			33
964	26.5	73.5	285	48			32
965	26	74	277.5	49.5	15	14.59	31
966	25.5	74.5	270	51			30
967	25	75	261.5	52.5			29
968	24	76	253	54			28
968.5	23.75	76.25			14.5	14.13	27.5
969	23.5	76.5	244.5	55.5			27
970	23	77	236	57			26
971	22.5	77.5	227	58.5			25
972	22	78	218	60	14	13.67	24
973	21	79	209	62			23
974	20	80	200	64			22
975	19	81	195	66	13.5	13.21	21
976	18.5	81.5	190.5	68			20
977	18	82	183.5	70			19
978	17	83	175	72	13	12.76	18
979	16	84	163	73.5			17
980	15.5	84.5	150	75			16
981	15	85	143	76			15
982	14	86	135	77	12.5	12.30	14
983	13.5	86.5	128	78.5			13
984	13	87	120	80			12
985	12.5	87.5	112	81			11.25
986	12	88	105	82	12	11.84	10.5
987	11	89	98	83.5			9.75
988	10	90	90	85			9
989	9	91	82	87	11.5	11.38	8
990	8	92	75	89			7
991	7	93	67.5	90.5			6.5
992	6	94	60	92			6
993	5.5	94.5	52.5	93.5	11	10.92	5
994	5	95	45	95			4
995	4	96	37.5	95.5			3.5
996	3.5	96.5	30	96	10.5	10.46	3
997	3	97	22.5	97			2
998	2	98	15	98			1
999	1	99	7.5	99			.5
1000	0	100	0	100	10	10	0

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES OF SOME OF THE PREPARATIONS ORDERED IN THE PHARMACOPŒIAS.

The London Pharmacopœia directs the Specific Gravity to be taken at a temperature of 62° Fahr. The Edinburgh, Dublin, and U.S. Pharmacopœias at 60° Fahr.

		Sp. gr.
Acetum Destillatum	Edin.	1.005
———	Dublin	1.005
Acidum Aceticum	London	1.048
———	U.S.	1.063
———	Edin.	to 1.068
———	Dublin	1.074
——— Dilutum	Dublin	1.005
——— Hydrochloricum	London, U.S.	1.160
———	Edin.	1.170
———	Dublin	1.160
——— Dilutum	Edin.	1.050
———	U.S.	1.046
———	Dublin	1.080
——— Hydrocyanicum	Dublin	.998
——— Nitricum	London, U.S.	1.500
———	Edin.	1.500
——— Dilutum	London, U.S.	1.080
———	Edin.	1.077
———	Dublin	1.280
——— Phosphoricum Dilutum	London	1.064
——— Sulphuricum	London, U.S.	1.845
———	Edin.	1.845
———	Dublin	1.845
——— Sulphuricum venale	Dublin	1.850
——— Sulphuricum Dilutum	London	1.110
———	Edin. U.S.	1.090
———	Dublin	1.084
Æther Nitrosus	Dublin	0.900
—— Sulphuricus	London, U.S.	0.750
———	Edin.	0.735
———	Dublin	0.766
Alcohol	London	0.815
———	U.S.	0.835
———	Edin.	0.796
———	Dublin	0.810
——— Dilutum	U.S.	0.935
Aqua Destillata	L.E.D.	1.000
—— Ammoniæ	Edin.	0.960
———	Dublin	0.950
——— Acetatis	Edin.	1.011
———	Dublin	1.011
—— Ammoniæ Carbonatis	Dublin	1.090
—— Barytæ Muriatis	Dublin	1.230
—— Calcis Muriatis	Dublin	1.202
Aqua Potassæ	Edin.	1.072
———	Dublin	1.080
——— Carbonatis	Dublin	1.320
—— Potassii Sulphureti	Dublin	1.117
—— Sodæ Carbonatis	Dublin	1.024

		Sp. gr.
Liquor Ammoniæ	London	0.960
——— Fortior	London, U.S.	0.882
——— Plumbi Diacetatis	London	1.260
——— Potassæ	London	1.063
——— Carbonatis	London	1.473
Oleum Æthereum	London	1.05
———	U.S.	1.096
Spiritus Ætherеus Nitrosus	Dublin	0.850
——— Ætheris Nitrici	London, U.S.	0.834
———	Edin.	0.847
——— Sulphurici	Edin.	0.809
——— Ammoniæ	London	0.860
———	U.S.	0.831
——— Aromaticus	London	0.914
——— Fœtidus	London	0.861
——— Rectificatus	London	0.838
———	Edin.	0.838
———	Dublin	0.840
——— Tenuior	London	0.920
———	Edin.	0.912
———	Dublin	0.919
Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi	London	0.992

RELATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT THERMOMETRICAL SCALES.

The thermometer always used in this country is that of Fahrenheit; it is also used in parts of Germany.

In this instrument, the range between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 180°, and as the greatest possible degree of cold was supposed to be that produced by mixing snow and salt together, it was made the zero. Hence, the freezing point became 32°, and the boiling point 212°.

The Centigrade thermometer places the zero at the freezing point of water, and divides the range between the freezing and boiling points into 100°. This scale has long been used in Sweden, under the title of Celsius's thermometer, and is generally adopted on the Continent.

Reaumur's thermometer, which was formerly used in France, divides the space between the freezing and boiling points of water into 80°, and places the zero at the freezing point. It is now little employed.

Le Lisle's thermometer is used in Russia. The graduation begins at the boiling point, and increases towards the freezing point. The boiling point is marked 0°, and the freezing point 150°.

To reduce Centigrade degrees to those of Fahrenheit.

Rule.—Multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32.

Thus, $\overset{\text{Cent.}}{40} \times 9 \div 5 + 32 = \overset{\text{Fahr.}}{104}$.

To reduce Fahrenheit's degrees to those of Centigrade.

Rule.—Subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9.

Thus, $\overset{\text{Fahr.}}{104} - 32 \times 5 \div 9 = \overset{\text{Cent.}}{40}$.

To reduce Reaumur's degrees to those of Fahrenheit.

Rule.—Multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32.

Thus, $\overset{\text{Reaumur.}}{32} \times 9 \div 4 + 32 = \overset{\text{Fahr.}}{104}$.

To reduce Fahrenheit's degrees to those of Reaumur.

RULE.—Subtract 32, multiply by 4, and divide by 9.

$$\text{Thus, } \overset{\text{Fahr.}}{104} - 32 \times 4 \div 9 = \overset{\text{Reaum.}}{32}.$$

To reduce Reaumur's degrees to those of Centigrade.

RULE.—Multiply by 5, and divide by 4.

$$\text{Thus, } \overset{\text{Reaum.}}{32} \times 5 \div 4 = \overset{\text{Cent.}}{40}.$$

To reduce Centigrade degrees to those of Reaumur.

RULE.—Multiply by 4, and divide by 5.

$$\text{Thus, } \overset{\text{Cent.}}{40} \times 4 \div 5 = \overset{\text{Reaum.}}{32}.$$

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS OCCURRING IN PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULÆ.

℞. Recipe—Take.
F. S. A. Fiat secundum artem—Let it be made or prepared according to the rules of the art.
M. Misce—Mix.
M. S. D. Misce, signa, da—Mix the medicine, and deliver it afterwards, with the requisite instruction, to the patient (or nurse) in writing.
M. F. P. Misce fiat pulvis—Mix to form a powder.
M. F. Mixt. Misce fiat mixtura—Mix to form a liquid mixture.
M. F. Pil. Misce fiant pilulæ—Mix to form pills.
Div. Divide—Divide.
Sol. Solve—Dissolve.
Fasc. j. Fasciculus—An armful.
Man. j. Manipulus—A handful, a gripe.
Pugil. j. Pugillus or Pugillum—A pinch.
Cyat. j. Cyathus—A glassful.
Cochl. j. Cochlear or cochleare—A spoonful.
Gutt. Gutta—Drop.
No. 1, 2, 3, &c. The number of pieces or parts.
Ana, or āā. Of each.
P. Ae. Partes æquales—Equal parts.
Q. S. Quantum sufficit—As much as will suffice.
Q. L. Quantum libet—As much as you like.
Q. V. Quantum volueris—As much as you like.
℔. Libra—A pound.
℥. Uncia—An ounce.
ʒ. Drachma—A drachm or dram.
℈. Scrupulus—A scruple.
Gr. Granum—A grain.
Pil. Pilula—A pill.
Pot. Potio—A potion.
Pulv. Pulvis—A powder.
Tinc. Tinctura—A tincture.
Ext. Extractum—An extract.
Chart. Chartula—A small paper.
Collyr. Collyrium—An eye water.
Collutor. Collutorium—A mouth wash.
Cong. Congius—A gallon.
O. Octarius—A pint.

f℥. Fluiduncia—A fluidounce.
f℥. Fluidrachma—A fluidrachm.
♏. Minimum—A minim.
Decoct. Decoction—A decoction.
Garg. Gargarisma—A gargle.
Haust. Haustus—A draught.
Infus. Infusum—An infusion.
Mass. Massa—A mass.
Mist. Mistura—A mixture.
Ss. Semis—A half.

The use of the Latin language for prescriptions and for the accompanying directions is universal in Europe, except in France, where, although the prescription itself may be in Latin, the directions are usually given in French; this is also the case in the United States, where few, if any, physicians give the directions for the use and mode of administration of a formula in any other language than English. As, however, it often becomes of importance to refer to the prescriptions of foreign practitioners, the following table, from Mowbray's *Conspectus*, is introduced:—

A VOCABULARY

Of the Words most frequently occurring in the Prescriptions of Physicians.

A.

A, āā, or ana, of each ingredient; more promptly expressed by the genitive case plural (singulorum) of each; for instance:
℞.—Aquæ cinnamon, tinct. rhei, āā ℥ij, means
Take of cinnamon-water, and tincture of rhubarb, of each two drachms.

Abdomen, the belly. Gen.—inis, of the belly. Dat.—ini, to the belly.

Absente febre, while the fever is off.

Accuratè (adverb), accurately. Accuratè pensi, weighed with the utmost exactness. Accuratè misceantur, mix very completely.

Aciditas, sharpness. Ad gratam aciditatem, make it just acid enough to be palatable, and not to sour.

Acmè, the height of a fever or any other disease.

Ad, to. Ad duas vices, at twice taking. Ad libitum, as you like.

Adde, add. Addantur, let there be added. Addendus, to be added. Addendo, adding.

Admoveatur, let there be applied—antur, plural, when more than one is to be applied.

Adstante febre, while the fever is on.

Æger, a sick person, a patient. Ægra, a female patient.

Aggredientc febre, when the fever is coming on.

Aggressus, an attack. Aggressus febris, the attack of a fever.

Agitato vasè, shaking the phial.

Albus, white.

Aliquot, some. Aliquoties, sometimes.

Alter, altera, alterum, the other.

Alternus, alternate. Alternis horis, every second hour. Alternis diebus, every alternate day.

Aluta, leather. Extende super alutam mollem, spread on soft leather.

Alvus, the belly, the bowels. Adstrictâ alvo, when costive.

Amplus, large. Cochleare amplum, a tablespoonful.

Antè, before. Ut antè, as before.

Antemeridianus, in the forenoon; any time before twelve o'clock at noon.

Apparatus, any sort of preparation, instruments, or, in short, everything that is requisite to be had in readiness for performing any sort of operation. Also, the more delicate term for a bladder and pipe for clysters.

Aperiens, opening, gently purging.

Applicetur, let there be applied.

Aqua, water. Aquæ, of water. Aqua bulliens, Aqua fervens, boiling water.
Armatus, armed. Fistula armata, an apparatus for clysters; a pipe and bladder.
Auris, the ear. Auri, to the ear. Aures, ears. Auribus, to the ears.
Aut, or.

B.

Benè, well.
Bibat, let him drink.
Biduum, two days. Omni biduò vel triduò, every two or three days.
Bihorium, the space of two hours. Omni bihorio, every two hours.
Bis, twice; bis, terve, twice or thrice.
Bullio, to boil; bulliens, boiling. Aquæ bullientis, of boiling water.
Bulliant, let them boil.

C.

Calefactus, made warm.
Capiat, let (the patient) take. Capt. cochl. iij magn., three tablespoonfuls to be taken.
Catharticus, purging.
Cautè, cautiously.
Cerevisia, beer. Cerevisia Londinensis, porter.
Charta, paper. Charta cærulea, blue paper. Chartula, a little piece of paper. Cola trans chartam, filter through paper.
Cibus, food.
Circa, about. Circiter, about.
Citò, soon, quickly. Citissimè (the superlative degree), as quick as possible.
Clausus, clausa, clausum, covered. Vase clauso, in a covered vessel.
Cochleare, a spoonful. Cochlearia, spoonfuls. Coch. magnum, amplum, a tablespoonful. Co. infantulorum, coch. modicum, child's spoonful, a dessertspoonful. Co. parvum, a teaspoonful.
Coctio, a boiling. Sub finem coctionis, towards the end of the boiling, when almost boiled.
Cæruleus, blue. Charta cærul., blue paper. Unguentum cæruleum, mercurial ointment.
Cola (imperat. of Colo), strain, to filter.
Colatus, strained, filtered. Colato liquori, to the strained liquor.
Colatura, a straining. Colaturæ, to the strained liquor.
Colatus, let be strained. Colentur, let them be strained.
Collum, a neck.
Comp., Compositus, compound.
Continuo, to continue. Continuantur remedia, go on with the same medicines as last prescribed.
Contundo, to bruise. Contusus, bruised.
Contusio, a bruise, a contusion.
Coquo, to boil. Coque, boil. Coque parùm, boil a little while.
Coquantur, let them be boiled.
Cor, the heart. Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.
Coxa, coxendix, the hip.
Cras, to-morrow; c. m., cras mane, early to-morrow morning; c. m. s., cras mane sumendus, to be taken early to-morrow morning.
Crastinus (adj.), of to-morrow. In usum crastinum, for to-morrow's use.
Cribrum, a sieve. Trans cribrum, through a sieve.
Cujus, of which. Cujus capiat, or sumat, of which (the patient is to) take.
Cum, with.
Cyathus, a cup. Cyathus vinarius, a wineglass. Cyath. theat, a teacup full.

D.

Da, give. Detur, dentur (plural), let be given.
De, of. De quo, or quâ, of which. De die, in a day.

Deauratus, gilt. Deaurentur pilulæ, let the pills be gilt.
Debilitas, weakness.
Decem, ten. Decimus, the tenth.
Debitus, due. Ad debitam spissitudinem, to a proper degree of thickness, as to consistence.
Decubitus, lying down. Horâ decubitûs, at bedtime.
Deglutio, to swallow. Deglutiatur, is swallowed—etur, let be swallowed.
Dein, deinde, then; afterwards.
Dejectio, a depositing, or putting down, also a going to stool; as, post duas dejectiones alvi, after two motions.
Dejitio, to deposit. Donec alvus bis dejiciat, until the patient shall have had two stools.
Dexter, the right. Manus dextra, the right hand. Auri dextro, to the right ear.
Dictus, spoken of, said.
Dies, a day. Die, in a day; as, bis die, twice a day. Diebus, in days; as, tertiis diebus, every third day. Alternis diebus, every alternate day.
Dilutum, diluted.
Dimidium, the half. Dimidius, a, um (adjective), half.
D.P., Directione propria, with its proper direction.
Diu, a long time. Tere diu, rub for a long time.
Diuturnus, long continued. Diuturnâ triturationc, by long-continued rubbing, or grinding in the mortar. Diuturna coctione, by long boiling.
Dolor, pain. Dolores, pains. Doloris, of the pain.
Dolens, pained. Parti dolenti, to the pained part.
Donec, until. Dum, whilst.
Durante dolore, while the pain continues.

E.

Eadem, eandem, the same. Eodem, in the same.
Effunde, pour out.
Effervescentia, the effervescence.
Effervescet, effervesces.
Ejusdem, of the same, the genitive case of idem.
Enema, a clyster. Enemata, clysters.
Erit, shall be.
Evanesco, evanui, to disappear. Evanuerit, shall have disappeared.
Exhibe, exhibeatur, give. Exhibendus, to be given.
Extendo, to extend, also to spread. Extende super alutam, spread it on leather.
Extensus, a, um, spread.

F.

Fac, make. Fac in pilulas xij, make into twelve pills.
Farina, flour. Farina seminis lini, linseed meal.
Febris, a fever. Febre durante, while the fever is on.
Femur, a thigh.
Femoribus, to the thighs. Femoribus internis, to the inner sides of the thighs.
Fervens, boiling. Fervidus fervida, hot.
Ferventis, of boiling. ℞ aq. ferventis, take of boiling water.
Finis, the conclusion. Sub finem coctionis, when almost boiled enough.
Fiat, make (the singular number). Fiant, make (plural).
Fontana, fountain. Aqua fontana, spring water.
Formula, prescription.
Fotus, a fomentation.
Fuerit, shall have been; as, donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a motion is (or shall have been) procured.

G.

Gargarisma, a gargle.
Gelatina, jelly. Gelatina ribesiorum, currant jelly. Gelatina quovis, any sort of jelly.

Globulus, a little ball. Globuli Gascoigni, Gascoign's ball. Donec globuli evanuerint, until the globules (of quicksilver) totally disappear (so that they cannot be seen even with a microscope).

Gradatim, by slow degrees.

Gratus, grata, gratum, agreeable, pleasant. Ad gratam aciditatem, so as to make it pleasantly acid without being too sour. In quovis grato vehiculo, in any agreeable vehicle.

Gutta, a drop. Guttæ, drops. Guttas, drops.

Guttatim, drop by drop.

H.

Hac, this. Hac nocte, this night. Hanc, this. Sumat hanc, let him take this.

Hactenus, hitherto, heretofore, up to the present day.

Harum, of these. Harum pilularum sumat tres, of these pills let him or her take three.

Haustus, a draught.

Hebdomada, a week.

Heri, yesterday. Ut heri, as yesterday.

Hesternus, of yesterday. Hesterna nocte, last night.

Hirudo, a leech. Hirudines, leeches.

His, in these, to these. His adde, add to these.

Hora, an hour. Horæ, of an hour. Horæ (plural), hours.

H.S. (horâ somni), at the hour of rest.

H.S.S. (horâ somni sumendus), to be taken at bedtime. Hora decubitus, at the hour of going to rest, bedtime.

Horâ vespertinâ, in the evening.

Horæ unius spatio, in the space of one hour.

Horæ ¼, horæ quadrante, quarter of an hour.

Horis intermediis, at intermediate hours, when two medicines are to be taken. Horis intermediis means that one is to be given exactly at midtime from the other: suppose a draught is ordered (to be taken every six hours), and a powder horis intermediis, that is every six hours intermediately, then a draught will be taken at six o'clock and at twelve, and a powder at three and at nine.

Hujusmodi, of this sort, like these.

H. p. n., Haustus purgans noster, a formula of purging draught made according to a practitioner's own private Pharmacopœia, and is prepared so as to keep a long time without spoiling, that we may not have the trouble of preparing it every time a draught is wanted. Mitt. H. p. n. ℥ij ad ij Vices c. m. s. Mitte Haustus purgantis nostri uncias duas, ad duas Vices cras mane sumendus; send two ounces of our purging draught, to be taken to-morrow morning, at twice, that is half at first, and the remaining half in an hour if the first do not operate.

I.

Idoneus, proper, appropriate.

Idem, eadem, the same. Ejusdem, of the same, the genitive case of idem.

Imponatur (sing.), let there be put on—nantur (plural).

Imprimis, first.

In, in. In die, in a day.

Indiès (an adverb), every day, daily.

Indicaverit, shows, indicates.

Infusio, infusum, an infusion.

Infunde, infundatur, infuse.

Inter, between.

Injectio, injection.

Inquietudo, restlessness. Ungente inquietudine, if restless.

Injiciatur, throw in, throw up. Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be administered.

Injiciendus, injiciendum, to be administered.
Instar (an adverb), as big as. Sumat molem instar mucis moschatæ, the bigness of a nutmeg to be taken.
Intermedius, intermediate.
Internus, the inner side.

J.

Jam, already. Jampridem, jamdudum, some time ago, heretofore.
Jugulum, the throat.
Jusculum, broth. Jusculum ovillum, mutton broth. Jus bovinum, beef tea.
Juxta, near to.

L.

Lac, milk. Lactis, of milk. Lacte, in milk.
Lævigatus, levigated.
Lana, flannel. Lana nova, new flannel.
Languor, faintness, lowness. In languoribus, in the fainting fits, when low and faint.
Latus, the side. Lateris, of the side. Lateri, to the side. Latus dolens, the pained side. Lateri dolenti, to the pained side.
Latus, lata, latum (adjective), broad.
Lectus, a bed. In lecto, in bed.
Liber, a book.
Libra, a pound. Libris, libras, pounds.
Linteum, lint; also linen.
Liquesco, to liquefy, to melt. Donec liquescat, till it melts.
Liquidus, liquid. Sedes liquidæ, loose stools. In quovis liquido, in any liquid.
Londinensis, of London. Pharmacopœia Londinensis, the London Dispensatory.
Lumborum, of the loins.
Libet (a verb impersonal), it pleases. Ad libitum, just as you please.

M.

Magnus, magna, magnum, large. Magnum cochleare, a tablespoonful.
Major, greater, larger. Cochlearia duo majora, two tablespoonfuls.
Maximus, the greatest. Maximâ curâ, with the greatest care.
Maximè, chiefly.
Malleolus, the ankle. Malleolus internus, the inner ankle.
Manè, in the morning. Manè primo; valde mane, very early in the morning.
Manus, a hand. Manu calefacta, with a warm hand.
Massa, a mass. Massa pilularis, a mass fit for forming into pills.
Matutinus, in the morning or forenoon.
Mediocris, middle-sized. Pilulæ mediocres, middle-sized pills. Cochleare mediocre, a dessertspoonful, a pap-spoonful, or a child's spoonful. Mediocris also means indifferent, as to quality.
Medius, middle. Media nocte, in the middle of the night.
Melior, melius, better.
Minatur, minaretur, threatens. Minante, threatening.
Minimus, very small. Cochleare minimum, a teaspoonful.
Minutum,* a minute.
Misce, mix. Bene misceatur, let it be well mixed.
Mite, send.
Mittatur (singular), let it be sent. Mittantur (plural), let them be sent.
Mittatur sanguis, take blood away; *i. e.*, bleed the patient.
Mistura, mixtura, a mixture.
Mitigatio, mitigation, alleviation. Donec dolor is mitigatio sit, until the pain is easier.
Mitigatus, a, um, mitigated, lessened.

* The word minutum, for a minute, is very barbarous Latin; we believe there is no such word; but the right Latin for a minute, Sexagesima pars horæ, is as long and as tiresome to write as "Semivitreous oxide of lead" for the simple word "Litharge."

Modicus, middle-sized.
Modus, a manner. Modo præscripto, in the manner directed.
Moles, a mass, a lump, a piece. Sumat molem instar nucis moschatæ, let him (or her) take the bigness or size of a nutmeg.
Mollis, molle, soft.
Molestus, troublesome. Molestor, to trouble, to be troublesome. Molestante dolore, when the pain is troublesome. Molestante tussi, when the cough is troublesome.
Mora, delay. Sine morâ, without delay.
Mos, moris, manner. More solito, in the usual manner; also, in the same manner as I am in the habit of prescribing it to other people.
Mortarium, a mortar. Mortario aheneo, in the brass mortar. Mortario marmoreo, in the marble mortar. Mort. vitreo, in the glass mortar.

N.

Narthecium, a gallipot.
Nates, the buttocks.
Ne, lest, also, do not; as, ne tradas sine nummo, do not deliver the medicine without the money.
Necnon, also.
Niger, nigra, nigrum, black.
Ni, nisi, unless.
Nihil, nothing.
Nisus, an endeavor, an attempt, a straining, a motion, a straining to vomit, or go to stool.
Nimis, nimium, too much.
Nodulus, a little knot. Nodulo ligati, tied up in a piece of clean rag.
Nomen, nominis, a name. Signetur nomine proprio, write its common name upon the label.
Novem, nine.
Nonus, the ninth.
Novus, nova, novum, new.
Novissimè, very lately, the last of all.
Nocte, at night. Noctes, nights. Nocte maneque, night and morning. Alternis noctibus, every second night.
Nuper, lately. Nuperrime, very lately,
Nucha, the nape of the neck. Nuchæ, to the nape.
N.M., Nux moschata, a nutmeg. Sumat magnitudinem nucis moschatæ, take the bigness of a nutmeg.

Numeri.	Numbers.
1. or j. unus, una, unum, one.	7. or vij. septem, seven.
unius, of one.	septimus, seventh.
2. ij. duo, duæ, two.	septimana, or,
duorum, of two.	7 mana, a week.
duobus, in two, to two.	8. viij. octo, eight.
3. iij. tres, tria, three.	octavus, eighth.
tribus, in three, to three.	9. ix. novem, nine.
trium, of three.	nonus, ninth.
ter, three times.	10. x. decem, ten.
4. iv. quatuor, four.	decimus, tenth.
quartus, a, um, fourth.	11. xj. undecim, eleven.
quater, four times.	12. xij. duodecim, twelve.
5. v. quinque, five.	20. xx. viginti, twenty.
quintus, fifth.	24. xxiv. viginti quatuor,
6. vj. sex, six.	twenty-four.
sextus, sixth.	

O.

Obstante, hindering, preventing.
Occasio, occasion, opportunity.
Octo, eight.
Octavus, eighth. Octava quaque horâ, every eighth hour.
Olim, some time ago.
Olla, a pot, a gallipot.
Omnis, all. Omni manè, every morning. Omni horâ, every hour. Omni bihorio, every two hours. Omni nocte, every night. Omni ¼ horâ, Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour. Tere omnia, rub all together.
Omninò, quite, wholly, entirely.
Optimè, very well, as well as possible.
Optimus, ma, mum, best.
Opus, need, occasion. Si opus sit, or fuerit, if it be necessary.
Ovillum jusculum, mutton broth.
Ovum, an egg. Vitell. ovi, the yolk of an egg. Ovorum, of eggs.

P.

Pannus, a rag. Pannus linteus, a linen rag. Pannus laneus, Pannus è lanâ, a piece of flannel.
Paroxysmus, a paroxysm, a fit, a convulsion fit.
Pars, a part. Partes, parts. Parti dolenti, to the pained part.
Partitus, parted. Partitus vicibus means that you are not to give a medicine all at once, but divide the dose according to the directions most commonly previously given; for example, if a purging or emetic draught, half or a third (as the case may be) to be taken at first, and the other half or third at a certain distance of time, if the former quantity be not found sufficient to produce the desired effect.
Parvus, little. Cochleare parvum, a teaspoonful.
Parum, a little. Parumper, a little.
Pauculum, pauxillum, paululum, a little.
Pectus, the breast. Pectoris, of the breast.
Pediluvium, a bath for the feet.
Per, by, or through.
Pergo, to go on with. Pergat in usu medicinarum, continue the medicines as before.
Peractus, Perfectus, } completed, perfected, quite done, gone through with; as, Peractâ operatione emetici, after the emetic has quite done operating.
Perfricetur, let it be rubbed. Perfricandus, to be rubbed.
Pensus, weighed. Accuratè pensi, exactly weighed.
Perpetuus, perpetual. Fiat perpetuum, keep it open (when it refers to a blister).
Pluvialis, also pluviatilis aqua, rain-water.
Pharmacopœia, the dispensatory.
Pollex, the thumb. Pollex pedis, the great toe.
Pomeridianus, postmeridianus, in the evening or afternoon, time of the day.
P. R. N., Pro re natâ, occasionally, according as circumstances may occur, according as the symptoms may require.
Poculum, a cup.
Pomum, an apple. Pomi, of an apple.
Pone, behind. Pondere, by weight.
Porro, moreover. Post, after. Postea, then, afterwards.
P. M., Post meridiem, afternoon, in the afternoon, after twelve o'clock at noon.
Potus, drink, any kind of beverage.
Postulet, postulent, may require, demand.
Præcipue, especially.
Præparatus, prepared.
Præparo, to prepare. Præparentur, let them be prepared.

Primus, ma, mum, the first. Primò, first of all. Primo mane, very early in the morning.
Prior, prius, the former, the first.
Priusquam, before that.
Pro, for. Pro re natâ, p. r. n., occasionally, &c. Pro ratione, according to, or, in proportion to; as, pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.
Proprius, a, um, proper. S. N. P., Signetur nomine proprio, mark it with its proper direction.
Pruritus, an itching. Pruriens, itching. Dolichos pruriens, cowhage.
Psora, the itch.
Pulvis, a powder. Pulveres, powders. Pulveribus, in powders.
Purificatus, a, um, purified.
Pyxis, pyxidis, a pill-box, or lozenge-box.

Q.

Quadrans, quadrantis, quadrante, quarter. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.
Quacum, with which.
Quamprimum, as soon as possible, without the least delay.
Quartus, a, um, the fourth.
Quâqua, every. Quâvis (fœm), with any.
Quater, four times. Quatuor, four. Quarta pars, a fourth part.
——que (at the end of any Latin word), and.
Quem, quam, quod, which (the accusative case).
Qui, quæ, quod, which (the nominative case).
Quibus, to which, with which.
Quibusdam, to or with some. Cum guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet, gen. Cujuslibet, abl. Quolibet, any.
Quiescat, goes to rest, is easier.
Quinque, five. Quintus, a, um, the fifth. Quinquies, five times.
Quinquina (cinchona), Peruvian bark.
Q. S.—q. s., Quantum sufficiat, as much as may be sufficient.
Quorum, quarum, of which. Quos, quas, which. Quocum, quacum, with which. Quovis, with any.

R.

Ratio, a reason, also a proportion. Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient. Pro ratione doloris, according to the urgency of the pain.
Raucedo, hoarseness.
Recipe, take. Recipe (taken substantively), a prescription.
Regio, a region (an anatomical term for certain parts of the body); as, regio epigastrica, the epigastric region; regio lumborum, the region of the loins; appl. emplastr. regioni umbilicali, to the umbilical region or parts in the neighborhood of the navel.
Redigo, to reduce. Redige, reduce. Redigetur, may be reduced. Redigatur, let it be reduced.
Redactus, a, um, reduced. In pulv. redact., reduced to powder.
Refrixerit—pl. int—the subjunctive future of refrigesco, to cool.
Reliquus, a, um, the rest, the remaining part.
Remedium, a remedy. Continuandur remedia, go on with the same medicines as before.
Repetatur, let be repeated, repeat.
Repetendus, to be repeated.
Respondeo, responderit, shall have answered. Donec alvus ad sedes ij vel iij responderit, until two or three stools shall have been procured.
Ribes, currants. Gelatina ribesiorum, currant jelly.
Ruber, rubra, rubrum, red.

Rubus, idæus, raspberry.
Retinendus, to be retained, or kept.

S.

S.V.R., Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, rectified spirit of wine.
S.V., Ten, or tenuis, proof spirit.
Sæpe, often; sæpius, oftener; sæpissime, very often.
Saltem, at least.
Sanguis, blood—inis, of blood. Sanguinis missura, blood-letting.
Saphena vena, the ankle vein.
Scapula, the shoulder blade. Inter scapulas, between the shoulders.
Scilicet, to wit, namely.
Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.
Secundus, a, um (adjective), second.
Secundum (preposition), according to.
S.A., Secundum artem, according to art; that is, you are to use your own ingenuity to do it in the most proper and scientific way.
Sed, but.
Sedes, a stool—plural, stools.
Semi, or semis, half. Semihora, half an hour. Semi drachma, half a drachm.
Sesqui, one and a half, as sesquihora, an hour and a half. Sesquiuncia, or sescuncia, an ounce and a half. Sesquidrachma, a drachm and a half. Remember well to attend to the difference of these two words, for many young men, by not knowing that sesqui means one and a half, but confounding it with semi, have made bad mistakes.
Semper, always.
Semel, once.
Septem, seven.
Septimana, a week, seven days. Septimus, seventh.
Sequens, following.
Serum lactis, whey. In sero lactis vinoso, in wine whey.
Serum is also the watery part of the blood which separates from the red part, or crassamentum, on standing until cold.
Sex, six; sextus, sixth.
Si, if. Sive, or; whether.
Signatura, a label or direction.
Signetur, let it be marked, directed, written upon.
S.N.P., Signetur nomine proprio, mark it with the name it is usually known by.
Simul, together; as, terantur simul, let them be rubbed together. Simul ac, at the same time that.
Sine, without. Sine morâ, without delay.
Singultus, hiccup.
Singulus, a, um, each; in singulis, in each; singulorum, of each.
Sinister, tra, trum, the left. Auri sinistro, to the left ear.
Satis, thirst; si sitiat, if thirsty.
Solitus, accustomed.
Solus, alone; only.
Solutus, a, um, dissolved, also loosened; as, donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool is procured.
Solve, dissolve.
Somnus, sleep. Hora somni, at bed-time.
Spina, the spine, the backbone; also, a thorn.
Spissus, thick. Spissitudo, thickness of consistence.
Statim, directly, immediately.
Stent, let them stand. Stet, let it stand.
Sternutatorius pulvis, sneezing powder, snuff.
Stupa, tow.
Sub, subter, under. Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is almost finished. Sub,

prefixed to a word, implies diminution, or a process not completed; also, in many words has the same signification as the termination ish in English words, as sub-niger, blackish, not quite black. Subtepidus, lukewarm. For its meaning when applied to terms of chemistry, as subcarbonas, submurias, the pupil must study his chemical nomenclature.

Subactus, a, um, subdued, dissolved.

Subitus, a, um, Subitaneus, sudden. Subito (adv.), suddenly.

Subtepidus, a little warm, lukewarm.

Subige, dissolve it, make it unite. Subdue quicksilver with lard or balsam of sulphur.

Subinde, frequently, now and then.

Subtilis, subtile, reduced to fine powder. Pulv. subtilissimus, the very finest powder.

Sumat, let him take. Sumatur, sumantur, let it be taken, take.

Sudor, sweat.

Superbibo, to drink after taking anything; as, chamomile tea or warm water after an emetic; or a cup of water or any liquid medicine to wash down a dose of any sort of pills.

Superinfundo, to pour upon.

Supra, above. Supradictus, above mentioned.

Syncope, a fainting fit.

T.

Tabellæ, tabulæ, lozenges.

Talis, such. Sumat talem, let him take such a one as this.

Talus, the ankle.

Tam, so. Tamen, yet.

Tactus, the touch.

Tænia, the tapeworm.

Tempus, temporis, time.

Tempora, the temples. Temporibus, to the temples. Tempori dextro, to the right temple. Tempori sinistro, to the left temple.

Temperies, temperamentum, temperament, degree of heat.

Tenacitas, tenacity. Ad debitam tenacitatem, of a proper degree of tenacity or consistence.

Teneo, to hold. Tenendus, to be held.

Tenuis, weak, thin, small, slender.

Tepefactus, warmed, made warm.

Ter, three times, thrice. Ter quaterve, three or four times.

Teres, teretis, round, taper; also, teres is a name for the long and round worm infesting the human body, qu. d. vermis teres.

Tergum, the back. A tergo, behind.

Tero, to rub. Tere (imperative), rub. Terendus, to be rubbed. Terantur, let them be rubbed.

Tertius, tertia, tertium, the third.

Testacea, the prepared powders made of oyster-shells, egg-shells, crabs' claws, &c.

Thorax, the chest. Thoracis, of the chest.

Thus, frankincense.

Tinea capitis, scald head.

Torrefactus, toasted.

Tres, tria, three; tribus, in three, to three.

Triduum, three days.

Trituratio, a grinding. Triturates, triturated, ground. Tritus, ground.

T.O., Tinctura Opii, what is commonly called Laudanum.

T.O.C., Tinctura Opii Camphorata, Camphorated Tincture of Opium, called, formerly, Paregoric Elixir. This tincture is now called by the London College, in the late reform of the Pharmacopœia, edit. 1809, Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

Trans, through. Cola trans chartam, filter through filtering-paper.

Tussis, a cough. Tussi molestante, when the cough is troublesome.

Ultimus, ultima, um, the last. Ultimó præscript, which was last prescribed.
Umbilicus, the navel.
Unà (an adverb), together.
Uncia, an ounce. Unciam cum semisse, an ounce and a half.
Undecim, eleven.
Unus, una, unum, one. Unius, of one. Uni, to one.
Urgente tussi, when the cough is troublesome.
Urgeo, to urge, to oppress, to be troublesome or painful.
Usus, use. Pergat in usu remediorum, continue the use of the medicine as before
Usque ad, up to, as far as.
Ut, as, that, so that; in the same manner as.
Utendus, to be used.
Utatur, let him make use of.
Uterque, utraque, utrumque, both. Utriusque, of both. Utrique, to both, to either. Admoveantur hirundines ij tempori utrique, apply two leeches to each temple.
Utriuslibet, of whichever of the two, or more, the patient likes best.

V.

Vaccinatio, the act of inoculating for the cowpock.
Variolæ vaccinæ, the cowpock.
Vaccinum lac, cow's milk.
Valde, very, very much.
Valeo, to avail; si non valeat, if it does not answer.
Variolæ, the smallpox.
Varicella, the chickenpox.
Vas, a vessel. Vasis, of a vessel. Vase clauso, in a covered vessel. Agitato vase, shaking the vessel.
Ve, vel, or; either: -ve is never at the beginning, but the end, of a word.
Vertebræ, the joints of the neck, back, or loins; the vertebræ, altogether, form that column of bones which is called the spine.
Verus, true, real, genuine.
Vena, vein. Vena saphena, the ankle vein.
Venæsectio, bleeding. Fiat venæsectio, bleed him.
V. S. B., Venæsectio brachii, bleeding in the arm. Fiat venæsectio in venâ saphena, bleed the patient in the ankle vein—or, it may be understood, to bleed wherever you can find the best vein at the top of the foot to get blood from.
Vespere, in the evening.
Vespertinus, in the evening, as horâ vi^{a}, vespertina, at six o'clock in the evening.
Vehiculum, a vehicle; that is, whatever liquid or any other eatable or drinkable we take a medicine in, as barley-water, whey, jelly, or panada, &c.
Viginti, twenty. Vicesimus, vigesimus, the twentieth.
Vinosus, vinarius, of wine. Cyathus vinarius, a wine-glass.
Vices, turns; ad duas vices sumendus, to be taken at twice; that is, half to be taken at first, and the other half in some time after.
Vicibus partitis. See Partitus in P.
Vice, in the room of. Vix, scarcely, hardly. Ut vix sentiatur, so that it can scarcely be perceivable.
Vitellus, the yolk of an egg.
V. O. S., Vitello ovi Solut^{o}; dissolved in the yolk of an egg.
Vitrum, a glass. Vitreus, made of glass.
Vires, strength; si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it.
Vomitio, a vomiting. Vomitione urgente, when the vomiting is troublesome.
Vultus, the countenance.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SICK ROOM.

In the treatment of disease, as much depends on the proper management of the patient, or as it is usually called *nursing*, as on the remedial powers of medicines appropriate to the exigencies of the case. How many, in fact, have owed their lives to the sedulous and skillful attention of their nurse or friends, wholly independent of professional assistance! and, on the other hand, what numbers have been sacrificed to a want of knowledge of the proper government of a sick room, in spite of the most judicious treatment on the part of the physician! This most important subject has been strangely overlooked by both lecturers and writers on the practice of medicine. We are acquainted with but two treatises on the subject, in our language, that can be referred to with confidence—the general observations prefixed to "A Practice of Physic," by the late Dr. Dewees, and "The Domestic Management of the Sick Room," by Dr. A. T. Thomson, of both of which we shall freely avail ourself in the following pages.

Ventilation in the Sick Room.

Where it is possible, the room in which the patient is confined should be large and lofty, and in all cases provided with a chimney; the upper sashes of the windows should be capable of being let down, which is not always the case; in a word, the room should be of such a construction, as to permit the freest ventilation and renewal of the air without injury to the patient. Fortunately, for the comfort as well as for the benefit of the sick, a great change has taken place as regards their treatment in this respect; at one time, and that not many years since, it was considered essential to their recovery that air should be carefully excluded from their apartments, and every means was taken to accomplish this result; but a more rational mode of treatment is now generally adopted, though physicians occasionally meet with individuals who obstinately adhere to the idea that all access of the outer air is injurious to the sick.

The air of a sick chamber soon becomes impure, and must be changed by the admission of fresh air from without, and not, as is too frequently attempted, by the use of disinfecting agents in the chamber itself; which, although they may mask or destroy offensive odors, only tend to vitiate the air still more. It may be confidently asserted, that no disinfecting or fumigating agent is capable of rendering the air of a sick chamber so pure and salutary as it can be made by proper attention to cleanliness and free ventilation.

This latter can in most cases be accomplished without risk to the patient, by proper management, and should never be neglected. It should be regulated by the season of the year, the state of the atmosphere, and the character of the disease. In winter, in consequence of the draught occasioned by the fire, a renewal of the air of the room takes place to a greater or less degree; but a sick chamber should, if possible, be heated by an open fire, and not by a stove, as the air is thus more rapidly changed, and the unpleasant emanations caused by a large surface of heated iron is obviated. The state of the weather should also influence the mode of ventilation, for it must be obvious that, if it is damp, it would be injurious, if admitted into a sick room directly or in large quantities. The character of the disease should always be considered; as a general rule, all acute affections require more ventilation than those of a chronic nature, except such as are attended with offensive discharges. No precise rules, however, can be laid down on the subject of ventilation as respects the mode in which it is to be attained; this must, in a great measure, be left to the discretion and good sense of the attendants.

Ventilation is especially required in infectious and contagious disorders, as, in close, ill-ventilated apartments, the power of infection is greatly augmented, and is, as it were, concentrated. The infectious miasm is greatly weakened or diluted by a free access of air, and its powers much augmented by a damp, close atmosphere. Next to ventilation, and of equal importance, is the

Temperature of the Sick Room.

There is a very general, but erroneous, opinion among nurses, that a sick person should be kept very warm, to prevent his taking cold, and, consequently, the temperature of the chamber is maintained at a fever heat, to the great inconvenience and positive detriment of the patient. The best general temperature of a sick room is from 60° to 70° F., to be regulated by the thermometer rather than by the sensations of the sick person, as these are oftentimes morbid and deceptive, but at the same time are not to be wholly disregarded; thus, where the temperature is agreeable to the sensations of the attendants, and the patient, notwithstanding, complains of chilliness, it should be increased a few degrees.

In febrile complaints, nothing conduces more to the comfort, and nothing is more proper than a reduced temperature, as it materially aids the physician in relieving the morbid heat of the patient's body, and the increased action of the arterial system. Thus, in a patient in the hot stage of fever, it is surprising to see the almost immediate relief experienced by the admission of cool air into the chamber; a tranquil state ensues, replacing his former jactitation and restlessness; his skin becomes cooler; his respiration, from being hurried and laborious, becomes calm and gentle; his pulse less frequent and active; and, in many cases, a placid and refreshing sleep comes on; or he breaks out into a general perspiration.

Where, on the other hand, the temperature of the room is maintained at a temperature equal to, or nearly equal to that of his body, every morbid symptom will be much aggravated, and his condition rendered still more deplorable. But, whilst a moderately depressed temperature is beneficial in many diseases, it exercises a decidedly injurious effect in others; in affections of the lungs, even a slight change in the thermometer will often cause an attack of cough and an augmentation of the symptoms.

During convalescence, the air of a sick chamber should be frequently renewed, and the temperature kept at about 60° to 65°; but no sudden transitions permitted, as nothing is more essential than a guarded care against extremes and rapid changes of heat and cold.

It is of equal importance that a proper attention should be paid to the temperature of the patient as regards the amount of his covering, for constant errors are committed by nurses in this respect. When a sick person complains of feeling cold, it is always proper to provide him with additional covering: but, if reaction takes place, and heat of skin ensues, it is seldom thought advisable by the attendants to remove any of the now superfluous clothes, "as he might take cold;" the consequence is that a febrile condition is produced, with a dry, hot skin, without a sign of perspiration. If some of the bedclothes be removed, however, this will soon make its appearance to the great relief of the patient. Every nurse should be aware that there is a sweating temperature, and that, when this is transcended, perspiration will not take place, and will cease if it be present. Attention to a simple rule on this point will obviate any difficulty,—to add covering when the patient complains of chilliness, and to remove it when he experiences too much heat.

Cleanliness in the Sick Room.

Nor is attention to cleanliness of less importance, for, although much is accomplished, in preventing a foul and offensive atmosphere, by proper ventilation, this is not sufficient, and is not always practicable. The observance of this is one of a nurse's most important duties; and she should be careful to remove anything that is capable of emitting an unpleasant smell, or of giving out an injurious gas, as speedily as possible. All evacuations are to be taken from the room at once, and never suffered to taint the air, under any pretence whatever. The bedclothes, as well as the personal clothing of the patient, should be changed as frequently as circumstances will allow, and no dirt suffered to accumulate in any part of the room. All articles used by the patient in taking his food, medicine, &c., should be cleaned as soon after they have been employed as possible. No slop-basin or slop-pail should ever be allowed to remain in a sick chamber.

A patient's face and hands should be frequently wiped with a towel moistened with cold water, or vinegar and water, in all cases in which there is no danger of causing chilliness, and he should be allowed to rinse his mouth and clean his teeth, several times a-day; when he is unable to perform the latter office for himself, it should be done by the nurse. This is very grateful to patients in fever, when the tongue is dry or coated with fur or tenacious mucus.

Whilst every means of ensuring cleanliness in the sick room should be practiced, it is to be accomplished with as little noise and bustle as possible; otherwise it becomes annoying and injurious to the patient. It is not requisite that the room should be swept, nor that the furniture should be dusted, every day. What is done should always be performed in the morning, as the patient is usually better able to bear the little noise and bustle necessarily attendant on these operations, after a night's rest and quiet. When the carpet is swept, it should be sprinkled with moist tea leaves a short time previous, to prevent dust from rising.

Quiet in the Sick Room.

In most diseases, and especially in those attended with fever, nothing is more annoying and distressing to the patient than noise; hence, the utmost quiet should be strictly maintained. All unnecessary conversation should be avoided, as a sick room is an unfit place for gossiping. If conversation be carried on, however, it should be in such a tone of voice that the patient may comprehend it, for nothing is more injudicious or hurtful to a sick person, especially if of a nervous temperament, than the mode usually adopted by the attendants of conversing in whispers, as it leads him to imagine that it refers to something they are afraid or unwilling to communicate to him, and hence, he fatigues himself by endeavoring to ascertain the purport of conversation, or gives way to despondency; on this account, it is better that all talking that is required should be carried on in a moderate tone of voice, and not in whispers, as much less likely to disturb the patient or to excite his attention.

In some cases, especially in those of a nervous character, on the contrary, cheerful conversation is of much benefit to the patient, provided it is not continued so long as to fatigue him.

A great fault in many nurses is being always in a bustle, "putting things to rights," or "fixing the room," thus constantly disturbing the patient, and preventing him from sleeping; nothing is more annoying to a sick person than this bustle or this constant recurrence of noises, which, however insignificant in themselves, render him nervous and impatient, from their repetition. Most of these may be prevented by an attention to order and method on the part of the nurse.

One common source of annoyance to a sick person arises from a frequent opening and shutting of his door, more especially if the lock or hinges are not in good order. In many cases, the door may be kept permanently open, and the patient protected from the light and draught of air by means of a screen. Where this cannot be done, the door should never be opened, except where it is absolutely required, and it is by all means to be avoided whilst the patient is asleep. One means of avoiding a too frequent opening and shutting of the door is to permit no person to enter the room except such as are required to assist in attendance on the patient.

Examination and Preservation of the Excretions.

This is of much importance in many cases, as it enables the physician to judge with some degree of certainty of the condition of the patient and of the progress of the disease. It should never be trusted to a nurse, as it is very rarely that their account can be depended upon. In all cases where the physician deems it necessary, the nurse should be directed to preserve the excretions for his inspection; but they should never be retained in the sick room.

Administration of Medicine, &c.

However skillful the physician may be, and however judicious his treatment, they are rendered perfectly nugatory, if the remedies he orders are not administered accord-

ing to his directions, as the cure of the patient depends in many cases on the regular application of the prescribed remedies. It is, therefore, the duty of the attendant on the sick to follow implicitly the directions of the physician, as well in exactly complying with his orders, as in doing nothing that she has not been ordered to do. At the same time, there are exceptions to this rule, in which a suspension of the remedy, or a deviation from the order of the physician, is not only allowable, but is absolutely required. Thus, from idiosyncrasy or some other cause, the remedy in the doses ordered may have no effect, or may produce one widely different from that intended or expected. In such cases, it is evident that a strict adherence to the directions of the physician would be productive of evil; but he should be immediately apprised of the circumstance.

Nurses, however, more frequently commit errors in the administration of drinks and nourishment than in that of the prescribed medicines. In the former, they are apt to imagine that they are as good, if not better judges than the physician, and, in consequence, thwart the best directed treatment. The nurse should as scrupulously adhere to the directions of the physician as regards drink and nourishment, as with the doses and times of administration of medicines; nor should the exhibition of food or drink be left to her discretion more than that of remedies.

One error is very common, that of giving them too largely or too frequently; this should be guarded against, as far as possible, by the physician prescribing the quantity and quality of food or drink, as well as the times of giving it, with as much precision as he prescribes doses of medicine and the periods of their exhibition. In fact, in the treatment of the sick, as little as possible should be left to the discretion and judgment of the nurse or attendant of the patient.

Furniture of a Sick Room.

Where a disease is of a serious character, or appears likely to be protracted, it becomes of importance that the chamber he is to occupy, if circumstances will admit of it, should be selected and arranged in such a manner as will most minister to his comfort, and aid his recovery. It should, if possible, be large and airy, with a northern aspect, so as to avoid the glare of the sun; but, in towns, a room exposed to the sun is preferable to one on the street, in which the patient is constantly disturbed by the noise of passing vehicles, &c. As mentioned under the head of ventilation, it should always be provided with an open chimney, that a due circulation of air may take place.

No article of furniture that is not required should be suffered to remain in the room, as the dusting and arranging it will cause unnecessary noise and bustle, annoying to the patient. Two tables are wanted in most cases: one of a small size, to stand by the side of the bed, to hold such articles as are in immediate use, as the medicines he is taking, the spoon or glass in which they are administered, &c.; but nothing should be permitted to remain upon it, except articles frequently wanted. The other table, which should be large, and adapted for the reception of medicines not in immediate use, such as spare spoons and glasses, should contain a drawer, supplied with a roll of old and soft linen, a sponge, scissors, a spatula, a roll of muslin and one of flannel bandage, some lint, some adhesive plaster, a pincushion well supplied with pins; in fact, all such articles as may be needed. It may appear unnecessary to allude to these things; but it has happened to every medical man, to observe that, without such previous preparation, much of his time is wasted in the search for what is wanted.

Where a second table is inconvenient, the top of a chest of drawers can be employed instead, for bottles, glasses, &c.; and one drawer should be appropriated to the reception of the various articles above enumerated; another should contain towels, a free supply of which should always be at hand; but none are ever to be used for the reception of dirtied articles of clothing, which should always be at once removed from the room. The washstand should be provided with additional basins, one of which should be of small size; and a large pitcher of water should be always kept in the room.

If there is a looking-glass in the room, it should be placed in such a position as not to be in view of the patient. A large sofa, or a small additional bed, is constantly required, as in certain cases where the patient is unable to sit up, he finds much comfort

in being removed to it; it is also required when his bed is to be made. An invalid, or easy chair is also productive of much benefit in certain cases; and where it can be commanded, it should be of such a construction as will admit of changes, so as to vary the position of the patient at pleasure.

What is called a French bedstead, without curtains, is the best adapted to the sick room. The four post bedstead, when used, should not be furnished with curtains, as these tend to exclude the air, and to retain smells and a vitiated atmosphere. In all cases, a mattress is preferable to a feather-bed; it may be placed over the latter, when greater softness is required. The pillows should be elastic, but so firm as not to permit the head of the patient to sink in them, as this prevents coolness and a due circulation of air. The bed-coverings should be as light as is consistent with warmth and comfort; hence, Marseilles quilts should not be used, as from their weight they oppress the patient, without affording as much warmth as a light blanket.

The change of bedclothes, and shaking up the bed or mattress, must be regulated by the character of the disease and the condition of the patient. In febrile complaints, it should be done, if the strength of the patient will admit, twice in the twenty-four hours. When there is much restlessness, it will be found advantageous to move him night and morning to a large sofa, or to another bed; this tends to promote sleep, and to insure a proper airing of the beds. When he is thus moved, the clothes of the bed he has left are to be turned down, and fully exposed to the air, which will render so frequent a change of the sheets less necessary than would otherwise be required. When there is only one bed, and in febrile diseases, the sheets which have been used at night are to be replaced by others in the morning, and freely exposed to the air during the day, and again used at night. When the patient is too much debilitated to be moved from bed to bed, he should be merely removed to the other side of his bed, and the one he has left properly arranged by changing the linen, beating up the bed, &c.; but these changes are never to be made whilst he is in a perspiration.

If a fire in the room is required, it should not be made use of to prepare the food or drinks of the patient; this should be done elsewhere, as well to avoid the smell emitted by the heated articles, as the noise and bustle caused in their preparation.

Proper use of Utensils for Evacuations, &c.

As it is of the utmost importance to the patient that he should be spared all unnecessary fatigue, some precautions are to be used to prevent this during his evacuations; and one of the duties of a nurse is to enable him to perform those offices with the least expenditure of strength. When the patient is feeble, he should never be allowed to rise to fulfil the calls of nature, and therefore a bed pan and urinal should always be provided; by means of these, the evacuations can be performed with ease, and without exertion. Many persons, it is true, have an aversion to using them; but this difficulty can generally be overcome by a proper representation of their advantages. One of the objections commonly made is that the use of a bed-pan gives them pain in the back; and this is often the case, where the patient is not properly supported; but can always be prevented by placing a pillow in the hollow of the back, before the pan is used.

In the case of giving drinks or nourishment, much unnecessary fatigue may be spared to the patient. Owing to the form of the vessels usually employed to administer drinks, without the sick person is raised in bed to receive them, much of the fluid is apt to be spilt on the bedclothes, to his great discomfort. Hence, a tumbler, teacup, or bowl should never be employed for this purpose, where the patient is too feeble to raise himself without inconvenience. The sick cup, as it is called, should therefore be employed for this purpose, as it spares all fatigue, and prevents any spilling of fluid on the patient or on the clothes.

When the medicine or food is taken in spoonful quantities, and in cases of nauseous medicines to be administered to children, the medicinal spoon will be found very useful. This is a spoon with a hollow handle, with an opening at its extremity; the bowl is provided with a hinged lid, but is open at the apex. When a fluid is poured into it, and the lid closed, the pressure of the air at the opening at the end of the bowl will prevent any of the fluid escaping, as long as the orifice at the end of the

handle is closed, but is projected with some force when this opening is free. By means of this contrivance, medicine or food may be conveniently administered without the patient being obliged to be raised in bed, or in spite of resistance on the part of a child.

DOSE OF MEDICINES.

The doses of medicinal substances, being specific as regards each other, can only be learnt by experience; but their remedial or active powers do not always increase with an increase of the dose: thus, if a purgative dose of calomel be ten grains, an increased quantity of the medicine will not induce an equivalent increase in the purgation, though it may cause other consequences. The dose in which a medicine is given often determines its specific action; two grains of ipecacuanha will usually quiet the stomach, or act as a diaphoretic, whilst thirty will produce active emesis, and, in like manner, almost every medicine displays different powers, according to the dose in which it is administered.

Dr. Paris states "that powerful doses are disposed to produce local rather than general effects." This is proved by experience, in many cases, but does not hold good in all; thus, many of the active poisons cause general effects in both large and small doses, and their virulent action is in general proportionate to the quantity taken. In most of what are termed the alterative medicines, however, the alterative action is only displayed when they are administered in small, but long-continued doses, and does not take place when they are taken in such quantities as to excite much local action. It is erroneous to suppose that a medicine is devoid of power, or does not exert an influence on the system, because no marked effect immediately follows its exhibition; for, as is observed by Dr. Barlow, "it is very possible that practitioners often err, especially in the treatment of chronic maladies, from requiring an obvious effect from each dose administered; where it is ascertained that a medicine actually possesses inherent powers, the slow and almost imperceptible exercise of these powers should not be despised. There is often more wisdom in seconding the efforts of nature than in superseding them." In fully admitting the truth of this remark, we are far from advocating the doctrine of Hahnemann, or his invisible doses; nor does it, in fact, accord with his views, for he gives a long catalogue of symptoms, caused by the administration of the minutest quantity of the articles of his materia medica.

So many circumstances influence the effects of medicines, that it is almost impossible to say what dose will produce identical effects in different individuals; but it has been sufficiently ascertained that, in the generality of patients, we may reasonably expect certain results from certain doses. The circumstances that influence the action of medicines, and the doses in which they are to be given, are

Age.—This exercises much influence; the young require smaller doses of a medicine to produce the desired effect than an adult; and the aged, although less susceptible to impressions than formerly, are unable to bear any forcible shock on their system. Various formulas or tables have been published for the graduation of doses to the respective ages; but none of them are as generally adopted as that attributed to Gaubius, which is as follows:—

Dose for a person in adult age being			1 drachm or 1,
That for a person from	14 to 21	years would be	2 scruples or $\frac{2}{3}$.
"	7 to 14	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm or $\frac{1}{3}$.
"	4 to 7	"	1 scruple or $\frac{1}{3}$.
"	4	"	15 grains or $\frac{1}{4}$.
"	3	"	10 grains or $\frac{1}{6}$.
"	2	"	8 grains or $\frac{1}{8}$.
"	1	"	5 grains or $\frac{1}{12}$.

This table, although mainly correct, is often found to be erroneous, when applied to particular cases. Dr. Paris, in his Pharmacologia, gives a formula devised by Dr. Young, which is simple, and has been found to be generally correct; this is:—

For children under twelve years, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age increased by twelve; thus:

At two years to $\frac{1}{7}$, viz:

$$\frac{2}{2+12} = \frac{1}{7};$$

At 21 the full dose to be given.

But no scheme can be devised, founded on age alone, to which there are not many exceptions. Thus, children require proportionably larger doses of castor oil or calomel to affect them than adults, whilst, and especially when very young, they are exceedingly susceptible to the action of opium and its preparations.

Sex.—It is generally admitted that females require smaller doses of medicines than males, and, as a general rule, this may be correct; but so much depends upon habits of life, temperament, &c., that the exceptions are almost as numerous as the examples.

Temperament also exercises much influence on the doses of certain articles of the materia medica; an individual of a nervous temperament is unable to bear with impunity doses of opium that scarcely act on the phlegmatic; the sanguineous are readily affected by the action of stimuli, &c.

Idiosyncrasy, or constitutional peculiarity, has more influence than either sex or temperament on the action of medicines. Some of these anomalies are very striking, and almost incredible, and evidence the necessity of particular inquiries being made by the physician of every patient with whose constitution he is unacquainted. In some cases, opium, or any of its preparations, cannot be administered without producing the most distressing symptoms; in others, the smallest doses of calomel will cause salivation; whilst in others again it may be profusely given without inducing any effect on the salivary glands. In some persons, the mere vicinity to the poison oak (*Rhus radicans*) will bring on an unpleasant inflammation of the skin; whilst on other individuals this plant has no action whatever. It is often found that copaiba will cause a peculiar eruption, and the smell of ipecacuanha induce a distressing dyspnœa. So tartar emetic will be productive of ptyalism in some individuals even when applied to the surface of the body; blisters of cantharides will cause strangury in some patients, &c. In fact, these idiosyncrasies are so numerous that it would require a volume to notice in detail those already recorded.

Habit exercises an equal influence with idiosyncrasy in modifying the action of medicines. The usual consequence of a long-continued use of any remedial or stimulating substance is to diminish the susceptibility of the organs on which it acts to its impression. Hence, to obtain its effects, it must be given in gradually increased quantities. In many cases, however, instead of a diminished, an increased action is caused by repetition of certain substances.

The influence of habit, in diminishing the susceptibility of the system to stimuli, is liable to fewer exceptions as regards vegetable than mineral substances, as may be daily remarked in the use of opium and tobacco. Dr. Christison accounts for this effect of habit in diminishing the influence of vegetable substances, by an increased power of the stomach in decomposing them; but it must also be attributed to a diminished susceptibility in the nervous system to their influence. But mineral medicines appear, in almost every case, to act with increased power by repetition, though the converse has been observed in some cases.

State of the System.—It is well known that, in certain deviations from a healthy or normal condition, a remarkable change is often observed in the action of remedies on the system. Thus, in severe pain, opium can be administered in doses that cannot be borne with impunity in a state of health; but this is still more the case in tetanus, in which scruple doses, frequently repeated, have been administered without producing any marked effects. This modifying influence of disease has been noticed with regard to many other remedies, as in mercury, which can be given in large and repeated doses, in a febrile condition, without causing salivation. Where there is a diminished sensibility of a part, or a comatose condition, the pain, or irritation caused by the application of stimulating or vesicating applications, not being felt by the patient, there is a risk of inducing a sloughing and destruction of the part to which they are applied, if care be not taken to remove them in time; so, also, the application of ammonia to the nostrils, to relieve fainting, has caused violent irritation, and even

inflammation of the trachea, the patient being unable, from his condition, of appreciating or expressing his sensations. Dr. Christison notices several fatal cases of bronchitis from this cause.

Time of Day at which medicines are administered also influences their action on the system. As a general rule, no medicine should be given soon after a meal, though, in the case of some of the irritants, as arsenic, corrosive sublimate, iodine, &c., it is often found most expedient to administer them whilst the stomach is filled with food, to avoid their local action on that organ. Dr. Paris observes, under this head: "Evacuating medicines ought to be exhibited late at night, or early in the morning; thus, substances of tardy operation, as calomel, and the resinous purgatives, should be given at night, while saline purgatives, senna, &c. may be given in the morning. It would seem that during sleep the bowels are not so irritable, and, consequently, not so easily acted upon, which allows time for the full solution of the substance." In all cases, the exhibition of purgatives should be so timed that their operation may take place during the day, so as to avoid an undue disturbance of the patient at night. Other directions will be found in a subsequent part of the work.

Numerous other causes exercise much influence on the action of medicines, as climate, the imagination of the patient, the tissue or organ to which they are applied, &c.

Nor should the *variable activity* of a medicine be overlooked; this has occasioned more accidents than is generally supposed. Some remedies, and generally those of a vegetable nature, lose much of their activity by age, and, therefore, require to be given in large doses to produce the desired effect; hence, where a physician has been induced to increase the usual dose of some article, which in a recent or unaltered state is active, and even poisonous, but, from age or other deteriorating cause, has become weakened, serious accidents may occur, if he persist in administering the same doses of a parcel which is fresh, or which is obtained from another apothecary. In such cases, the safest plan is always to commence with the usual dose of the medicine, and to gradually increase it, if this be found necessary.

It should also be borne in mind that certain medicines have the power of accumulating in the system, or, in other words, of not displaying their usual effects when given in small and repeated doses, until a certain quantity has been taken, when, on a sudden, symptoms resembling those caused by an overdose of the article, make their appearance. This has been remarked in relation to mercury, arsenic, and several other of the metallic medicines, as well as iodine, digitalis, &c. In giving remedies of this character, the physician should always be cautious, and not repeat the dose of them too frequently, because no sensible effect is produced at the expected time.

Intervals between Doses.—As every medicine produces a specific and definite action on the system, which, in most cases, continues for a certain time, and then ceases, it becomes necessary to renew or maintain the medicinal impression as long as is required to counteract the morbid condition of the system. In some cases, however, as in the case of an emetic or purgative given for the purpose of merely evacuating the stomach and bowels, the single effect produced may be sufficient, and no repetition of the dose is required. In most attacks of disease, on the other hand, the physician is obliged to prescribe medicines in such quantities as to produce a certain impression, and to repeat the doses at such intervals as will keep up the influence of this impression. Where, from a want of knowledge of the time during which the remedy he has administered will continue to exercise its full action on the system, he postpones a repetition of it for too long a period, although a fresh impression is made by each dose, but little real good is the result, and, from a want of continuity in the remedial impression, no progress is made towards a cure. Hence, a physician should be acquainted with the usual duration of the action of the medicine he is administering, and order a repetition of the doses so as to keep the system under its influence. A nurse should, therefore, in all cases, follow his directions implicitly, as regards the periods at which medicines are to be given, for, by inattention to this rule, injustice is done to the physician, and, what is of more importance, the life of the patient is endangered. Where the diffusible stimulants are administered, especially those of an evanescent character, it is of much consequence that their influence should be kept up; and hence a neglect on the part of a nurse in giving

them at the prescribed periods might cause a fatal collapse of the patient. It should be observed, however, that, except in cases where it is necessary thus to maintain the vital powers of a patient, this strict observance of the prescribed intervals between the doses of medicines is not intended to extend to the night, so as to disturb the invalid, as, in most diseases, sleep is one of the best restoratives; but advantage is to be taken of those moments when he is awake, timing the doses as nearly as possible to the designated periods.

Rules for the Administration of Medicines.—As has been stated, fluid medicines are usually administered in drops, teaspoonfuls, tablespoonfuls, &c.—an approximative measurement, which, although not precise or accurate, is sufficiently so in most cases, though not suited to medicines of a very active nature. As the generality of medicines are nauseous, it is necessary to modify, as far as possible, their disagreeable taste, which renders them so repugnant to patients, and often causes much difficulty in their administration, especially to children; but this modification must not be of such a character as to alter their properties. As regards young children, much difficulty will be obviated by the use of the medicine-spoon already described; this will also be found useful in cases of insanity, where patients refuse to take medicine or nourishment.

It is often found that patients experience much difficulty in swallowing pills, especially when these are of small size. The usual mode is to place the pill on the tongue, and to take a mouthful of water, when, on making an effort to swallow, both pass down the throat together; this plan is generally successful; but some persons appear to be unable to take a pill in this manner, and gorge themselves with fluid without effecting the deglutition of the pilular body; in such cases, by enveloping the pill in some bread, or some conserve or sweetmeat, so as to form a bolus, the difficulty is obviated.

Mixtures containing insoluble ingredients should always be shaken up before they are administered; otherwise, the first doses will contain but little of the active ingredients, whilst the last portions will, on the other hand, be more powerful than was intended. Where the article administered is of a volatile nature, it should be given the moment it is poured out, and the bottle containing the remainder immediately closed.

As each of the classes of medicinal articles requires the observance of certain rules to insure its full benefit, these will be briefly noticed in an alphabetical order.

Acids.—These are given to fulfil various indications; some acting as tonics, some as refrigerants, &c. As those most generally used are corrosive, they require to be diluted with some bland fluid, so as not to exercise too powerful a local action on the tissues with which they come in contact; nor should they be kept in a metallic vessel, nor given by means of a metal spoon. As most of them act on the enamel of the teeth in a very rapid and energetic manner, the mouth should be well rinsed with water after the administration of each dose; or they may be taken by being sucked up by means of a small glass tube, thus avoiding any contact with the teeth: this observation applies to many of the acid or super-salts; the usual solution of the sulphate of quinine, which contains free sulphuric acid, is known to act on the teeth very rapidly, and, from a constant repetition of the doses, to injure them in a serious manner; and hence requires to be given with precaution.

Antacids are medicines intended to neutralize an undue or morbid acidity of the stomach or intestines. Their action is chemical, and they produce an innoxious compound which takes the place of the morbid fluid that causes the uneasiness or pain. In many cases, they act most efficaciously, when an emetic or cathartic has been previously administered. To obtain a permanent benefit from them, they should be combined with tonics, aromatics, &c.; as, when given alone, the relief afforded by them is but transient.

They are most advantageously administered early in the morning, or some time previous to a meal during the day. When the salt resulting from the union of the antacid and the morbid acid is purgative, the former is better given at bed-time; thus, the combination of the solution of potassa, of the carbonates of potassa and soda, or

of magnesia, forms salts with the gastric acid that act with some energy on the bowels; but this is not the case with chalk mixture or lime water.

The patient should be restricted to light animal food and well boiled vegetables, avoiding sweets, acids, pastry, and, in fact, everything liable to increase the acescent condition of the stomach.

Antilithics and Lithontriptics are medicines supposed to possess the power of obviating or dissolving urinary calculi. That there are remedial agents capable of removing or relieving that morbid condition of the system on which a lithic diathesis depends, there can be no doubt; but it is very questionable if we possess remedies capable of dissolving calculi existing in the urinary organs. Among the antilithic remedies, those most generally employed are magnesia and its salts, the alkalies, soap, several of the acids, some astringent diuretics, many bitter tonics, &c. In cases of a lithic diathesis, however, much depends on the regulation of the diet of the patient; thus, when there is a superabundant secretion of uric acid, the food should contain as little azote as possible, and, therefore, be mainly of a vegetable nature; but, at the same time, care must be taken that the healthy action of the stomach is not impaired. There should be an avoidance of all indigestible substances, as fresh bread, pastry, salt meats, and even soups of all kinds; nor should malt liquors or acid wines be allowed. Where the white sand deposits or the phosphates occur, an acid system of diet is beneficial, with abstinence from all alkalies, soda water, &c.; whilst lemonade, the acid wines, and fruits in moderation can be allowed with advantage.

Antispasmodics are remedies which have been considered to be endowed with the power of allaying spasm, and of calming or entirely removing irregular actions of the nervous system. As spasmodic action of the muscular apparatus and a morbid condition of the nervous centres may arise from a variety of causes, it has been found that the most opposite modes of treatment have been required; thus, in some cases, the most efficient antispasmodic is the lancet, whilst in others the morbid symptoms are best alleviated by the most active diffusible stimuli. It is not our intention to enter into the discussion of the mooted question of the modus operandi of antispasmodics, or whether there exists a class of remedies which are endowed with the power of exerting a direct control over spasmodic action. It is, however, shown by experience that the influence of this class of remedial agents is very limited in their operation and very various in their effects, and that to be efficient much discrimination is requisite on the part of the physician in the selection of the article best calculated to attain the desired effect. In general, what are termed antispasmodics have some of the properties of the narcotics, but differ from them in not causing stupor or insensibility. They are mostly substances possessed of a strong odor, and of a more or less volatile nature; and hence also partake of the properties of stimulants.

Anthelmintics are medicines which are capable of expelling or destroying worms situated in the intestinal canal. Several kinds of worms are apt to infest the human intestines, and often give rise to distressing and even fatal symptoms. The medicines calculated to dislodge them are of various kinds: some act mechanically, as active purgatives, powder of tin, cowhage, &c.; some by being poisonous to the worms, as pink root, pomegranate bark, the vegetable bitters, &c.; and to this class belong, in all probability, the acrid, volatile, and resinous vermifuges, as turpentine, camphor, garlic, &c.; and the mineral remedies, as calomel, the preparations of iron, sulphur, &c.; some seem to act by asphyxiating the worms, as the fatty oils, the mucilages, &c.

Vermifuge medicines should be given in as simple a form as possible, and in as large doses as is compatible with their nature, and the age and condition of the patient; and hence the plan of administering them in the form of lozenges, biscuits, &c., is erroneous. One of the most certain of these remedies is the pink root (spigelia), either in the form of simple infusion, or united with senna or savin; in the first case, it should be followed by the administration of a brisk cathartic. In consequence of its sometimes causing temporary loss of sight, tremors, &c., which, although seldom dangerous, are apt to frighten the relations and friends of the patient, it is better, especially in cases of children, to administer the infusion in the evening, so that its effects may not be observed. The worm-seed oil is also another native anthelmintic of great power, but has the objection of having so disagreeable an odor and taste as

to prevent its general use; the least unpleasant mode of giving it is in emulsion with mint or cinnamon water.

Whatever vermifuge is employed, and whatever success attends its administration, the treatment should not be confined to the mere expulsion of the worms; but the condition of the stomach and bowels should be attended to, and their tone rendered healthy by the use of tonics, and a well-directed and generous diet.

Cathartics are those medicines which increase in a greater or less degree the peristaltic action of the intestines. Cathartics have been divided into *laxatives*, which are characterized by acting mildly, without stimulating in any great degree the vessels of the intestines, or exciting a general disturbance of the system; and *purgatives*, which, in addition to evacuating the contents of the bowels, also promote secretions from their mucous coat, giving rise to copious watery stools. Some purgatives have a more violent action, occasioning nausea, faintness, pain, tenesmus, &c.; and some, acting in an overdose as acrid poisons, causing great irritation, and even inflammation of the intestines. But there is another and important character in the action of purgatives, which is that different portions of the intestinal canal are most affected by different cathartic substances; thus, calomel acts, in a marked manner, on the upper portions of the tube, as is shown by the increase of the biliary matters in the evacuations; gamboge also manifests its power on the stomach by often causing vomiting, but also, like the other drastics, causes much irritation in the large intestines; aloes, again, exert very little action on the upper part of the canal, but spends its force on the lower portion; in fact, each purgative substance is characterized by a peculiarity of action as regards the part of the intestinal canal affected by it, and the nature of the evacuation it produces; and hence, it is of importance, in prescribing an article of this class, that it be suited to the impression wished to be made, and not, as is too frequently the case, selected at random. No class of remedies has been productive of more injury than the present, from their being resorted to without judgment, and from being persevered in for too long a time; for, independent of the irritation they create and keep up in the bowels, they impair digestion, and too often lay the foundation of fatal organic diseases. Purgative medicines may be exhibited at any period during the day; but in all cases the patient should not be exposed to the influence of cold air; if, however, the circumstances are not urgent, it is better to administer them late at night or early in the morning, so as to prevent the disturbance and loss of rest of the patient, and also to secure their retention by the stomach; when given on an empty stomach, they also act more speedily and effectually than when this viscus is filled with food. To promote their action, and to obviate their griping effect, warm diluents, as chicken water, gruel, &c., should be freely taken after the first discharge. Where they operate too much, this inordinate action is to be checked by laudanum given by the mouth, or in the form of injections.

Many of these medicines are very nauseous, and so repugnant to the patient as to induce nausea and vomiting, and, therefore, require the addition of correctives. The taste of rhubarb is best disguised by being given in milk, and that of castor oil by the froth of porter. The disagreeable taste of infusion of senna is much lessened if made with cold water, or, if made in the usual manner, by the addition of strong coffee, black tea, or by a few grains of cream of tartar. Aloes are rendered more palatable by the addition of extract of liquorice. Magnesia is mixed more perfectly with water or milk, if it is poured on the surface of the fluid, and permitted to sink as it becomes saturated, than by the opposite course. The neutral salts are rendered more palatable by adding a small portion of lemon juice to their solution, &c.

When a cathartic is given in the form of pill, its operation is always less speedy than when administered in powder or mixture; and it should be borne in mind that the drastic purgatives operate more mildly, and even effectually, in combination than when given alone, as is instanced in the compound cathartic pill.

Enemata or Clysters.—This mode of purgation is now generally employed in our large towns; but a great prejudice exists among many persons against its use, from a fastidious and mistaken delicacy. In consequence of the improved apparatus now to be procured, the administration of these remedies is attended with much less diffi-

culty and exposure than formerly, when the pipe and bag or common syringe were employed; and, therefore, much of the objection to their use is obviated.

Clysters are of almost indispensable utility when it is necessary to evacuate the bowels as speedily as possible, or when the stomach will not bear the administration of a purgative by the mouth, and also in cases where it is of importance to make a direct application to the lower bowels, as in dysentery, colic, &c. Where it is merely wished to open the bowels, an injection of tepid water will often be found sufficient; where this is not found sufficient, the addition of table salt, sweet oil, or molasses, will, in most cases, induce a full discharge. In all cases, the patient should be directed to retain the injection for as long a time as possible, and not to attempt to empty his bowels immediately after the reception of the medicine. Though clysters seldom can be forced beyond the great curve of the colon, and hence their local action confined to the lower part of the bowels, still, in many cases, their purgative influence extends to the small intestines, and their administration is followed by full and copious evacuations. They are also directed for other purposes than evacuating the bowels, for, from the intimate connection of the rectum with the other pelvic viscera, impressions made upon it are speedily transmitted to the adjoining parts, and hence, remedies can be directed by this channel with much advantage. In irritation of the bladder or uterus, an anodyne injection into the rectum will often afford much relief. In diseases of the lower bowels, also, clysters are of almost indispensable utility, as also in the dislodgement of ascarides seated in the rectum; nor are they less beneficial in those cases of sudden sinking of the powers of life where deglutition is impossible, and yet a prompt stimulating impression is requisite to save the patient; under such circumstances, clysters of some of the diffusible stimuli have proved of the greatest benefit.

Suppositories.—These are substances introduced into the rectum to induce a discharge of its contents. Their use is principally confined to the mere object of relieving costiveness, for which purpose a piece of soap of a conical shape, and of about an inch in length, is the most generally employed; but in some cases, articles of a more stimulating character are necessary. In cases of costiveness in children, the introduction of the end of a small roll of paper, moistened with oil, for a few moments into the rectum, will, in many cases, be found sufficient. The objection to their use is the irritation they often create in the rectum. Sometimes suppositories of opium are found useful in those cases in which anodyne enemata are usually employed, and may be used where patients have a repugnance to the use of clysters, or where the soreness of the rectum prevents the introduction of the pipe of a syringe.

In all cases where enemata or suppositories are employed, care must be taken to introduce them with care; otherwise serious injury may be done to the mucous coat of the rectum; instances have occurred where, from a careless insertion of the pipe of a syringe, the gut has been seriously affected, giving rise to fistula, &c. In most cases, the injection for a child under one year is about an ounce, which is to be gradually increased to five or six ounces, as it advances in age; to a youth, from ten to fifteen years old, a pint may be given; whilst an adult requires a pint and a-half to a quart. Where, however, the injection is of an anodyne nature, to restrain discharges or to alleviate pain, the laudanum should be mixed with not more than half an ounce to an ounce of bland mucilage, so as not to excite contraction of the bowels by the stimulus of quantity.

Demulcents or Emollients are medicinal agents which diminish tone or irritation in the tissues to which they are applied, and thereby cause a relaxation of the parts, or sheathe and protect them from the action of substances capable of acting on them injuriously.

The term *Emollients* is generally employed to designate remedies which are applied externally to soften and relax external surfaces, and, by contiguous sympathy, the deeper seated parts; these effects have been referred by some to a physical, and by others to a vital, agency. They consist principally of bland watery mixtures, or of simple water, at a somewhat elevated temperature, of oleaginous substances, or those combined in various forms, as fomentations, poultices, &c., which will be more particularly noticed in a subsequent part of the work.

Demulcents are bland substances of various kinds, administered internally, to pre-

vent the action of irritating matters on mucous membranes, or to soothe or lubricate these parts when irritated or inflamed. They are useful in irritation and inflammation of the stomach and bowels, in like conditions of the air-passages and lungs, as well as in affections of the urinary apparatus. When prescribed in cases of catarrh, and other morbid conditions of the respiratory organs, they are usually directed to be taken *ad libitum;* but they should be swallowed slowly, for their main efficacy arises from their lubricating effect on the parts with which they come in contact; and this soothing influence is extended by sympathy to the bronchial membranes and pulmonic structure. They should be taken after a fit of coughing, for, as, by that spasmodic effort, the acrid secretion of the inflamed mucous surface is thrown off, they are enabled to come in direct contact with the irritated part, and thus exercise their soothing influence more efficiently.

Diaphoretics are those medicinal agents which promote and increase cutaneous transpiration. These articles are numerous, and of a very heterogeneous character. In general, warm diluents, aided by external heat, are very effectual means of promoting perspiration; whilst, in some cases, this excretion is better promoted by the use of cool liquids, or even by the sudden and temporary application of cold to the surface. They are in almost every case relative agents; and, to produce the desired effect, should be given in certain states of the system, and with certain precautions. Thus, during the exhibition of these remedies, the patient should be confined to bed, and covered with light blankets; his shirt should be of flannel or muslin, as these are good non-conductors of heat. Their action is much promoted by the free use of diluents, given either warm or cold, according to the temperature of the patient's skin. During the continuance of the perspiration, great care should be taken that it is not suddenly checked from any cause. When it is wished to moderate the sweating, the patient may be removed to another bed, covered with a warm blanket, his clothes changed, and his body dried with dry towels, care being taken that he is not exposed to cold air. During the exhibition of diaphoretics, no medicines of a purgative or diuretic character should be administered, as the action of the latter is incompatible with that of the former, besides causing a frequent exposure to cold during their operation.

Diluents are watery fluids which increase the fluidity of the blood, and render the secretions and excretions less acrid or viscid. The best diluent is water, which is to be given either alone or variously flavored, according to the taste of the patient or the circumstances of the case. The temperature at which a diluent is given has much influence on its action. Thus, water at 60° or 70° F. merely dilutes; whilst at 45° to 60° it acts somewhat as a tonic, and at 70°, and to as high a temperature as it can be drunk, it is stimulant. Merely tepid water will often act as an emetic, whilst at 90° or 100° it will quiet the stomach and relieve nausea. In a cool or cold state, diluents diminish the temperature of the body and moderate an undue excitement of the pulse, and are hence called *refrigerants* or *temperants*, and principally consist of aqueous solutions of many of the acids, or of some of the neutral salts.

Diuretics are medicines which increase or promote the secretion of urine: this they do by increasing the quantity of fluid taken into the stomach, or by stimulating the kidneys to increased action. They are always inconstant in their effects, and cannot be relied upon to produce the desired effect in all cases. To obtain their effect, the surface of the patient's body should be kept cool; otherwise, they are apt to operate as diaphoretics. Hence, the patient should remain out of bed, and the medicine be administered during the day-time; or, if confined to bed, the clothing should be as light as is compatible with comfort. The action of diuretics is much aided by a free use of the cooling diluents.

Emetics are those medicines which invert the natural action of the stomach, so as to cause an ejection of its contents through the mouth, or vomiting. When the patient is plethoric, blood-letting should always precede the administration of an emetic, as it not only promotes its operation, but prevents any injurious rush of blood to the head. When it is required, a full dose of the emetic substance is to be administered; but, in the generality of cases, it is better to give it in divided doses, frequently repeated, until the desired effect is produced. It often happens, when a physician orders an emetic, that he will be asked not to give a strong one, as the patient is too weak, &c.;

but it should be known that, unless the medicine causes full vomiting, it will create more uneasiness and debility than when it acts in the desired manner. When vomiting takes place, it should be encouraged by draughts of tepid water or weak chamomile tea, to be repeated after each discharge; but the use of these fluids is not to be carried too far, because, when the stomach is gorged with liquids, the action of vomiting is often not fully performed, or is wholly checked. When the operation of an emetic is too violent, the best means of checking it is by the administration of laudanum, or the application of fomentations or warm poultices to the epigastrium; if these fail, a spice plaster or a sinapism to the same part will generally be found effectual. If the stomach continues irritable, drink, food, or medicine is to be given in very small quantities. There is always much thirst, which patients are very apt to endeavor to alleviate by freely taking some fluid; but this in most cases being rejected, the evil is only increased; the best plan to relieve it is to frequently wash the mouth with some cool drink, swallowing as little as possible. When the stomach is inactive, and a full dose of an emetic substance does not cause vomiting, it is always unsafe to repeat the dose, as by such a course inflammation may be produced. When the stomach thus resists the action of one article, carried to a due extent, it is better to have recourse to another, or to endeavor to produce emesis by titillating the fauces and throat by means of a feather. Emetics should always be given at the time ordered by the physician, and, as a general rule, on an empty stomach, in the morning; but it is sometimes of benefit to administer them in the evening, as, from the exhaustion produced by their operation, a disposition to sleep is caused.

Emmenagogues are medicines which excite or promote the catamenial discharge; but there are, strictly speaking, few remedies which have this specific power on the uterus, the majority of them acting by their influence on the system generally, or on parts contiguous to the uterus—ergot being almost the only article which exercises a direct power on this organ, and that rather in increasing its expulsive energy than in promoting the menstrual function, though it has been advantageously employed for the latter purpose. To insure the successful administration of this class of remedial agents, the system must be previously prepared for their use by invigorating it, if there are relaxation and debility; and by an opposite course, if there is an undue degree of arterial action. In a majority of cases, the restoration of the discharge is rather attributable to a proper regulation of the system than to any specific power in the emmenagogue administered.

Epispastics are external applications which are capable of inflaming the skin, and causing an effusion of serum beneath the cuticle. These effects can be produced by a variety of means; but that most generally employed is the Spanish fly, or cantharides. The mode of applying a blister, and of dressing the sore it occasions, is very simple; but, without special directions from the physician, many nurses and attendants on the sick are strangely ignorant on the subject. The best preparation of cantharides for blistering purposes is the cerate of Spanish flies, or common blistering plaster; this will be always found effectual, if properly prepared, and of good materials. It is best spread on soft leather, though linen, muslin, or even stout paper will answer. To obtain a prompt action from a blister, it should be spread thick; powdered flies should not be sprinkled on its surface, for, if the plaster is well made, it requires no such addition; added to which, the powder is apt to adhere to the skin, and to give the patient much uneasiness. Before applying a blister, the part on which it is to be placed should be well washed with soap and water, and thoroughly dried, the hair shaved off, and the skin irritated by being rubbed with a coarse towel, or, if this is not sufficient, with warm vinegar, spirits of turpentine, &c. The plaster is to be secured to the part by means of a bandage; or, what is better, by means of strips of adhesive plaster, or by coating the margin of the leather or cloth on which the blister is spread with the adhesive plaster. Whenever either of the last modes of securing a blister is resorted to, it is necessary, to secure its adhesion, that the skin be perfectly dry. The plaster should be in perfect contact with the skin; but should not, as is too often the case, be subjected to much pressure, for this retards vesication, and is a source of uneasiness to the patient.

The period generally required for a blister to draw is twelve hours; but this is liable

to many exceptions: thus, for children, delicate females, and for persons with tender skins, a much shorter time is sufficient. The best plan, when the patient complains of pain and burning, is to lift a corner of the plaster and examine the condition of the skin beneath, and, if it be found vesicated or fully reddened, to remove the blister; or, if the skin is not sufficiently inflamed, to permit the blister to remain till this result is attained. When the skin is sufficiently reddened, but not vesicated, the application of a warm poultice, or of a dressing of basilicon ointment, will cause a copious effusion of serum. In cases of children and irritable persons, or those liable to strangury, this should always be done. To guard against this latter, it has been advised to interpose a piece of gauze, fine muslin, or tissue paper between the skin and the plaster: these should be moistened with oil. It is very doubtful, however, whether this plan is of any real advantage.

In many persons, the action of a blister disposes to sleep; but in very sensitive individuals it causes much irritation; this may be often obviated by the addition of a few grains of extract of hyoscyamus, or of belladonna, to the plaster. When it is requisite to cause a blister as rapidly as possible, the plaster of Spanish flies must be replaced by other means. In such cases, paper, moistened with oil of cantharides, or with the ethereal extract, will be found useful. The application of a pledget, wet with water of ammonia, will also act very rapidly. When a still more rapid effect is desired, the direct application of heat to the part may be resorted to, by means of a disk of polished metal, heated in boiling water, or by applying a piece of wet blotting paper to the skin, and passing a hot flatiron over it.

Some persons have a great dread of blisters, and object to the application of a large one; but, when the full effect of blistering is required, a large one should always be applied, for the pain and irritation caused by a large blister are very little greater than a small one occasions, whilst the benefit is more decided. Still, as the quantity of the discharge is in a great measure equivalent to the size of the vesication, large blisters depress more than small ones; therefore, when they are intended merely as counter-irritants, small blisters are to be preferred. The size and shape of blisters vary greatly, according to the part to which they are to be applied, and the age of the patient. Dr. Dewees gives the following as the general size of blisters:—

For the legs or thighs, from 7 to 8 inches long by 3 to 3½ broad.

For the back, from 7 to 8 inches long by 4 to 4½ broad.

For the thorax, from 8 to 9 inches long by 7 to 8 broad.

For the stomach, from 8 to 9 inches long by 6 to 7 broad.

For the abdomen, from 10 to 11 inches long by 8 to 10 broad, if designed to cover the whole surface.

For the ears, from the peculiarity of the shape, the size cannot well be defined.

For the temples, from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter; they are usually circular.

These are the sizes for adults; for younger persons they must, of course, be proportionably smaller.

The dressing of a blister requires some skill on the part of a nurse; and much pain and inconvenience will be saved to the patient by the exercise of a little dexterity in the operation. Some trouble will be avoided by having everything necessary for the operation in readiness, as the plasters spread, bandages ready, &c. Each of the vesicles is to be carefully snipped, with the points of a pair of sharp scissors, at their most depending part, and the serum evacuated; but when the vesications are very small and numerous, this should not be attempted, as it would occasion unnecessary fatigue to the patient. In such case, the larger vesicles only are to be opened, and the smaller left till a subsequent dressing, when it is probable they will be found much increased in size. The cuticle should not be removed from the surface of the blistered part, except when it is wished to keep up a continued discharge, in which case the cuticle is best removed by the application of a hot poultice. When it is wished to heal the blistered surface, the dressing should be of simple cerate, thinly spread on a linen rag, and renewed twice a-day. When the object is to maintain the discharge for a short time, the dressing should consist of basilicon ointment. When a more permanent impression is desired, some more stimulating application, as savin ointment, must be

used. A blistered surface should seldom be washed, as this often causes chilliness and fatigue, and is generally useless. Some persons become faint when a blister is dressed for the first time: this should not excite alarm, as it is a mere sympathetic effect. The plaster for the dressings should not be larger than the blistered surface, as it causes irritation of the sound skin without aiding the discharge. Blisters sometimes, instead of healing properly, become painful and inflamed, and assume the appearance of an eroding or a phagedenic sore; this is best remedied by the application of a soft bread and milk poultice, having its surface anointed with fresh lard or cold cream. If this does not succeed, a lotion of lime-water and linseed will often be found effectual; oxide of zinc ointment will likewise prove useful in some cases. When a blistered surface causes much itching, and renders the patient restless, washing the irritated surface with an infusion of flaxseed or slippery elm will, in most cases, relieve the uneasiness. One of the most distressing consequences, arising from the application of a blister, is the production of strangury, which invariably takes place in some persons whenever a blister is used; this is remedied by a free exhibition of emollient and mucilaginous diluents, opiates by the mouth and as an enema, external fomentations to the pubic region, &c.; in some cases, a clyster of solution of sulphate of soda will act very efficaciously. To prevent its occurrence, it has been found of benefit to incorporate camphor and opium with the epispastic ointment, say twelve grains of the former and four of the latter, for a blister six inches square. It is said that boiling the flies in water, previous to their formation into an ointment, will deprive them of the property of causing strangury.

Errhines are medicines which, snuffed up the nostrils, cause an increased discharge of the nasal mucus, and generally the convulsive action of sneezing. They are now seldom prescribed, though undoubtedly useful in some cases; but they should never be employed in persons disposed to apoplexy, or in those affected with hernia, prolapsus uteri, &c.

Escharotics are topical agents, which, by a chemical or mechanical action, are capable of eroding or disorganizing the solid tissues of the part to which they are applied: those which act mechanically are actual cauteries, as a heated iron, moxa, &c.; those which act chemically are caustics, as fused potassa, nitrate of silver, and chloride of zinc. In cauterizing with a heated iron, this should be at a white heat, as, at this temperature, it occasions less pain to the patient, from its causing an immediate death of the part to which it is applied. In applying it to any part, the surrounding surface should be protected by some non-conducter of heat, but not by wet paper or cloth, as the sudden extrication of steam will produce a blistered surface around the burn, and will much increase the pain. The hot iron is rarely employed in this country, except to arrest hemorrhage; in leech bites, where the usual means of stopping the bleeding are ineffectual, the application of the end of a heated wire to the wound will, in most cases, be found effectual. Another mode of applying the actual cautery is by means of moxa. This term is used for a small cone or cylinder of some slowly burning substance, applied to the skin, set fire to, and suffered to burn slowly for a length of time proportionate to the effect intended to be produced; this is a very painful operation, and seldom employed in the United States. The chemical cauterants are numerous, and of various degrees of activity. In using the most powerful of them, caustic potassa, some precautions are necessary, owing to its great deliquescence; when it is employed to form an issue, layers of adhesive plaster should be placed on the skin, with a hole of the proper size cut in their centre, through which the caustic can be applied without danger of its spreading. The chloride of zinc, which is an excellent cauterant, is generally employed by forming it into a paste with flour. The chloride of antimony, though very powerful, from being a fluid, is difficult to manage, but has been advantageously used in cases of poisoned wounds.

Expectorants are medicines which promote the expulsion of mucus or other matters from the air-passages. It is an ill-defined class of remedies, and is extremely uncertain in its action; but we cannot, in this place, examine the propriety of retaining a division of the materia medica, the articles composing which act in an obscure and by no means regular manner, in almost all cases by a remote or secondary influence of a nauseating or sedative character. At the same time, daily experience proves

that much benefit is derived, in diseases of the respiratory organs, from the administration of substances which are usually considered expectorants, in whatever way they may primarily act on the system. No class of remedies has been more productive of injury than that of so-called cough medicines; nor in any one has quackery exercised a more unbounded sway. It is too common for persons to resort to their use in cough and catarrh without consulting a physician, thus often aggravating a trifling irritation until it becomes a serious, and oftentimes a fatal, inflammation; for, as many of the articles composing them, especially those most frequently employed in domestic and empirical practice, are stimulants, much mischief is apt to follow their indiscriminate use. The following rules ought to be observed in the exhibition of expectorants—ought always to be enforced on the patient. The surface of the body should be kept moderately warm, so as to promote a gentle diaphoresis, and nothing done that may interfere with the primary operation of the remedy on the nervous, lymphatic, or muscular systems, by the secondary effect of which the lungs are benefited; hence, the use of any that excite diuresis, and more especially of purging, should be avoided; nor should the patient be allowed to indulge his appetite in food or drink of a stimulating character.

Narcotics are medicines which lessen the manifestation of vital phenomena dependent upon the nervous system, especially deadening sensibility and diminishing the motor power: their full operations shown in sleep, or even coma. The most general objects in view in the administration of these articles are the production of sleep, or the alleviation of pain. No medicines are so much modified in their action by idiosyncrasy and habit. This does not extend to them as a class, but to each individually; hence, it is of importance that a physician should ascertain from a patient, before prescribing a narcotic, whether he has been long or frequently in the habit of using it, or whether it causes any unpleasant effects upon him, so that some other article of the class may be substituted. As regards the time at which a narcotic should be given, it depends upon the cause for which it is to be administered. Thus, if prescribed to allay pain, it may be given at any time, and repeated as long as the pain remains; if to procure sleep, it is best given at night, and so late as to prevent the patient from being disturbed before it produces its full effect; otherwise, it is apt to exercise a stimulating action. In many persons, the secondary effect of opium is to cause much nausea and headache after its narcotic action has ceased, which are best relieved by a cup of strong coffee, or by vegetable acids. When, however, this or any other narcotic produces these consequences, its use should be relinquished, and some other substituted.

Refrigerants are remedies which are supposed to diminish the heat of the body without causing a marked diminution of sensibility or nervous energy, and they are thought to do this, whether administered internally or applied externally; but it is very doubtful whether any medicines act as internal refrigerants independently of the coldness of the medium in which they are administered, except in a secondary manner. Diaphoretics act as refrigerants by inducing an increase of superficial evaporation; sedatives, by lessening the force and rapidity of the circulation; purgatives, and especially the saline, by the copious watery evacuations they produce. The great refrigerant is cold water, whether applied topically or given internally. As a topical application, it is often mixed with fluids of greater volatility, that, by a more rapid evaporation, a proportionate abstraction of heat may take place.

Sedatives are those remedial agents which diminish muscular tonicity, and the manifestation of nervous influence, even to the production of syncope, or a suspension, for a certain time, of the functions of the systems affected. Some act generally; others more locally. Blood-letting and tartar emetic are examples of the first; hydrocyanic acid, of the second. Most of the articles of this class are capable, if given in too large doses, or too long continued, of producing a depression of the vital powers which may induce death; and hence require to be administered with much care and judgment.

Sialagogues are medicines which induce an increased secretion from the salivary glands. The modes in which the articles composing this class act are various. Some are merely local irritants, as pellitory, horseradish, &c.; and, when chewed,

produce such a local stimulation of the salivary glands as to produce a copious effusion of saliva and mucus. Another and more important section includes such articles as evince their sialagogue powers in a secondary manner, which does not take place until a powerful impression has been made on the system generally; to this belong mercury, gold, &c., and their preparations. In the first of these divisions, their medicinal powers depend wholly on sialagogue effects; hence, they are merely useful as counter-irritants; the local stimulation, and consequent increased secretion produced by their action, often acting advantageously in relieving inflammations and congestions of adjoining parts. The curative value of internal sialagogues, however, is not dependent on the salivary flow they occasion, for though, in many cases, this may be very great, yet it is not essential to their remedial action, and may, in fact, rather be considered as a proof that their full constitutional influence has been attained.

In administering mercury, with a view to the production of its constitutional effect, it should always be recollected that, if it be permitted to exert its sialagogue powers to any great extent, it always causes great distress to the patient, without producing a beneficial effect on the disease; and its operation should, therefore, be closely watched. The condition of the gums should be examined daily, and, as soon as they display evidence of the action of the remedy, it should be discontinued, or given at longer intervals. The constitution of the patient should be sedulously attended to, as mercurials are apt to produce unpleasant consequences in delicate, nervous individuals, and are badly borne by the aged, who have suffered from previous attacks of illness. It is always dangerous to push them to salivation in children, as it frequently produces sloughing of the gums and cheeks. When too great a degree of salivation has been induced by the mercurials, it is of importance to check it as speedily as possible. This is to be attempted by cool air, and by washing the mouth with an infusion of some vegetable astringent, a solution of opium, or one of acetate of lead; this latter is very efficacious, but has the property of rendering the teeth black. Marked benefit has also been derived from a weak solution of chloride of soda; much reliance is placed by some practitioners on the preparations of sulphur, especially the soluble sulphurets, both as a wash in solution, and administered as a powder. An infusion of the smooth sumach (rhus glabrum), as well as a strong solution of borax, has likewise been found very useful as a local application. When the inflammation is severe, the administration of cathartics, especially the saline, is requisite, and in some cases blisters and leeches. Where a tendency to slough exists, the application of diluted pyroligneous acid will be found advantageous.

Stimulants are remedies which increase the vital activity of the system, or of a single organ, the first being termed *general*, and the latter *local* stimulants. Much discrimination and caution are required in the administration of articles of this class, because, if given when inflammation is present, they are liable to create more mischief than benefit; but they are called for when, on the decline of that condition of an organ, or organs, a state of relaxation or torpidity exists. In this state of things, a gentle stimulation materially assists the functions, and is productive of much benefit.

Tonics are closely allied to stimulants, and some of them act in this manner; but most of them do not cause any sensible excitation of the system, whilst, at the same time, they gradually impart tone and activity to the vital powers. With the exception of iron, most tonics act primarily on the nervous system, and secondarily on the muscular, on which latter their power is most distinctly marked. Iron appears to act in a different manner, by altering or improving the condition of the blood, and consequently increasing the tone of the system. One of the most valuable properties of many articles of this class is that of curing diseases of a periodic type; in what manner, it is difficult to explain, as the laws that govern periodicity are but little understood.

In prescribing the antiperiodic tonics in fevers, as cinchona and its salts, their use should be confined to the intermissions, and, in most cases, in as large doses as the stomach will bear with impunity, so timing the doses that one may be taken a short time before the expected paroxysm. Quinia and its preparations, although eminently antiperiodic, are not possessed of the tonic properties of the bark itself, and, in the

large doses recommended of late, are apt to induce unpleasant affections of the head, as vertigo, ringing in the ears, headache, and mental delusions. In administering arsenic as antiperiodic, its effects should be carefully watched, and be discontinued when it causes constitutional symptoms, as vertigo, and œdema; nor should it be given in debilitated habits, and where the pulse is weak and feeble. It is better, in all cases, to commence its use in small doses, and to increase them until the stomach is somewhat affected, when the quantity is to be diminished, or even discontinued.

Management of Convalescence and Relapses.

The management of a patient, after the cessation of an attack of disease, and when he is declared convalescent, is of equal importance with the treatment during the continuance of the malady; and yet it is one strangely neglected by the physician, and is too often trusted to nurses and friends. In all recoveries from sickness, the organs, or parts which have been affected, remain for some time in an exitable condition, and liable to recurrence of the disease on the slightest provocation; and it is of much consequence to inquire what causes operate most frequently in thus producing a relapse. It will be found that they generally consist in the indulgence in food, either in too great quantity, or of an improper character, or in the too early or imprudent exposure to the weather, or in over-exertion of any kind.

Diet.—The stomach, in common with every other part of the body, suffers from a diminution of its normal vigor and power of digestion, and, as a necessary consequence, when food of too nutritious a character is taken into it, it is unable to digest it properly; hence, part of it remains in an undigested state, oppressing the weakened organ, and is either rejected by vomiting, or causes diarrhœa; or, if the stomach is capable of converting it into nourishment, an undue stimulation of that organ ensues, which will result in fever. This latter state of things is also induced by the administration of stimulating drinks. No animal substance, in any form, should be allowed during the continuance of acute febrile disease, nor immediately after its cessation. When it is permitted, it should be at first as little stimulating as possible, and in small quantities at a time; but is to be gradually increased in quantity and quality as the patient gains strength. An invalid should be very cautious in the use of certain articles, considered by nurses and others as peculiarly nourishing and proper for the sick, namely, animal jellies of all kinds. These are exceedingly indigestible, even in a state of perfect health—added to which, they are, in most cases, rendered highly stimulating by the addition of wine or spices.

Exercise.—Another frequent cause of a relapse is over-exertion, from the common, but erroneous, notion that a convalescent will not recover his strength, except he takes as much exercise as he can bear. Properly regulated exertion is highly serviceable; but it should never be carried so far as to produce exhaustion, and should be pursued for some time in doors, before it be attempted in the open air: the latter, at first, should always take place in a carriage, that can be opened or closed at will; the patient may then attempt short walks in the open air; but, in all cases, it is of importance that he is not unduly fatigued, as otherwise injury instead of benefit will be the result. One of the most serious errors, committed with regard to exertion, is that of permitting a convalescent to sit up too frequently, or for too long a time, under the mistaken notion of giving him strength. A patient should never be allowed to sit up longer than is agreeable to his feelings, and never so long as to produce a sense of fatigue.

Air.—Great care must be taken that an invalid is not exposed to cold or damp air, especially if his skin be disposed to moisture; to guard him from sudden changes of temperature, he should wear flannel next to his skin, and have his feet well protected by warm stockings. In every convalescence, from whatever disease, country air is far more invigorating than the vitiated atmosphere of towns; but care must be exercised in the selection of the location, as to its freedom from malaria, &c., for it is far preferable that he should remain within the precincts of the city, than expose himself to the influence of causes which act with peculiar activity on a system debilitated by previous disease.

UNIVERSAL FORMULARY.

A

ABSINTHIUM.

Wormwood.

This name is applied to several species of *Artemisia*, all, however, possessing the same properties. That recognized in the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and most generally employed, is *A. absinthium*, a native of Europe, and commonly cultivated in our gardens.

Sex. Syst. Synges. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 1188. Griffith, Med. Bot. 405.

The parts used, are the tops or extremities of the branches. These have a grayish-white color; a soft, silky feel, a fragrant odor, and a very bitter taste. They impart their properties to water or alcohol.

Wormwood has been employed as a stimulating tonic, in various forms of dyspepsia, in amenorrhœa, chronic leucorrhœa, gout, verminose affections, &c. It is given in a variety of forms.

Infusion of Wormwood.

℞. Wormwood one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse. Dose, one to two fl. ounces.
Brande.

Extract of Wormwood.

℞. Wormwood one part
Boiling water six parts
Boil, express, and evaporate to a proper consistence. Dose, ten to twenty grains. Tonic and stomachic. *Giordano.*

Clyster of Wormwood.

℞. Wormwood
Rue
Savine, each, three drachms
Boiling water one pint
Boil, strain, and add to each half pint
Castor oil half an ounce
Foy.

Tincture of Wormwood.

℞. Wormwood one part
Alcohol eight parts
Digest with a gentle heat for five days, express, and filter. Tonic, stomachic, and vermifuge. Dose, from one fl. scruple to two fl. drachms. *Guibourt.*

Alkaline Tincture of Wormwood.

℞. Wormwood
Tansy
Centaury
Bog Bean, each, eight parts
Alcohol one hundred and twenty parts
Carbonate of Potassa one part
Digest for six days, and filter. Dose, one or two fl. drachms. In dyspepsia and flatulent colic. *Hoffmann.*

Syrup of Wormwood.

℞. Fresh wormwood at will
Bruise, without washing, express, coagulate the juice by heat, filter, form a syrup with sugar, nine parts to five of juice.
Van Mons.

Wine of Wormwood.

℞. Wormwood two parts
White wine fifty parts
Digest for four days, express, and filter. A stomachic bitter and anthelmintic. Dose, one fl. ounce. *Taddei.*

Oil of Wormwood.

℞. Tops of wormwood one part
Olive oil eight parts
Heat for two hours on a water-bath, stirring often, express, and filter. As an embrocation to the abdomen, in cardialgia, diarrhœa, &c. *Wurtem Ph.*

Essential Oil of Wormwood.

℞. Tops of wormwood at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and collect the oil that floats on the product. Dose, two to four drops several times a-day. *Par. Cod.*

Compound Spirit of Wormwood.

℞. Wormwood four pounds
Juniper eight ounces

Cinnamon two ounces
Angelica root half an ounce
Alcohol eighteen pints
Macerate for fourteen days, distil twelve pints, pour back and re-distil ten pints.
Guibourt.

RATAFIA OF WORMWOOD.

℞. White sugar
Water, each, forty ounces
Dissolve, and add
Orange-flower water six fl. ounces
Previously beaten with white of egg one
Then add
Compound spirit of wormwood fifty-six fl. ounces
Heat on a water-bath, cool, and filter.
Guibourt.

ACACIA.

GUM ARABIC.

This gum is derived from several species of *Acacia*, as *A. vera*, *A. senegal*, *A. arabica*, &c.

Sex. Syst. Polygam. monœcia. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Willdenow. Sp. Pl. iv. Griffith. Med. Bot. 270.

In tears or fragments of various sizes, often rounded; colorless or of a yellowish tint, semi-transparent, inodorous, of a slightly sweetish mucilaginous taste. Wholly soluble in water, forming a mucilage. Insoluble in alcohol. Demulcent and nutritive.

MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

℞. Powdered gum Arabic four ounces
Boiling water half a pint
Add the water gradually to the gum, and rub together, till the mucilage is formed. Strain. Principally used to suspend insoluble powders or to diffuse oily and resinous substances through aqueous fluids.
U. S. Ph.

MIXTURE OF GUM ARABIC.

℞. Mucilag. of gum Arabic three fl. ounces
Sweet almonds ten drachms
Sugar five drachms
Water two pints
Blanch the almonds, beat them to pulp with the sugar and mucilage, add the water gradually, constantly stirring. Strain. *Ed. Ph.* Demulcent and emollient. Used to appease cough and to allay irritation.

GUM ARABIC MIXTURE.

℞. Mucilage of gum Arabic six fl. ounces
Oil of sweet almonds three fl. drachms
Syrup of saffron one fl. ounce
Solution carbonate ammonia (*Lond.*) half fl. drachm
Mix, and make emulsion. A tablespoonful occasionally, in catarrh. *Ainslie.*

GUM LOZENGES.

℞. Gum Arabic four ounces
Starch one ounce
Sugar one pound
Pulverize, mix, and form a consistent paste with sufficient rose water, to form lozenges of convenient size. A useful article to allay irritation of the throat in catarrh.

PECTORAL PASTE OF GUM ARABIC.

℞. Gum Arabic two pounds
Dissolve in water, and add
Sugar one pound and a half
Evaporate to a proper consistence, adding
Orange-flower water three drachms
Employed to allay irritation, like the last.
Foy.

PATE DE GUIMAUVE.

℞. Gum Arabic powdered two pounds, four ounces
White sugar two pounds
Whites of eggs twenty
Double orange-flower water six fl. ounces
Dissolve the gum and sugar in a sufficiency of water, strain, next day decant, evaporate by a gentle heat to consistence of honey, add the whites of eggs and stir briskly, continue the evaporation; when almost complete add the orange-flower water, and continue to stir; pour on a marble slab, and keep in a tin box. *Cules.*

GUM ARABIC PASTE.

℞. Gum Arabic one pound
Dissolve on a water-bath, in water eight fl. ounces
Evaporate to the consistence of honey. Add
Whites of egg six
Orange-flower water two ounces
Beat well together. When sufficiently consistent, run into moulds.
Used for the same purposes as last. *Beral.*

SYRUP OF GUM.

℞. Gum Arabic four ounces
Sugar one pound
Boiling water one pint
Dissolve by means of a water-bath, let settle for some time, remove scum, and strain. A good addition to pectoral and other mixtures. *U. S. Ph.* 1830.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF GUM ARABIC.

℞. Syrup of gum Arabic four fl. ounces

Sulphate of morphine one grain
Oil of sassafras one drop
Hoffmann's anodyne half fl. drachm
Mix. Known as Jackson's cough syrup, and much used in catarrhs, &c. *Jackson.*

LINCTUS OF GUM ARABIC.

℞. Gum Arabic one part
Clarified honey three parts
Incorporate the gum with the honey. The dose is a teaspoonful occasionally, to relieve irritation of the throat in catarrh. *Beral.*

WENDT'S MIXTURE OF GUM ARABIC.

℞. Mucilage gum Arabic
Linden-flower water equal parts
Found useful in doses of a teaspoonful every hour in the diarrhœa of infants. *Radius.*

TRONCHIN'S LOZENGES OF GUM ARABIC.

℞. Powdered gum Arabic eight ounces
Precipitated sulphuret of antimony
Anise each four scruples
Extract of liquorice two ounces
Extract of opium twelve grains
White sugar two pounds
Mix, and form lozenges of six grains, one to be used occasionally in catarrh and bronchial affections. *Tronchin.*

ACETOSELLA.

WOOD SORREL.

Sex. Syst. Decand. Pentag. *Nat. Syst.* Oxali daceæ. Lindley.

Oxalis acetosella. Linn. Torrey and Gray, Fl. i. 211. Griffith, Med. Bot. 208.

A native of Europe and the United States. The whole plant is used. It is agreeably acid, from its containing a binoxalate of potassa. It is refreshing and cooling, and is said to be useful in scorbutic affections.

EXTRACT OF WOOD SORREL.

℞. Wood sorrel one part
Bruise in a mortar, express the juice, and pour on the marc
Water three parts
Boil for an hour, express, evaporate, adding the juice, to the consistence of an extract. Acid and bitter. Dose, a scruple to half a drachm. *Pideret.*

ACETUM.

VINEGAR.

Impure and very dilute acetic acid, containing about five per cent. of real acid. It is the result of acetous fermentation of any fluid which is susceptible of vinous fermentation. It is principally obtained in Europe from malt or weak wine, and in this country from cider.

It is employed internally as a refrigerant and diuretic, and is a grateful addition to diluent drinks in febrile affections. It is also sometimes used as a clyster. Externally it is beneficial as a fomentation, and likewise forms a useful addition to gargles and collyria. *U. S. Dis.*

VINEGAR MIXTURE.

℞. Vinegar three ounces
Honey two ounces
Water three pints
Mix. As a cooling drink in fevers. *Ammon.*

℞. Vinegar one ounce
Acetic ether one drachm
Syrup of raspberries three ounces
Water two pints
Mix. As a refreshing drink in fevers. *Augustin.*

MIXTURE OF VINEGAR AND CARDAMOMS.

℞. Vinegar one drachm
Comp. tincture of cardamoms
Simple syrup, each, half an ounce
Water ten ounces
Mix. To be taken in such portions as the stomach can bear. In sick headache.

VINEGAR PASTILLES.

℞. Powdered white sugar four parts
Heat moderately, and add
Vinegar one part
Make pastilles. *Neuman.*

GARGLE OF VINEGAR.

℞. Vinegar two parts
Honey
Barley water, each, eight parts
Mix. As a mouth-wash or gargle in inflamed fauces. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Vinegar two fl. drachms
Muriate of ammonia one drachm
Honey one and a half fl. ounces
Water twelve fl. ounces
Mix. As a gargle in inflamed fauces. *Ratier.*

SYRUP OF VINEGAR.

℞. Vinegar eleven fl. ounces
Sugar fourteen ounces
Boil together. *Ed. Ph.*
Mixed with water forms a pleasant and refreshing drink in febrile complaints.

VINEGAR CATAPLASM.

℞. Vinegar one part
Flour three parts

Make cataplasm. An astringent and antiseptic application. *Beral.*

Distilled Vinegar.

Distil a gallon of vinegar, by means of a sand-bath, from a glass retort into a glass receiver. Discontinue the process when seven pints shall have been distilled, and keep these for use. *U. S. Ph.*

ACIDUM ACETICUM.

Acetic Acid.

℞ Acetate of soda in powder — one pound
Sulphuric acid — half a pound
Red oxide of lead — one drachm

Pour the acid into a glass retort, gradually add the acetate of soda, and by means of a sand-bath, at a gentle heat, distil the acetic acid, till the residuum becomes dry. Mix the distilled liquid with the red oxide of lead and again distil, with a moderate heat, to dryness. *U. S. Ph.*

Diluted Acetic Acid.

℞ Acetic acid — half a pint
Distilled water — five pints

Mix. *U. S. Ph.*

Aromatic Vinegar.

℞ Acetic acid — one pint
Camphor — two ounces
Oil of lavender — one drachm
Oil of cinnamon — twenty drops
Oil of cloves
Oil of rosemary, each, — thirty drops

Mix. *Gray.*

℞ Acetic acid — one pint
Oil of cloves — one drachm
Oil of rosemary — two scruples
Oil of bergamot
Oil of cinnamon, each, — half a drachm
Oil of pimento — twenty-four grains
Oil of lavender — one scruple
Oil of neroli — ten drops
Camphor — one ounce
Alcohol — half an ounce

Mix. *Cooley.*

Aromatic vinegar is used as a pungent and reviving perfume in fainting, &c. As it is corrosive, it should not be allowed to come in contact with the skin or clothes. It is also prepared in the dry way, as follows:

℞ Crystallized acetate of soda — one drachm
Sulphuric acid — twenty drops
Oil of lemons
Oil of cloves, each, — three drops

Mix, and keep in a glass-stoppered bottle. *Gray.*

℞ Dried rosemary
Origanum, each, — one ounce
Lavender — half an ounce
Bruised cloves — half a drachm
Acetic acid (1.068) — one pint and a-half

Macerate for seven days, strain, express, and filter. *Edin. Ph.*, 1839.

Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar.

℞ Strong acetic acid — one pint
Camphor — two ounces
Oil of lavender — nine minims
Oil of cinnamon — twenty minims
Oil of cloves — half a drachm

Mix. To be kept in a glass-stoppered bottle. *Paris Cod.*

Acetic Acid Cataplasm.

℞ Rye meal — three parts
Diluted acetic acid — one part

Mix. Used as an application to ill-conditioned ulcers. *Taddei.*

Acetic Acid Clyster.

℞ Barley water — six ounces
Diluted acetic acid one to three ounces

Mix. The proportion of diluted acid may be varied according to the indication. Has been advised in obstinate constipation, ileus, &c. *Swediaur.*

Prophylactic Vinegar.

℞ Dried rosemary and sage, each, — one ounce
Dried lavender flowers — half an ounce
Bruised cloves — half a drachm
Distilled vinegar — two pounds

Macerate for seven days, press, and filter. *Ed. Ph.*

This is intended as a substitute for the complicated formula formerly used, for *Thieves' vinegar*, at one time so celebrated as a preservative against the plague. It has no advantages over it.

Vinegar of the Four Thieves.

℞ Wormwood
Roman wormwood
Rosemary
Sage
Mint
Rue, each, — one ounce and a-half
Lavender flowers — two ounces
Garlic
Calamus
Cinnamon
Cloves
Nutmegs, each, — two drachms
Distilled vinegar — eight pints

Digest by a moderate heat, in a closely stopped matrass, for twelve days, strain, express, and filter, then add one ounce of camphor dissolved in alcohol. *Lewis.*

ACIDUM ACETICUM EMPYREUMATICUM.

Pyroligneous Acid.

Pyroligneous acid is an impure acetic acid, obtained by a destructive distillation of wood. It contains creasote, empyreumatic oil, &c., and has been employed in gangrene to correct the fetor and to promote the separation of sloughs, and also as an application to unhealthy ulcers.

Dispens. U. S. Dunglison, N. R. 13.

Mouth Wash.

℞. Pyroligneous acid half a fl. ounce
Cinnamon water four fl. ounces
Syrup of mulberries two fl. ounces
Mix. Used as a mouth-wash in cancrum oris. It should be kept in an opaque glass vessel to prevent decomposition. *Phœbus.*

Injection of Pyroligneous Acid.

℞. Pyroligneous acid two fl. drachms
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Mix. In purulent discharges from the ear. *Buchanan.*

Cataplasm of Pyroligneous Acid.

℞. Bran half a pound
Linseed meal one ounce
Mix well, and add
Pyroligneous acid q. s.
To make a cataplasm.
As an application to foul ulcers. *Reece.*

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM.

White Arsenic.

Arsenious acid is found in the shops, in the form of semi-transparent or opaque lumps, or in that of a heavy white powder. It has no smell, and its taste is slightly acrid. It is volatile at a red heat, giving off white fumes of a garlic-like odor. Extremely poisonous and corrosive, even in minute doses. *U. S. Dis.*

Arsenical Powder.

℞. White Arsenic one part
Calomel one hundred and ninety-nine parts
Mix. Recommended in obstinate cases of lepra and cancerous ulcers. *Dupuytren.*

Compound Powder of White Arsenic.

℞. White arsenic six drachms
Powdered dragon's blood two drachms
Animal charcoal four scruples
Cinnabar three ounces
Mix, and triturate well. Has been used in the same description of cases. *Van Mons.*

℞. White arsenic one part
Kino eight parts
Cinnabar sixteen parts
Mix, and triturate well. *Ratier.*
Employed in the French hospitals as a caustic to cancerous sores.

Arsenical Ointment.

℞. White arsenic one drachm
Lard
Spermaceti cerate, each, six drachms
Melt the cerate and lard by a gentle heat, and add the arsenic; triturate well in a glass mortar till perfectly united. *Soubeiran.*

Arsenical Cerate.

℞. Powdered white arsenic one scruple
Simple cerate one ounce
Mix the arsenic with the cerate softened by heat, and triturate well. *U. S. Ph.*

Solution of Arsenic.

℞. White arsenic one scruple
Distilled water two fl. ounces
Dissolve. This and the foregoing ointment have been employed as applications to cancerous sores, but are always dangerous from the poisonous symptoms induced by the absorption of the arsenic.

Arsenical Pills.

℞. White arsenic two grains
Powdered opium three grains
White soap eight grains
Powdered liquorice root q. s.
Mix well and divide into twenty pills. Each of these pills contains $\frac{1}{10}$th of a grain of arsenic. They have been given in doses of one, two, or three times a-day, according to circumstances, in diseases of an intermittent character. *Ellis.*

Arsenic and Pepper Pills.

℞. White arsenic one grain
Black pepper twelve grains
Gum Arabic two grains
Distilled water q. s.
Triturate the arsenic and pepper for a long time, add the gum and water, and rub well together. Make twelve pills; each of which will contain $\frac{1}{12}$th of a grain of arsenic. *Guibourt.*

℞. White arsenic fifty-five grains
Powdered black pepper nine drachms
Conserve of roses sufficient

Mix, and make eight hundred pills. One daily in chronic psoriasis.

Cazenave and Schedel.

PILLS OF ARSENIC AND OPIUM.

℞. Arsenious acid two grains
Powdered opium eight grains
Soap one scruple

Beat together and divide into twenty-four pills. One to be taken three times a-day. Have been found useful in intermittent fevers, periodical headaches, neuralgia, and lepra. *A. T. Thomson.*

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

BENZOIC ACID.

℞. Benzoin, any convenient quantity, put it into a glass vessel on a sand-bath, gradually increase the heat, and sublime as long as anything ascends. Wrap the sublimate in bibulous paper, and press, to separate the oil, and again sublime.

U. S. Ph.

℞. Benzoin five parts
Quicklime
Hydrochloric acid, each, one part
Water two hundred parts

Triturate the benzoin with the lime, boil in 100 parts of water, let stand, and when cold pour off the liquid. Boil residuum in 70 parts water, and pour off liquid when cold. Mix the solutions and evaporate to one half, filter, and gradually add the hydrochloric acid, wash the precipitate with the remainder of the water, dry, and sublime by a slow fire. *Dub. Ph.*

Benzoic acid is in the form of white, feathery hexagonal crystals, when pure having no odor, but usually with an agreeable smell from the presence of oil. The taste is acrid acid. It is converted into hippuric acid, and voided by the urine when taken by man, and has been recommended in the uric acid diathesis and gout, but does not appear to be of any benefit. It has, however, been serviceable in catarrh of the bladder, and where there is a secretion of granular mucus with phosphates. It is also beneficial as a stimulating expectorant.

MIXTURE OF BENZOIC ACID AND COPAIBA.

℞. Benzoic acid one drachm
Balsam copaiba half fl. ounce
White of egg q. s.
Camphor water seven fl. ounces

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls three times a-day. Recommended in chronic dysuria and vesical irritation. *Walker.*

POWDER OF BENZOIC ACID AND IPECACUANHA.

℞. Benzoic acid two scruples
Ipecacuanha six grains
Golden sulphur of antimony three grains
White sugar one drachm

Mix, and triturate well. Divide into six powders. Dose, one, four times a-day in barley water. Said to be useful in asthenic pneumonia. *Phœbus.*

MIXTURE OF BENZOIC ACID.

℞. Benzoic acid
Sulphur, each, one scruple
Ipecacuanha six grains
Honey six ounces
Syrup of seneka
Syrup of squills, each, one ounce

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, in the chronic catarrh of elderly persons. *St. Marie.*

ACIDUM BORACICUM.

BORACIC ACID.

℞. Powdered borax forty parts
Boiling water one hundred parts

Dissolve, and add

Muriatic acid twenty-five parts

Collect the acid, which crystallizes on cooling, on a filter, drain, wash with cold water, and dry at 234° F. If not pure, dissolve and recrystallize. *Wackenroder.*

If sulphuric acid be used, as is generally advised, it is almost impossible to free the boracic acid from a trace of it.

MIXTURE OF BORACIC ACID.

℞. Boracic acid ten grains
Oil of sweet almonds
Syrup of lemons, each, one drachm

Mix. Advised in cardialgia; to be repeated until a cessation of the pain.

Pierquin.

COLLUTORY WITH BORACIC ACID.

℞. Cloves
Galangal
Ginger
Peruvian bark, each, two drachms
Gum lac one and a half drachms
Benzoin
Storax, each, half a drachm
Alcohol six fl. drachms
Acetic acid one and a half fl. ounces
Vinegar five fl. ounces

Macerate, press, and filter, and add

Boracic acid half a drachm

This has been recommended as a mouth-wash in a scorbutic condition of the gums. When used it is to be diluted with water. *Phœbus.*

ACIDUM CITRICUM.

Citric Acid.

This exists naturally in the juices of many fruits; to obtain it pure, boiling lemon or lime juice is to be saturated with chalk, when carbonic acid is given off, and an insoluble citrate is formed; this is to be washed and decomposed by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid; insoluble sulphate of lime precipitates, and the citric acid remains in solution and crystallizes on evaporation. To purify, dissolve in water and recrystallize. *Dispens. U. S.*

Artificial Lemon Juice.

℞. Citric acid one ounce
Distilled water fourteen fl. ounces
Oil of lemons five drops
Mix. *Beasley.*

Lozenges of Citric Acid.

℞. Citric acid three drachms
White sugar one pound
Oil of lemons sixteen drops
Triturate well, and add
Mucilage of tragacanth q. s.
Make lozenges of twelve grains each. *Cottereau.*

Syrup of Citric Acid.

℞. Citric acid five drachms
Water ten drachms
Simple syrup two pounds
Tincture of fresh lemon peel one drachm
Dissolve the acid in the water, mix with the syrup at a boiling heat, and, when cold, add the tincture. *Soubeiran.*

Dry Lemonade.

℞. Citric acid two drachms
White sugar four ounces
Oil of lemons eight drops
Mix well. A spoonful to a tumbler of water. *Gray.*

ACIDUM GALLICUM.

Gallic Acid.

It is not certain that this acid exists as such in nature, or whether it arises from the decomposition of tannic acid. It is usually prepared from galls. Many processes have been devised.

℞. Decoction of galls at will
Expose to action of air in a loosely covered vessel for some months; it will grow mouldy, and become covered with a glutinous pellicle, and gallic acid will be deposited on the sides of the vessel and on the under surface of the pellicle; collect, dissolve, and recrystallize. *Scheele.*

℞. Decoction of galls at will
Sulphuric acid sufficient
to precipitate, wash the precipitate with and dissolve by aid of heat in diluted sulphuric acid, boil for a few minutes, let cool, and collect the crystals. *Liebig.*

Gallic acid is a powerful astringent, and has been found useful in hemorrhages and fluxes, as well as in checking night sweats in phthisis.

Pills of Gallic Acid.

℞. Gallic acid q. s.
Extract gentian sufficient to form pills of two to five grains each. One to be given every three or four hours.
Useful in menorrhagia, hematuria, &c. *Dunglison.*

Injection of Gallic Acid.

℞. Gallic acid one scruple to one drachm
Water two pints
Mix. Found beneficial in leucorrhœa. *Dunglison.*

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.

Hydrocyanic Acid.

℞. Ferrocyanuret of potassium two ounces
Sulphuric acid one ounce and a half
Distilled water sufficient
Mix the acid with four fl. ounces of the water, and pour the mixture, when cool, into a glass retort. To this add the ferrocyanuret, previously dissolved in ten fl. ounces of the water. Pour eight fl. ounces of distilled water into a cooled receiver, and having attached the retort, distil on a sand-bath, with a moderate heat, six fl. ounces. Lastly, add to the product five fl. ounces of distilled water, or as much as will render the acid of such strength, that 100 grains will be accurately saturated by 12.7 grains of nitrate of silver. *U. S. Ph.*

Extemporaneous Hydrocyanic Acid.

℞. Cyanuret of silver fifty grains and a half
Muriatic acid forty-one grains
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Mix the acid with the water, and add the cyanuret, and shake in a well-stopped bottle. Let settle, decant, and keep for use. *U. S. Ph.*

This acid should be kept in closely stopped

bottles, protected from the light. It is a transparent, volatile liquid, of a cooling and then somewhat irritating taste, and a peculiar smell. It is the most active poison known, and must be used with extreme caution. It is used as an anodyne and antispasmodic, in many diseases. The dose is from one to six drops mixed with gum water or syrup, always beginning with the smallest quantity and gradually increasing.

Mixture of Hydrocyanic Acid.

℞. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid one fl. drachm
Distilled water one pint
Sugar one ounce and a-half
Mix. A desertspoonful twice a-day, gradually increasing the dose. *Magendie.*

℞. Powdered gum Arabic half an ounce
Water seven fl. ounces and a-half
Dissolve, and add
Syrup of tolu half fl. ounce
Hydrocyanic acid twelve drops
Mix. A tablespoonful every three hours in the cough of phthisis. *S. G. Morton.*

℞. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid half a drachm
Powdered sugar candy one ounce and a-half
Syrup of red cabbage
" Mallow, each, two ounces
" Balsam of tolu
" Maidenhair, each, one ounce
" Poppies
" Cinnamon, each, two drachms
Mix. A spoonful occasionally. *Pierquin.*

Syrup of Hydrocyanic Acid.

℞. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid four grains and a-half
Clarified syrup one ounce
Mix. Contains $\frac{9}{10}$ of grain of anhydrous acid. *Magendie.*

Julep of Hydrocyanic Acid.

℞. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid fifteen drops
Hoffmann's anodyne two fl. ounces
Syrup of marsh mallow three fl. ounces
Mix. A spoonful every two hours. *Pierquin.*

℞. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid two to four drops
Syrup of peppermint one fl. ounce
Infusion of linden four fl. ounces
Mix. A spoonful every hour. *Foy.*

Injection of Hydrocyanic Acid.

℞. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid one part
Distilled water four parts
In gonorrhœa. *Foy.*

Lotion of Hydrocyanic Acid.

℞. Hydrocyanic acid half fl. ounce
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Distilled water ten fl. ounces and a half
Mix. As lotion, in impetigo. *A. T. Thomson.*

℞. Medicinal hydrocyanic acid two fl. drachms
Lettuce water two pints
Mix. In hepatic affections. *Magendie.*

℞. Hydrocyanic acid half fl. drachm
Bicarbonate of soda two drachms
Milk eight fl. ounces
Mix. In milky scall. *A. T. Thomson.*

ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM.

Hydriodic Acid.

℞. Tartaric acid two hundred and sixty-four grains
Iodide of potassium three hundred and thirty grains
Dissolve each in one fl. ounce and a half of distilled water. Mix the solutions, shake and let settle, filter, and add distilled water to make up measure of six and a quarter fl. ounces. *Buchanan.*

Has the same properties as iodine; dose, at first a few drops, gradually to half a fl. ounce three times a-day.

ACIDUM HYDROSULPHURICUM.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

℞. Sulphuret of iron
Sulphuric acid equal parts
Pulverize the sulphuret, and gradually pour on it the acid diluted with three times its weight of water, and collect the gas. *Van Mons.*

This gas is an active poison, but has been administered in colica pictonum and mercurial affections. It is, however, much employed externally in cutaneous diseases.

Powder against Salivation.

℞. Sulphuret of magnesia one drachm
Tartaric acid two scruples
White sugar four scruples
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One to be taken every three hours in a little water, during the effervescence. *Radius.*

Hydrosulphuretted Bath.

℞. Sulphuret of potash four ounces
Water one pint
Dissolve, and add

Muriatic acid two drachms
Pour the whole into the bath.
Advised in chronic diseases of the skin, rheumatism, and certain cases of paralysis.
Cadet de Gassicourt.

ARTIFICIAL SULPHURETTED WATER.

℞. Carbonate of soda twelve grains
Liquid hydrosulphuric acid two pints
Water six pints
To be kept in well-closed bottles. Has been recommended in colica pictonum.
Foy.

HYDROSULPHURETTED LOTION.

℞. Sulphuret of potash twenty-four parts
Water two hundred and fifty parts
Dissolve, and add
Sulphuric acid one part
Used as a wash in chronic diseases of the skin.
Dupuytren.

ACIDUM LACTICUM.

LACTIC ACID.

℞. Sugar six pounds
Tartaric acid half an ounce
Boiling water twenty-six pounds
Mix, and set aside for a few days, then add
Old stinking cheese eight ounces
well diffused in
Curdled acid skimmed milk eight pounds
Powdered chalk three pounds
Place in a warm situation, so as to keep the mixture at a temperature of 86° to 95°. Stir often; in eight or ten days it will solidify into a stiff paste of lactate of lime; now add twenty pounds of boiling water, and half an ounce of caustic lime, boil for half an hour, and filter through linen. Evaporate the liquid to the consistence of syrup, and set aside for four days; remove the lactate of lime, express, agitate with one-tenth of cold water, and express, repeating this operation two or three times. Now dissolve in twice its weight of boiling water, and for every pound of the lactate, add three and a-half ounces of sulphuric acid diluted with an equal weight of water. Filter the hot liquid through a bag, and boil it with one pound and three-eighths of carbonate of zinc, for every pound of sulphuric acid, for a quarter of an hour. Filter whilst boiling hot, and let stand to crystallize; remove these crystalline crusts of lactate of zinc, and wash them with cold water. Then dissolve them in seven and a-half parts of boiling water, and pass through the solution a current of sulphuretted hydrogen, till sulphuret of zinc no longer separates. Filter, boil the liquid, to expel the excess of sulphuretted hydrogen, and evaporate on a water-bath to the consistence of syrup.
Bensch.

The juice of beets is to be permitted to ferment for two months in a warm place, then evaporate to the consistence of syrup, treat with alcohol, evaporate, dissolve the residuum in water, saturate, filter, concentrate, and crystallize. Dissolve the crystals in water, purify by boiling with animal charcoal, filter whilst hot, treat with baryta and then with sulphuric acid; the lactic acid will be set free, and may be concentrated in vacuo.
Cottereau.

Lactic acid is in the form of a colorless syrup, inodorous, but of a very sour taste. It attracts moisture from the air. It has been recommended by Magendie in dyspepsia, and may, perhaps, be useful in a phosphatic diathesis.

LOZENGES OF LACTIC ACID.

℞. Lactic acid two drachms
Powdered white sugar one ounce
Gum tragacanth q. s.
Oil of vanilla four drops
Mix, and form pastilles of half a drachm each, of which six may be taken during the day. They should be kept dry.
Magendie.

LEMONADE OF LACTIC ACID.

℞. Lactic acid one to four drachms
Simple syrup two fl. ounces
Water two pints
Mix. Dose, a cupful several times a-day.
Magendie.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

MURIATIC ACID.

Prepared by distilling common salt in a glass retort with sulphuric acid and water. It has a density of 1.16, a suffocating odor, an acrid and sour taste. Is is very volatile. It gives a curdy-white precipitate with nitrate of silver. It is never given internally except in a diluted form.

DILUTED MURIATIC ACID.

℞. Muriatic acid four fl. ounces
Distilled water twelve fl. ounces
Mix.
U. S. Ph.

GASEOUS MURIATIC ACID.

℞. Common salt two parts
Sulphuric acid three parts
Mix. The muriatic acid fumes that arise are considered to be disinfectant, but are much inferior to chlorine.
Swediaur.

MURIATIC ACID BATH.

℞. Muriatic acid ten fl. ounces
Water fifty gallons
Mix. Found useful in some chronic diseases of the skin. *Soubeiran.*

MURIATIC ACID GARGLE.

℞. Muriatic acid two fl. drachms
Honey two fl. ounces
Barley water one pint
Mix. Useful in the angina of scarlet fever, and in ulceration of the mouth and throat. *Ratier.*

MURIATIC ACID LOTION.

℞. Muriatic acid one part
Water sixteen parts
Mix. Advised as a wash for chilblains, and also found beneficial in lepra and other skin diseases. *Foy.*

MURIATIC ACID PEDILUVIUM.

℞. Muriatic acid two fl. ounces
Water eight pints
Mix. Advised by Scott and others in chronic enlargements of the liver and spleen. *Beral.*

MURIATIC ACID DRAUGHT.

℞. Muriatic acid ten to twenty drops
Barley water eight ounces
Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three or four times a day. Has been advised in stone in the bladder. *Ellis.*

MURIATIC ACID LINIMENT.

℞. Balsam Peru one drachm
Spermaceti
White wax
Muriatic acid, each, two drachms
Olive oil two ounces
Water six ounces
Rub well together. To be applied twice a-day. *Ratier.*

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

NITRIC ACID.

Nitric acid of the specific gravity 1.5.

DILUTED NITRIC ACID.

℞. Nitric acid one fl. ounce
Distilled water nine fl. ounces
Mix. *U. S. Ph.*
Dose, twenty to forty drops, in sweetened water, three times a-day.

COLLUTORY OF NITRIC ACID.

℞. Nitric acid one fl. scruple
Honey of roses
Syrup of mulberries, each, half fl. ounce
Mix. To touch obstinate venereal ulcers in the mouth. *Phœbus.*

FOMENTATION OF NITRIC ACID.

℞. Nitric acid one part
Distilled water ninety-six parts
Mix. Used to destroy the fetid smell of foul ulcers; also as a wash in itch. *Soubeiran.*

LOTION OF NITRIC ACID.

℞. Nitric acid half to one fl. drachm
Laudanum one fl. drachm
Rose water six fl. ounces
Mix. To wash venereal ulcers. *Phœbus.*

NITRIC ACID MIXTURE.

℞. Nitric acid two fl. drachms
Raspberry syrup three fl. ounces
Sugar three ounces
Water two pints
A wineglassful, with as much Seltzer water, in fetid breath. *Cadet.*

℞. Nitric acid half fl. drachm
Water one pint and a-half
Syrup of cinnamon one fl. ounce and a-half
Mix. In syphilis, chronic hepatitis, &c. A spoonful every two or three hours. *Augustin.*

℞. Nitric acid two fl. scruples
Opium two grains
Water two fl. ounces
Syrup of cinnamon half fl. ounce
Mix. A spoonful every hour, in barley water. In dysentery, cholera, &c. *Ammon.*

℞. Nitric acid half fl. drachm
Gum Arabic
Sugar, each, three drachms
Water eight fl. ounces
Mix. A small tablespoonful in water, as occasion may require. As a tonic, to arrest colliquative sweats, &c. *Ellis.*

OINTMENT OF NITRIC ACID.

℞. Olive oil one pound
Lard four ounces
Nitric acid five fl. drachms and a half
Melt the oil and lard together in a glass vessel; when, on cooling, they begin to stiffen, add the acid, and stir. *Dub. Ph*
Used as application to porrigo, psora, &c.

LINIMENT OF NITRIC ACID.

℞. Nitric acid two fl. ounces
Oil of turpentine three fl. ounces
Theriac three drachms
Honey one ounce
Alcohol six fl. ounces
Mix. As a rubefacient, has been used in cholera. *Foy.*

ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM.

Nitro-Muriatic Acid.

℞. Nitric acid by measure one part
Muriatic acid two parts
Mix in a refrigerated bottle, and keep in a cool, dark place. *Dub. Ph.*

Nitro-Muriatic Acid Bath.

℞. Nitro-muriatic acid-bath six fl. ounces
Water three gallons
Mix. Recommended by Scott as a foot-bath in chronic hepatitis.

ACIDUM OXALICUM.

Oxalic Acid.

This acid exists in many plants in combination with lime or potash, but is usually obtained by the action of nitric acid on sugar or starch. It is in the form of colorless, transparent, prismatic crystals, having no odor, but a very acid taste. This acid is an active poison in large doses. It is not used in medicine in this country, but is employed in France.

Lozenges of Oxalic Acid.

℞. Powdered oxalic acid one drachm
White sugar eight ounces
Gum tragacanth two scruples
Water of orange peel five drachms
Oil of lemons eight drops
Mix, and form lozenges of ten grains each. *Cottereau.*

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Phosphoric Acid.

℞. Bones calcined to whiteness five parts
Sulphuric acid three parts
Water thirty parts
Mix, and boil for an hour, constantly stirring, strain, evaporate the fluid to consistence of honey, pour on an oiled slab, and when cold break in pieces. *Van Mons.*

This affords not pure phosphoric acid, but an acid phosphate of lime, yet is the formula recognized by the Batavian, Russian, Prussian, Saxon, &c. Pharmacopœias.

℞. Phosphorus one part
Nitric acid eight parts
Cut the phosphorus in small pieces, and add it very gradually to the acid, placed on a sand-bath; when all the phosphorus has been changed into an acid, evaporate to the consistence of a syrup. *Guibourt.*

Diluted Phosphoric Acid.

℞. Phosphorus one ounce
Dilute nitric acid four fl. ounces
Distilled water ten fl. ounces
Add the phosphorus gradually to the nitric acid and water in a glass retort, on a sand-bath, apply heat, and distil eight fl. ounces. Pour these back into the retort and again distil eight fl. ounces, which reject. Evaporate the residue in a platinum crucible to two ounces and six drachms. When cold, add as much distilled water as will make twenty-eight fl. ounces. *London Ph.*

This acid is stated to be useful in nervous disorders, in lithiasis with phosphatic deposits, in morbid ossifications, in diabetes, to allay thirst, &c., and as a local application in caries. The dose of the dilute acid is from ten drops to a fl. drachm in gum water.

Pills of Phosphoric Acid.

℞. Phosphoric acid
Assafœtida, each, three drachms
Powdered calamus q. s.
Make one hundred and eighty pills. Dose, five to ten, three times a-day.
Recommended in caries. *Phœbus.*

Fomentation of Phosphoric Acid.

℞. Phosphoric acid one ounce
Decoction of chamomile eight ounces
Mix. Employed in caries, and as injection in fistulas. *Augustin.*

Phosphoric Tincture of Myrrh.

℞. Tincture of myrrh half an ounce
Diluted phosphoric acid thirty drops
Mix. Used in caries of the teeth or bones. *Augustin.*

Phosphoric Acid Lemonade.

℞. Diluted phosphoric acid twenty-four drops
Simple syrup two ounces
Water two pints
Mix. Dose, about an ounce to relieve thirst, in diabetes. *Ratier.*

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

Sulphuric Acid.

Dilute Sulphuric Acid.

℞. Sulphuric acid one fl. ounce
Water thirteen fl. ounces
Add the acid gradually to the water in a glass vessel, and mix them. *U. S. Ph.*

Elixir of Vitriol.

℞. Sulphuric acid three and a-half fl. ounces
Ginger, bruised one ounce
Cinnamon, bruised, one ounce and a-half

Alcohol two pints
Drop the acid gradually into the alcohol, digest in a close glass vessel for three days, add the ginger and cinnamon, macerate for a week, and then filter. *U. S. Ph.*

SULPHURIC ACID AND ALCOHOL.

℞. Sulphuric acid four ounces
Acetic acid
Alcohol, each, two pounds
Mix. Vulnerary, antiseptic, and astringent. Dose, internally, twenty or thirty drops, in an appropriate vehicle. Externally, as a lotion to foul ulcers and contusions, and to arrest bleeding. *Campana.*

SULPHURIC ACID AND NITRIC ETHER.

℞. Sulphuric acid
Nitric ether equal parts
Mix very gradually. Dose, five to ten drops in an ounce of water. Found beneficial in spasmodic attacks, sinking, and hemorrhages. *Vogler.*

SULPHURIC ACID LEMONADE.

℞. Sulphuric acid one part
Simple syrup thirty-two parts
Water one hundred and sixty parts
Mix. As a cooling drink in hemorrhages, and also found useful as a preventive of the effects of lead. *Beral.*

SULPHURIC ACID LINIMENT.

℞. Sulphuric acid two drachms
Olive oil two and a-half ounces
Oil of turpentine one ounce
Mix. In gentle frictions to chilblains, where the skin is not broken. *Foy.*

SULPHURIC ACID OINTMENT.

℞. Olive oil eight parts
Add gradually, constantly stirring,
Sulphuric acid five parts
After standing for twenty-four hours, wash well in tepid water, till it will not redden litmus paper.
Has been used in itch and paralysis, in frictions. *Brugnatelli.*

ACIDUM TANNICUM.

TANNIC ACID.

℞. Powdered galls
Sulphuric ether of each a sufficient quantity
Put into a glass adapter, loosely closed at its lower end with carded cotton, sufficient galls to fill about one-half of it, pressing the powder slightly. Then fit the adapter accurately to a receiver, fill it with sulphuric ether, and close the upper end slightly with a cork. The liquid which passes into the receiver separates into two portions, the lower being the smaller and denser. Pour on additional ether until the lower stratum of liquid in the receiver no longer increases. Separate this, and evaporate to dryness in a capsule by a moderate heat, and reduce to powder.
U. S. Ph.

Tannic acid is of a yellowish-white colour, of a powerfully astringent taste, soluble in water, less so in alcohol or ether. It is a strong astringent, and has been successfully used in hemorrhages and other fluxes. The dose is from two to ten grains.

PILLS OF TANNIC ACID.

℞. Tannic acid six grains
Gum Arabic twelve grains
White sugar seventy-two grains
Triturate well, and add
Simple syrup sufficient
to make pills of four grains each. Dose, one to four, morning and evening. *Beral.*

PILLS OF TANNIC ACID AND OPIUM.

℞. Tannic acid half a drachm
Extract of opium three-quarters of a grain
Conserve of roses sufficient
to make twenty pills.
One every hour, in uterine hemorrhage.
Dumars.

GARGLE OF TANNIC ACID.

℞. Tannic acid one drachm
Honey of roses two ounces
Rose water two fl. ounces
Distilled water eight ounces
Mix. As a gargle, to arrest mercurial salivation. *Beral.*

INJECTION OF TANNIC ACID.

℞. Tannic acid half a drachm
Distilled water eight fl. ounces
Dissolve. In gleet and leucorrhœa. *Beral.*

MIXTURE OF TANNIC ACID.

℞. Tannic acid twelve grains
Syrup of rhatany
Syrup of gum, each, one ounce
Camphor water four fl. ounces
Mix. Six to twelve spoonfuls a-day, in diarrhœa. *Beral.*

OINTMENT OF TANNIC ACID.

℞. Tannic acid
Distilled water, each, two drachms
Dissolve, and rub well with
Lard twelve drachms

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

Tartaric Acid.

Is prepared from bi-tartrate of potash, by saturating the excess of acid with chalk, and decomposing the insoluble tartrate of lime by means of dilute sulphuric acid, evaporating and crystallizing.

It is cooling and diuretic in doses of a drachm or more.

Lozenges of Tartaric Acid.

℞. Powdered tartaric acid three drachms
White sugar one pound
Oil of lemons sixteen drops
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Make into lozenges of twelve grains.
Used to allay thirst. *Cottereau.*

Lemonade of Tartaric Acid

℞. Tartaric acid one drachm
White sugar one ounce
Water twelve fl. ounces
Dissolve. For an agreeable acidulous drink. *Foy.*

ACIDUM VALERIANICUM.

Valerianic Acid.

℞. Valerian forty pounds
Distilled water three hundred and twenty pints

Distil, collect the oil, continuing the distillation as long as the water is acid. Agitate the oil with milk of lime; nearly saturate the acid water by milk of lime, first adding that already used, and then fresh; and, lastly, add lime water to excess. Concentrate till a pellicle appears, then decompose by nitric acid in a long, narrow flask with a ground stopper, decant the valerianic acid, which floats on the liquid, and distil it with a gentle heat till the distilled fluid ceases to be oily. *P. L. Bonaparte.*

℞. Valerian at will

Boil the root for three or four hours with rather more than its bulk of water, in which an ounce of carbonate of soda is dissolved for every pound of the root, replacing the water as it evaporates. Express strongly; boil the residue twice with the same quantity of water, expressing each time. Mix the liquids, add two fl. drachms of strong sulphuric acid for every pound of the root, and distil till three-fourths of the liquid have passed over. Neutralize this by carbonate of soda, concentrate, decompose the valerianate of soda by sulphuric acid, and separate the free valerianic acid by distillation.

T. and H. Smith.

ACONITUM.

Aconite. Monkshood.

Many species of Aconitum are officinal in the various pharmacopœias, but those recognized by the U. S. Ph. are *A. napellus* and *A. paniculatum*, both natives of Europe.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. Trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 751. Griffith, Med. Bot. 90.

The whole plant is possessed of highly deleterious properties, but the root is the most powerful. The leaves are, however, principally made use of. They have a somewhat nauseous odor, and a bitterish, acrid taste, followed by a peculiar tingling and burning of the lips. They owe their properties to the presence of a peculiar principle called *Aconitina.*

Compound Powder of Aconite.

℞. Powdered aconite leaves
Precip. sulph. of antimon., each, one grain
Carbonate of magnesia one scruple
Mix. As an anodyne and diaphoretic in gout and rheumatism. *Vogler.*

Extract of Aconite.

℞. Recent leaves of aconite one pound

Moisten with water, bruise in a stone mortar, express the juice, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Recent leaves of aconite a sufficient quantity.

Beat to a pulp, express the juice; subject the residuum to displacement with rectified spirit, as long as the liquid is colored; unite the juice and the tincture; filter; distil off the spirit, and evaporate to a proper consistence on a vapor-bath. *E. Ph.*

Both are uncertain preparations; when good, they should cause a numbness and tingling of the lips, in a few minutes after taking. Dose, one to two grains, to be gradually increased.

Alcoholic Extract of Aconite.

℞. Monkshood one pound
Diluted alcohol two pints
Make a tincture by displacement; distil off the alcohol, and evaporate. *U. S. Ph.*
Dose, one-sixth of a grain.

Pills of Extract of Aconite.

℞. Alcohol. extract of aconite one grain
Powdered liquorice twelve grains
Syrup sufficient
to form a consistent mass. Divide into six pills. Dose, one, every three or four hours. *Turnbull.*

Aconite Plaster.

℞. A small portion of the alcoholic extract spread over the surface of common adhesive plaster.

This has been highly recommended in neuralgia, over the painful part. *Curtis.*

ACONITE OINTMENT.

℞. Alcohol. extract of aconite one part
Lard two parts

Recommended as a friction in neuralgia. *Turnbull.*

COMPOUND WINE OF ACONITE.

℞. Alcohol. extract of aconite one drachm
Antimonial wine one ounce

Make a solution. Dose, fifteen or twenty drops every three hours, gradually increasing till some effect is produced.

Found beneficial in chronic rheumatism, toothache, neuralgia, &c. *Richter.*

TINCTURE OF ACONITE.

℞. Aconite four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter; or prepare by displacement. Dose, five drops three times a-day. The effects should be carefully watched. In rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. It is also employed as an embrocation to the painful spots, by means of a small piece of sponge attached to a handle. *U. S. Ph.*

TINCTURE OF ROOT OF ACONITE.

℞. Root of aconite, in fine powder, sixteen ounces
Alcohol .835 sufficient

Mix the powder with a pint and a-half of the alcohol, macerate for two days, put it into a displacer, cover the surface with a piece of filtering paper, and return the fluid until it becomes clear; then add alcohol in small portions, suffering one to disappear before adding another, until the amount displaced amounts to four pints, reduce this by evaporation to two pints; filter, if necessary. *W. Procter, Jr.*

AMMONIATED EXTRACT OF ACONITE.

℞. Alcohol. extract of aconite one drachm
Water of ammonia ten drops

Evaporate gently, to expel excess of ammonia.

AMMONIATED ACONITE OINTMENT.

℞. Ammon. extract of aconite one drachm
Lard three drachms

Rub well together.

Used for the same purposes as the aconite ointment, but more active and pungent. *Turnbull.*

MIXTURE OF ACONITE.

℞. Tincture of aconite one fl. drachm
Carbonate of soda one drachm and a-half
Sulphate of magnesia one ounce and a-half
Water six fl. ounces

Mix. In gastralgia. A tablespoonful, when the pain is urgent. *Fleming.*

ACONITINA.

ACONITINE.

℞. Aconite root, dried and bruised, two pounds
Rectified spirit three gallons
Diluted sulphuric acid
Solution of ammonia
Purified animal charcoal, each, sufficient

Boil the aconite with a gallon of the spirit, for an hour, in a retort attached to a receiver. Pour off the tincture, and repeat the operation a second and third time. Then express, mix the tinctures, filter, and distil off the spirit. Evaporate the residue to consistence of an extract. Dissolve this in water, and filter. Evaporate the solution with a gentle heat to consistence of syrup. Add to it the diluted acid mixed with distilled water. Drop in the solution of ammonia, and dissolve the precipitated aconitina in diluted sulphuric acid mixed with water. Then add the animal charcoal, occasionally shaking, for a quarter of an hour. Lastly, filter, and, having again dropped in the solution of ammonia, wash the precipitate and dry it. *Lond. Ph.*

Not used internally, but successfully employed externally in neuralgia, gout, and rheumatism.

ACONITINE OINTMENT.

℞. Aconitine two grains
Alcohol six drops

Rub well together, and add

Lard one drachm *Turnbull.*

℞. Aconitine sixteen grains
Olive oil half a drachm
Lard one ounce

Incorporate thoroughly. *Turnbull.*

These ointments are employed as frictions in neuralgia, over the painful parts. A small portion, not exceeding the size of a pea, is to be used at a time. The operation to be repeated three or four times a-day.

ACONITINE LOTION.

℞. Aconitine eight grains
Alcohol two fl. ounces

Dissolve. Used by means of a friction sponge over the affected part. Never to be employed where the skin is broken or abraded. *Turnbull.*

ADIANTUM.

Maidenhair.

Two species of this genus, *A. pedatum* and *A. capillus veneris* have been much used in Europe as remedies in pectoral affections. They are both bitter and aromatic, but the former is the most active, and is a native of the United States.

Sex. Syst. Cryp. Fil. *Nat. Syst.* Polypodiaceæ.

Infusion of Maidenhair.

℞. Maidenhair three drachms
Liquorice root two drachms
Water sufficient

to obtain two pints of infusion. As a drink in catarrh.

Syrup of Maidenhair.

℞. Maidenhair four ounces
Boiling water three pints

Infuse for two hours, strain, and add

Sugar four pounds

Clarify with white of egg, and add

Maidenhair two ounces

Digest for two hours, and strain. *Cottereau.*

This syrup is known under the name of syrup of capillaire, and is much employed in Europe as a pectoral.

Compound Syrup of Maidenhair.

℞. Maidenhair five ounces
Marsh mallow two drachms
Asparagus root one ounce
Liquorice root two ounces
Water two pints

Boil to a pint and a half, express, strain, and clarify, and add

Sugar thirty-two ounces

Make syrup. *Wurtemberg Ph.*

ÆTHER ACETICUS.

Acetic Ether.

℞. Alcohol (36 degrees) three thousand parts
Acetic acid (10 degrees) two thousand parts
Sulphuric acid (66 degrees) six hundred and twenty-five parts

Mix the alcohol and acetic acid in a glass retort, add gradually the other acid, distil in a sand-bath four thousand parts, rectify this product with a small quantity of carbonate of potassa to obtain three thousand parts. *Cottereau.*

This ether is milder, more agreeable and diaphoretic, than the other ethers. It is used in low fevers, spasmodic vomiting, cardialgia, in doses of ten drops to a drachm.

Spirit of Acetic Ether.

℞. Acetic ether one part
Alcohol three parts

Mix. This is employed as a substitute for Hoffmann's anodyne, in about the same doses. *Giordano.*

Mixture of Acetic Ether.

℞. Acetic ether
Ethereal tincture of valerian
Tincture of opium equal parts

Mix. Dose, from ten to thirty drops, in hysteria and hypochondriasis. *Radius.*

ÆTHER HYPONITROSUS.

Nitrous Ether.

℞. Rectified spirit fifteen fl. ounces
Pure nitric acid (1.500) seven fl. ounces

Put the spirit with a little clean sand into a two pint matrass, fitted with a cork, through which are passed a safety tube, terminating an inch above the spirit, and another tube leading to a refrigerator. The safety-tube being filled with pure nitric acid, add through it gradually three and a-half fl. ounces of the acid. When the ebullition which ensues is nearly over, add the rest of the acid gradually, half a fl. ounce at a time, waiting till the ebullition which slowly arises has subsided, and cooling the refrigerator with a stream of water. The ether which distils over, being received in a bottle, is to be agitated first with a little milk of lime, till it ceases to redden litmus paper, and then with half its volume of a concentrated solution of muriate of lime. *Edin. Ph.*

This ether is stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative, and diuretic. The dose is from ten to forty drops.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

℞. Hyponitrous ether one part
Rectified spirit four parts

Mix. *Edin. Ph.*

℞. Nitrate of potassa, in powder, two pounds
Sulphuric acid a pound and a-half
Alcohol nine pints and a-half
Diluted alcohol one pint
Carbonate of potassa one ounce

Mix the nitrate of potassa and the acid in a glass retort, and, having gradually added the alcohol, digest with a gentle heat for two hours; then raise the heat and distil a gallon. To the distilled liquor add the diluted alcohol and carbonate of potassa, and again distil a gallon. *U. S. Ph.*

Diuretic, diaphoretic, and carminative. Dose, half a fl. drachm to three fl. drachms.

Mixture of Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

R. Sweet spirit of nitre one drachm
Hoffmann's anodyne
Aromatic ammoniated alcohol, each, two drachms
Mint water six ounces
Mix. Dose, a spoonful occasionally.
Brera.

Mixture of Hyponitrous Ether.

R. Ipecacuanha half a drachm
Boiling water sufficient
To obtain six ounces of infusion, strain and add
Hyponitrous ether one drachm
Extract of juniper berries one ounce
Mix. Dose, a spoonful every two hours, in the dropsical swellings consecutive to scarlatina. *Radius.*

ÆTHER HYDROCYANICUS.

Hydrocynic Ether.

R. Cyanuret of potassium

Sulpho-vinate of barytes, equal parts Mix, and put in a glass retort, distil by a moderate heat. The product separates into two strata, the lighter of which is impure hydrocyanic ether; this is to be separated and agitated with four or five times its bulk of water at 120° to 140° F., again agitated with a little water, decanted, and placed in contact with chloride of lime for twenty-four hours, and then distilled.
Magendie.

This preparation is said to resemble hydrocyanic acid in its therapeutical effects, but is less active. Its smell is, however, penetrating and offensive. The dose is two to six drops, in mucilage or emulsion, in obstinate or convulsive coughs.

ÆTHER MURIATICUS.

Muriatic Ether.

R. Muriatic acid
Alcohol equal parts
Distil in a Wolf's apparatus, and preserve the product contained in the second receiver. *Cottereua.*

It has much the same properties as the other ethers. Dose, thirty to forty drops.

Spirit of Muriatic Ether.

R. Muriatic ether
Alcohol equal parts
Mix. *Cottereau.*

Mixture of Muriatic Ether.

R. Spirit of muriatic ether half a drachm
Parsley water
Syrup of rhubarb, each, one ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful every hour for young children as a diuretic. *Wendt.*

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS.

Sulphuric Ether.

This is commonly known under the name of ether. It is an energetic diffusible stimulant, and is much employed as an excitant and antispasmodic in what are termed nervous disorders. It it also considered to be anthelmintic. In vapor it has been used in small quantities as an inhalation in chronic irritations of the lungs, and of late under the name of *letheon* to induce unconsciousness to pain in surgical operations. The dose of the fluid is from half a fl. drachm to two drachms. When employed as an inhalation it should be purified.

Rectified Sulphuric Ether.

R. Sulphuric ether fourteen fl. ounces
Potassa half an ounce
Distilled water eleven fl. ounces
Dissolve the potassa in two fl. ounces of the water, and add the ether to the solution, shaking well; then distil at 120° F. twelve ounces of rectified ether. Shake the distilled fluid with nine fl. ounces of water, and set them by for the water to subside, then pour off the ether and keep in a well-closed bottle. *U. S. Ph.*

Ethereal Oil.

R. Alcohol two parts
Sulphuric acid four parts
Mix. Distil till a black froth begins to arise, remove the retort from the fire, when cool, add water to the fluid in the receiver, and remove the oil that may float on the surface. Agitate this with a solution of potassa and separate the ethereal oil.
Van Mons.

Spirit of Sulphuric Ether.

R. Rectified sulphuric ether half a pint
Alcohol one pint
Mix. *U. S. Ph.*

Hoffmann's Anodyne.

R. Spirit of sulphuric ether one pint
Ethereal oil two fluidrachms
Mix. *U. S. Ph.*

Lotion of Sulphuric Ether.

R. Sulphuric ether two fl. ounces
Vinegar six fl. ounces
Rose water four fl. ounces
Distilled water two pints

Mix. As a lotion to painful inflammatory tumors. *Pierquin.*

SYRUP OF SULPHURIC ETHER.

℞. Sulphuric ether one fl. ounce
Syrup one pint

Mix in a glass vessel, having a stop-cock at the lower part, shake occasionally for a week, and draw off when clear into small bottles. *Par. Cod.*

Dose, half an ounce to an ounce.

℞. White sugar twenty-one ounces
Distilled water six ounces
Sulphuric ether two ounces

Mix, and pour into a closed flask, agitate for some minutes, and add

Distilled water six ounces

Agitate occasionally for five days, filter in a covered funnel. *Paton.*

MIXTURE OF SULPHURIC ETHER AND CAMPHOR.

℞. Camphor mixture seven fl. ounces
Sulphuric ether
Syrup of saffron, each, half fl. ounce

Mix.

MIXTURE OF SULPHURIC ETHER AND TURPENTINE.

℞. Sulphuric ether one fl. drachm
Oil of turpentine two fl. drachms
Sugar four drachms
Water two fl. ounces

Mix. Two fl. drachms every quarter of an hour in poisoning by nux vomica. *Orfila.*

ÆTHER TEREBINTHINATUS.

TEREBINTHINATED ETHER.

℞. Alcohol two pounds
Spirit of turpentine half a pound

Mix, and add gradually

Nitric acid two pounds

Distil off one-half at a gentle heat. Dose, from twenty to forty drops, in syrup or mucilage. Used internally and externally in cases of biliary calculi, jaundice, engorgements of the liver, and rheumatism. *Cadet.*

ALETRIS.

STAR GRASS.

Aletris farinosa. Linn. Bigelow. Am. Med. Bot. iii. 50. Griffith, Med. Bot. 623.

Sex. Syst. Hexandria monogynia. *Nat. Syst.* Hæmodoraceæ. Brown.

A native plant, with an intensely bitter root, which is the officinal portion. The powder is tonic in doses of ten grains.

TINCTURE OF ALETRIS.

℞. Aletris root, bruised, three ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints

Make tincture by displacement. Dose, half an ounce to an ounce in colic, and in smaller doses in chronic rheumatism.

ALLIUM, *U.S.*

GARLIC.

Several species of *Allium* have been employed in medicine, but the most important, and that recognized by the Pharmacopœia, is *A. sativum.* Linn. Griffith, Med. Bot. 653. The part used is the bulb, which is composed of several bulblets or *cloves* (*spicæ*), surrounded by a dry, white, thin capsular membrane. These cloves have a peculiar odor, and an acrid and pungent taste. The properties depend on the presence of a volatile oil, and are lost on drying.

Sex. Syst. Hex. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Liliaceæ.

Garlic is a stimulating expectorant; diuretic and diaphoretic when given internally, and acts as an irritant, or even vesicant, when applied externally. The dose in substance is from half a drachm to a drachm, or more.

SYRUP OF GARLIC.

℞. Fresh garlic two ounces
Distilled vinegar one pint
Sugar two pounds

Macerate the garlic in the vinegar, in a glass vessel, for four days, express, and permit dregs to subside. Add sugar and form syrup *s. a.* *U. S. Ph.*

As an expectorant in chronic catarrhs, well suited for children. Dose, for a child, about a teaspoonful.

CATAPLASM OF GARLIC.

Bruised cloves of garlic, mixed with common bread and milk poultice, in different proportions. Used as a revulsive, but less active than the mustard cataplasm.

LINIMENT OF GARLIC.

℞. Garlic
Lard equal parts

To be well rubbed together. Has been recommended as a revulsive in infantile nervous and convulsive disorders. *Gassicourt.*

CAPILLARY LOTION.

℞. Garlic three or four cloves
Alcohol two pints

Macerate for thirty-six hours, filter, and add of

Burdock eight ounces

The head to be sponged with this every evening, for some weeks. It is said to be efficient to promote the growth of hair. *Phœbus.*

ALOE.

Aloes.

Under this name are included the inspissated juices of several species of aloes, and especially of *A. vulgaris*, *A. socotrina*, and *A. spicata*.

Sex. Syst. Hexandria monogynia. *Nat. Syst.* Liliaceæ.

Pereira, Mat. Med. ii. 113. Griffith, Med. Bot. 649.

Three varieties of aloes are found in the shops, the Cape, Socotrine, and Hepatic. The second, when genuine, is the most esteemed, but the first is by far the most abundant, and, when good, answers every purpose for which the drug is used. *Dispens. U. S. art. Aloe.*

Powder of Aloes.

℞. Aloes six grains
White sugar one drachm

Pulverize very finely. Recommended to be blown in the eye, to remove films and specks on the cornea. *Radius.*

Powder of Aloes and Canella.

℞. Aloes one pound
Canella bark three ounces

Powder separately, and mix. Dose, five to fifteen grains. A popular emmenagogue, known as *Hiera Picra.*

Compound Powder of Aloes.

℞. Aloes an ounce and a half
Guiacum resin one ounce
Compound powder of cinnamon half an ounce

Powder the aloes and resin separately, and then mix them with the compound powder of cinnamon. Dose, ten to twenty grains. Used as a purgative and diaphoretic. *London Ph.*

Emmenagogue Powder.

℞. Iron rust six grains
Powdered aloes two grains
Magnesia thirty grains

Mix. For a single dose, to be repeated three times a-day. *Brera.*

Aloes Pills.

℞. Powdered aloes
Soap, each, an ounce

Form a mass, to be divided into two hundred and forty pills. Dose, one to three as a laxative, five or more as a purgative. *U. S. Ph.*

Compound Pills of Aloes.

℞. Powdered aloes half a drachm
" rhubarb one drachm
Oil of cloves four drops
Soap eight grains
Syrup of rhubarb sufficient

Rub well together, and form forty pills. In tardy menstruation, one at night or oftener if required, so as to open bowels but not to purge. *Dewees.*

℞. Powdered aloes one ounce
Extract of gentian half an ounce
Oil of caraway forty minims

Beat together till incorporated. *Lond. Ph.* Dose, five to fifteen grains. A valuable purgative in habitual costiveness.

Aloes and Assafetida Pills.

℞. Powdered aloes
Assafetida
Soap, each, half an ounce

Beat with water to form a mass; divide into one hundred and eighty pills. Dose, two to five. Useful in costiveness with flatulency. *U. S. Ph.*

Aloes and Myrrh Pills.

℞. Powdered aloes two ounces
Powdered myrrh one ounce
Saffron half an ounce
Syrup sufficient

Beat together, to form a mass; divide into four hundred and eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.* Dose, from three to six. A well-known cathartic and emmenagogue, under the name of Rufus' pills.

Aloes and Iron Pills.

℞. Aloes two parts
Sulphate of iron three parts
Aromatic powder six parts
Conserve of red roses eight parts

Pulverize the aloes and sulphate of iron, mix the whole ingredients and beat into a mass, and divide into five grain pills. Dose, one to three. *Edin. Ph.*

A useful emmenagogue in chlorosis and atonic amenorrhœa.

Chapman's Aperient Pills.

℞. Aloes sixteen grains
Powdered rhubarb twenty-four grains
Mastic twelve grains

Mix, and make twelve pills. *Chapman.*

Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

℞. Aloes half a drachm
Powdered ipecacuanha ten grains
Mastic thirty grains
Oil of fennel eight drops

Mix, and make twenty pills. *Chapman.*

Mitchell's Aperient Pills.

℞. Aloes sixteen grains
Powdered rhubarb thirty-two grains
Calomel two grains
Tartar emetic one grain

Mix, and make sixteen pills. *J. K. Mitchell.*

Hooper's Pills.

℞. Aloes four hundred parts
Sulphate of iron two hundred parts
Extract of black hellebore
Myrrh
Soap, each, one hundred parts
Powdered canella
Powdered ginger, each, fifty parts

Break into a mass with water, and divide into pills of two and a-half grains.

Much used as cathartic and emmenagogue. *Journ. Phil. Col. Pharm.* v. 25.

Anderson's Pills.

℞. Aloes seven hundred and eighty-seven parts
Soap one hundred and thirty-one parts
Colocynth
Gamboge, each, thirty-three parts
Oil of aniseed sixteen parts

Reduce the aloes, colocynth, and gamboge to a very fine powder, add oil of aniseed and soap, and beat into a mass with water; divide into three grain pills. A mild purgative. *Journ. Phil. Col. Pharm.* v. 25.

Lady Webster's Pills.

℞. Aloes six drachms
Mastich
Red rose-leaves, each, two drachms
Syrup of wormwood sufficient

to form a mass. Divide into three grain pills, used as a laxative in costiveness, dependent on impaired digestion. Dose, one to three. A better form is to substitute powdered rhubarb for the rose-leaves. *Cooley.*

Morrison's Pills.

No. 1. ℞. Aloes
Cream of tartar equal parts
Mucilage sufficient

to form mass.

No. 2. ℞. Aloes three parts
Gamboge two parts
Colocynth one part
Cream of tartar four parts

Powder finely, and add

Simple syrup sufficient

to form mass. Dose, five to ten grains. These purge actively, especially No. 2. *Cooley.*

Fuller's Pills.

℞. Aloes half a drachm
Senna
Myrrh, each, one scruple
Assafetida
Galbanum, each, ten grains
Saffron
Mace, each, five grains
Sulphate of iron two scruples
Simple syrup sufficient

to form mass. Dose, five to fifteen grains, used as an antispasmodic and aperient. *Cooley.*

James' Analeptic Pills.

℞. Antimonial powder
Resin of guaiacum
Aloes and myrrh pill equal parts
Syrup sufficient

Form a mass, and divide into four grain pills. A diaphoretic purgative. *Cooley.*

Peters' Pills.

℞. Aloes
Jalap
Scammony
Gamboge, each, two drachms
Calomel one drachm

Beat into a mass with alcohol. A powerful purgative. *Cooley.*

Speediman's Pills.

℞. Aloes
Myrrh
Rhubarb, each, one ounce
Extract of chamomile half an ounce

Beat into a mass with syrup, and divide into four grain pills. A good tonic and stomachic purge. *Burnett.*

Splenetic Pills.

℞. Strained aloes
Gum ammoniac, each, an ounce and a-half
Myrrh
Bryony, each, two drachms

Beat into a mass, and divide into four grain pills. Dose, three to five. Extolled in amenorrhœa and hypochondriasis. *Saunders.*

Duchesne's Pills.

℞. Alocs
Gum ammoniac, each, twenty-four grains
Myrrh six grains
Mastich
Carbonate of potassa, each, two grains
Saffron one grain
Simple syrup sufficient

to make a mass. Dose, from ten to twenty grains. Prescribed in engorgements of the abdominal viscera, supervening on intermittent fevers. *Van Mons.*

Antichlorotic Pills.

℞. Aloes
Iron rust, each, half a drachm

Gum ammoniac one drachm
Extract of dandelion sufficient
to form mass. Divide into pills of three grains each. Dose, three to six, morning and evening, in chlorosis and amenorrhœa. *Radius.*

Bicker's Pills.

℞. Iron rust two drachms
Sulphur
Myrrh
Aloes, each, one drachm
Beef gall sufficient
to form mass. Divide into four grain pills. Six, morning and evening. *Radius.*

Whytt's Pills.

℞. Chloride of iron
Aloes
Extract of horehound, each, half a drachm
Assafetida one drachm and a half
Form a mass. Divide into two grain pills. Dose, four to five, three times a day, in leucorrhœa and hysteria with constipation. *Radius.*

Barthez's Pills.

℞. Aloes half a drachm
Myrrh one drachm
Musk twenty grains
Camphor ten grains
Balsam Peru sufficient
to form mass. Dose, eight grains, three times a day. Advised in amenorrhœa and chlorosis. *Pierquin.*

Pitschaft's Eccoprotic Pills.

℞. Strained aloes
Sulphate of quinine, each, one scruple
Mix, and divide into twenty pills. Dose, one from time to time in the evening. Found useful in torpor of the large intestines. *Radius.*

Frank's Pills.

℞. Aloes
Jalap, each, four parts
Rhubarb one part
Syrup of wormwood sufficient
to form mass. Divide into three grain pills. Dose, one to four during the day.

These are the *Grains de Santé*, so much employed as dinner pills in Europe. *Foy.*

Aloes and Rhubarb Pills.

℞. Powdered aloes
Rhubarb, each, half a drachm
Soap sufficient
to form mass. Divide into twenty-five pills. Three or four occasionally in dyspepsia with costiveness. *Ellis.*

Griffitts' Pills.

℞. Powdered rhubarb one drachm and a half
Sulphate of iron half a drachm
Soap two scruples
Water sufficient
to form mass. Divide into forty pills.

A favorite remedy with the late Dr. S. P. Griffitts, to remove costiveness and impart tone to the bowels. Three or four, to be taken at bed time.

Aperient Pills.

℞. Aloes
Rhubarb, each, one drachm
Ipecacuanha six grains
Soap one scruple
Form mass with water, and divide into sixty-four pills. Dose, one at bed time, as an aperient; two or three as a purgative. *Ellis.*

Pills of Aloes and Blue Mass.

℞. Blue mass. one scruple
Powdered aloes twenty-five grains
Incorporate, and divide into fifteen pills. Dose, one every two hours till they operate. Useful in constipation where there is a deficiency of bile. *Ellis.*

Laxative Electuary.

℞. Aloes eight grains
Cream of tartar two drachms
Honey sufficient
to form electuary. For a single dose. Advised in amenorrhœa attributed to abdominal engorgement. *Brera.*

Anthelmintic Suppository.

℞. Aloes half an ounce
Common salt three drachms
Flour two ounces
Honey sufficient
to form a firm paste. As a suppository in cases of ascarides. *Foy.*

Compound Decoction of Aloes.

℞. Extract of liquorice seven drachms
Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Powdered aloes
myrrh
Saffron, each, one drachm and a-half
Compound tincture of cardamoms seven fl. ounces
Distilled water one pint and a-half
Boil down the liquorice, carbonate of potassa, aloes, myrrh, and saffron with the water to a pint, strain, and add the compound tincture of cardamom. Dose, half a fl. ounce to two fl. ounces. A mild cathartic, tonic, antacid, and emmenagogue. *Lond. Ph.*

Clauder's Elixir.

℞. Carbonate of potassa
Muriate of ammonia, each, one ounce
Elder-flower water a pint and a-half
Make a solution, and add
Strained aloes
Myrrh, each, one ounce
Saffron two drachms
Digest for twenty-four hours, and filter. Dose, half a drachm to a drachm. Has been recommended in obstructions of the abdominal viscera, in amenorrhœa, constipation, scurvy, &c. *Pideret*

Detersive Injection.

℞. Strained aloes ten grains
Muriate of ammonia four grains
Honey of roses one ounce
Fennel water six ounces
Make solution, and filter. Stated to be useful in chronic discharges from the urethra, to be injected three or four times a day. *Soubeiran.*

Anthelmintic Clyster.

℞. Powdered aloes one drachm
Barley water one pint
Mix. Very effectual against ascarides in the rectum. *Radius.*

Aloetic Mixture.

℞. Strained aloes
Myrrh, each, one drachm
Cream of tartar half an ounce
Myrrh water six ounces
Make solution, and filter. Dose, a spoonful night and morning, to provoke hemorrhoids. *Foy.*

Wine of Aloes.

℞. Aloes one ounce
Cardamom
Ginger, each, one drachm
Wine one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, occasionally agitating, then filter. *U. S. Ph.*
Purgative, in doses of half an ounce to two ounces, stomachic and tonic, in doses of one to two drachms.

Alkaline Wine of Aloes.

℞. Aloes
Myrrh
Saffron, each, one ounce
Carbonate of potassa two ounces
Wine two pints
Digest for ten days, and filter. Bitter, tonic and stimulant. Recommended in dyspepsia with pyrosis, in doses of an ounce. *Swediaur.*

Balsamic Wine of Aloes.

℞. Aloes
Myrrh
Olibanum
Angelica, each, half an ounce
Balsam Peru one ounce
Storax two ounces
Benzoin three ounces
Flowers of hypericum four handfuls
Wine four pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Tincture of Aloes.

℞. Powdered aloes one ounce
Liquorice three ounces
Alcohol half a pint
Distilled water one pint and a-half
Macerate fourteen days, and filter. Dose, two drachms to an ounce. Purgative and stomachic. *U. S. Ph.*

Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh.

℞. Powdered aloes three ounces
Saffron one ounce
Tincture of myrrh two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Tincture of aloes three ounces
Tincture of myrrh four ounces
Tincture of saffron three ounces
Mix. *Soubeiran.*

Long celebrated under the name of *elixir proprietatis*. It is purgative, stomachic, and emmenagogue. The dose is half a drachm to a drachm. Well suited to cold, torpid habits.

Ethereal Tincture of Aloes.

℞. Myrrh one ounce and a-half
Spirit of sulphuric ether one pound
Digest for four days, and add
Aloes one ounce and a-half
Saffron one ounce
Again digest for four days, and filter. *Edin. Ph.*

This tincture has been highly esteemed as stomachic, vermifuge, and emmenagogue, in doses of half a drachm to a drachm.

Boerhaave's Elixir.

℞. Aloes
Myrrh
Saffron, each, one ounce
Tartrate of potassa two ounces
Alcohol fourteen ounces
Distilled water eight ounces
Macerate for three days, and filter. *Han. Ph.*

This has been highly praised in visceral obstructions. The dose is from half a drachm to a drachm.

STOUGHTON'S ELIXIR.

℞. Aloes
Cascarilla, each, one drachm
Rhubarb four drachms
Wormwood
Germander
Gentian
Orange peel, each, six drachms
Alcohol two pints
Macerate for four days, and filter. *Foy.*

Stimulant, tonic, and stomachic, in doses of twenty or thirty drops.

ELIXIR OF GARUS.

℞. Saffron one ounce
Myrrh two ounces
Aloes ten ounces
Cinnamon
Nutmeg, each, half an ounce
Orange-flower water one pound
Alcohol sixteen pounds
Macerate for two days and distil off eight pounds, to which add
Syrup of maidenhair two pounds
And color with caramel, dissolved in
Orange-flower water eight ounces

This preparation can scarcely be considered as a medicine, but is rather an agreeable liqueur. *Soubeiran.*

OINTMENT OF ALOES.

℞. Powdered aloes two drachms
Lard one ounce
Triturate well.

Has been recommended as a friction to the abdomen as a vermifuge in children. *Soubeiran.*

ALTHÆA.

MARSH MALLOW.

Several species of Mallow are employed in medicine, but that which is officinal is *A. officinalis*, a herbaceous perennial, with pale purplish flowers, a native of Europe, in moist situations.

Sex. Syst. Monadelph. Polyand. *Nat. Syst.* Malvaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 966. Griffith, Med. Bot. 161.

The parts used are the roots and leaves. These are inodorous, and have a vapid mucilaginous taste. They are much employed in Europe as demulcent and emollient, but their place is supplied in this country by other articles.

DECOCTION OF MARSH MALLOW.

℞. Marsh mallow dried four ounces
Raisins, stoned, two ounces
Water seven pints
Boil down to five pints. Strain, and set aside until the dregs have subsided, and decant. *Dub. Ph.*

A good demulcent drink.

SYRUP OF MARSH MALLOW.

℞. Marsh mallow root eight ounces
Sugar two and a-half pounds
Water four pints
Boil down the water with the root to one half, and press out the cooled liquor. Set by for dregs to subside, then decant, add the sugar, and boil to proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

A demulcent, but not equal to the syrup of gum Arabic.

MARSH MALLOW PASTE.

℞. Marsh mallow root powdered
Wheat flour, each, three parts
White sugar six parts
Mucilage of gum Arabic two parts
Mix, and form paste. *Beral.*

A good demulcent in irritation of the throat.

MARSH MALLOW LOZENGES.

℞. Powdered mallow root one part
White sugar seven parts
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Form into lozenges of sixteen grains each. *Cottereau.*

MARSH MALLOW OINTMENT.

℞. Flaxseed
Mallow root, each, one pound
Water sufficient
to make a thick mucilage; strain, and add
Lard, melted, six pounds
Evaporate, and add
Resin eight ounces
Turpentine
Yellow wax, each, one pound
Melt the whole together. *Beral.*

POWDER OF MARSH MALLOW.

℞. Powdered mallow root
liquorice root, each, three ounces
nitre half an ounce
camphor one drachm
Mix, and divide into thirty powders; one to be taken three times a-day. *Foy.*

ALUMINA.

ALUMINE.

The hydrate of alumine is found naturally in an impure state in the form of different clays, boles, &c., and can be prepared in a pure state by the decomposition of alum.

HYDRATE OF ALUMINE.

℞. Alum any quantity
Distilled water sufficient
to dissolve the salt, add gradually a solution of carbonate of potassa, digest at a moderate temperature for a short time,

until a precipitate no longer takes place, wash this carefully, and dry. *Sax. Ph.*

RUST'S ASTRINGENT.

℞. Armenian bole
Carbonate of magnesia
White sugar, each, two drachms
Oil of mace two drops
Rhubarb one drachm
Mix, and triturate well. *Radius.*

Dose, a teaspoonful three times a-day, in chronic gonorrhœa, vaginal and uterine catarrh and slight menorrhagia.

ELECTUARY FOR THE TEETH.

℞. White bole an ounce and a half
Gum lac half an ounce
Cinnamon a drachm and a half
Syrup of pinks sufficient

to form soft paste. Triturate well together and keep in closed boxes. Used as a dentifrice, but also beneficial in scorbutic gums.

Swediaur.

ALUMINÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF ALUMINE.

℞. Alum a sufficient quantity

Dissolve in water, precipitate by means of aqua ammonia, filter, and dissolve the moist precipitate in acetic acid, and again filter.

This has been recommended diluted with water in chronic diarrhœa, and mixed with syrup of poppies in slight cases of hemoptysis. *Van Mons.*

ALUMINÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINE.

℞. Alum a sufficient quantity

Dissolve in water, precipitate by aqua ammonia, filter, and dissolve the moist precipitate in dilute sulphuric acid and again filter; evaporate and crystallize.

DETERGENT WASH.

℞. Sulphate of alumine two drachms
Water half a pint
Mix. As a wash to foul ulcers.
Pennypacker.

Mr. Gannal has found that a solution of this salt, made with about a pound to the quart of water, will preserve a body fresh for a long time, if injected into the blood-vessels; where it is only wished to preserve the body for a month or six weeks, an enema of one quart or an injection of about a quart into the œsophagus is sufficient. *Dunglison, N. R.*

ALUMINÆ ET POTASSÆ SULPHAS.

ALUM.

Several varieties of alum are known in commerce, all containing more or less sulphate of iron. Most of that used in this country is of domestic manufacture.

Alum is employed both internally and externally as an astringent, in doses of ten grains to a scruple or more.

BURNT ALUM.

℞. Alum any quantity

Melt in an iron or earthen vessel over a fire, and continue the heat till it ceases to bubble and becomes dry, then rub it into powder. *U. S. Ph.*

Astringent, and a mild escharotic. It is much used to repress the growth of exuberant granulations or proud flesh.

POWDER OF ALUM.

℞. Alum one drachm
Gum Arabic half a drachm

Triturate, and divide into four powders, one to be taken every three hours in atonic hemorrhagia. *Radius.*

℞. Alum a drachm and a half
Catechu one drachm
Armenian bole one ounce

Triturate well. To arrest hemorrhagia. *Van Mons.*

℞. Alum four parts
Kino one part

Triturate well. Dose, ten to twenty grains, in hemorrhages or diarrhœa. *Landerer.*

℞. Alum thirty grains
Powdered opium three grains

Mix, and make six powders, one to be taken every four hours. *A. T. Thomson.*

℞. Alum one drachm
Powdered opium four grains
" cinnamon one scruple

Mix and triturate, divide into four powders, one to be taken every four hours, in menorrhagia or in diarrhœa. *Radius.*

℞. Alum two drachms
Powdered opium three grains
" kino one scruple
Sugar of milk one drachm

Mix, triturate, and divide into six powders. One to be taken every three hours, in fluxes. *Phœbus.*

ESCHAROTIC POWDER OF ALUM.

℞. Burnt alum
Yellow oxide of iron
Savine, each, equal parts

Triturate well. As an escharotic to venereal excrescences. *Swediaur.*

Alum Errhine.

℞. Alum
Armenian bole, each, one drachm
Kino half a drachm
Red oxide of iron two drachms
Mix, and triturate. As an errhine in epistaxis. *Radius.*

Gargles of Alum.

℞. Alum
Nitrate of potassa, each, three ounces
Cream of tartar four ounces
Acetic acid four pounds
Dissolve, evaporate to dryness, and powder the residuum. Half an ounce, dissolved in eight ounces of water, forms a gargle which has been highly praised in inflammation of the fauces and tonsils.
Wirtem. Ph.

℞. Alum two drachms
Water four fl. ounces
Dissolve. Said to be useful where the breath is offensive. *Cavarra.*

Odontalgic Solution of Alum.

℞. Finely powdered alum two drachms
Spirit of nitric ether seven fl. drachms
Dissolve. Stated to be an almost infallible cure for toothache. *Blake.*

Boluses of Alum.

℞. Alum
Extract of Peruvian bark
Nutmeg, each, half a scruple
Simple syrup sufficient
to make a bolus. Prescribed in uterine and other hemorrhages, and repeated as may be required. *Ellis.*

℞. Alum five grains
Extract of rhatany eighteen grains
Conserve of rose hips half a drachm
Astringent syrup sufficient
to make ten boluses. Dose, one every three or four hours. *Foy.*

Alum Pills.

℞. Alum six grains
Opium
Catechu, each, one grain
Mix, and form into six pills. One to be given every two to four hours. In passive hemorrhages and atonic mucous discharges. *Ellis.*

℞. Alum two drachms
Kino
Honey of roses, each, one drachm
Make pills, of six grains each. Dose, one to six a day, in passive hemorrhages. *Foy.*

℞. Alum
Extract of Peruvian bark
Muriate of iron and ammonia
Aromatic powder, each, a drachm and a half
Oil of cinnamon twelve drops
Mix, and make pills of two grains. Dose, four to six, morning and evening, in passive hemorrhages and mucous discharges. *Augustin.*

Astringent Pills of Alum.

℞. Alum
Catechu equal parts
Extract of gentian sufficient
to make pills of two grains each. Dose, four every three hours. Useful in diarrhœa, and especially in leucorrhœa.
Radius.

Pills of Alum and Benzoin.

℞. Alum one scruple
Benzoic acid five grains
Gum Arabic
White sugar, each, ten grains
Mix, with sufficient water to form thirty-five pills, to be taken in two days. Have been thought useful in phthisis pulmonalis.
Augustin.

Electuaries of Alum.

℞. Alum one drachm
Catechu
Extract of Peruvian bark, each, two drachms
Conserve of roses six drachms
Simple syrup sufficient
to make an electuary. Dose, one drachm every four hours. In chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, and passive hemorrhages.
St. Marie.

℞. Alum one drachm
Extract of logwood half an ounce
Balsam Peru six drops
Water of sage sufficient
Make an electuary. Astringent and antiseptic, recommended in sponginess of the gums. *Phœbus.*

Alum Collyrium.

℞. Alum twelve to twenty grains
Rose water four fl. ounces
Dissolve. As an application in chronic ophthalmia. *Ellis.*

Alum Curd.

℞. Powdered alum half a drachm
White of egg one

Agitate well till a coagulum is formed. To be applied on a rag to inflamed eyes. To be removed when it becomes warm.
Ellis.

Solutions of Alum.

℞ Burnt alum
Sulphate of zinc, each, half an ounce
Distilled water two pints
Dissolve.

℞ Alum one drachm
Sulphate of zinc half a drachm
Borax four grains
Rose water six ounces
Dissolve. Used as an astringent in bruises, slight hemorrhages, and mucous discharges.
Cadet de Gassicourt.

℞ Alum half a drachm
Armenian bole six drachms
Vinegar
Red wine, each, half an ounce
Mix the powdered bole to the solution of the alum in the vinegar, and add the wine. Used as a local application in epistaxis.
Swediaur.

Gargles of Alum.

℞ Alum one drachm
Wine one pound
Tincture of bark four drachms
myrrh two drachms
Honey of roses two ounces
Laudanum one scruple
Mix. As a gargle in scurvy of the gums.
Foy.

℞ Alum one drachm
Infusion of red roses
Barley water, each, three ounces
Add to the solution
Honey of roses two ounces
Ratier.

℞ Powdered oak bark one ounce
Boiling water a pint and a half
Evaporate to one pint, filter, and add
Alum half a drachm
Brandy two fl. ounces
Used as a gargle in inflammation of the mouth and throat. *Augustin.*

Injections of Alum.

℞ Alum one drachm
Rose water two ounces
Mix. In chronic gonorrhœa. *Foy.*

℞ Alum
Sulphate of iron, each, twelve grains
Honey of roses one ounce
Barley water five fl. ounces
Mix. In chronic gonorrhœa. *Radius.*

℞ Stramonium half an ounce
Boiling water two pints
Infuse for half an hour, strain, and add to infusion
Alum two drachms to an ounce
In cancerous affections of uterus. *Foy.*

Alum Injection.

℞ Infusion of flaxseed fifteen fl. ounces
Alum two drachms
Tincture of kino one ounce
Mix. As an injection in cauliflower excrescence of the uterus. *Clarke.*

Julep of Alum.

℞ Alum two drachms
Sulphuric acid ten drops.
Essence of citron six drops
Syrup of lemon two ounces
Water three ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every hour, in lead colic. *Radius.*

Alum Liniment.

℞ Alum half an ounce
Whites of eggs four
Spirit of camphor two ounces
Mix. As an application to bed sores.
Augustin.

Lotions of Alum.

℞ Alum
Sulphate of zinc, each, two drachms
Plantain water two pints
Mix. As a wash to wounds and bleeding ulcers. *Cadet de Gassicourt.*

℞ Alum three drachms
Muriate of ammonia one drachm
Liquid hydrosulphuric acid
one scruple
Rose water half a pint
Mix. As a wash, in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Alibert.*

Alum Whey.

℞ Cow's milk one pint
Powdered alum a drachm and a-half
Mix, separate the curd, and add to the whey
White sugar one ounce
Dissolve. In passive hemorrhages. A wineglassful occasionally, to be taken cold. *Foy.*

Aromatic Alum Whey.

℞ Powdered alum one drachm
Sugar of milk half a drachm
Powdered cinnamon fifteen grains
Cow's milk a pint and a-half
Boil, and strain after coagulation. To be taken in cupful doses, cold, in hemorrhagia. *Niemann.*

Alum Draughts.

℞. Alum one to two drachms
Syrup of gum two ounces
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Mix. Dose, a wineglassful every six hours, in lead colic and uterine hemorrhages.
Guibourt.

℞. Alum two drachms
Wine four ounces
Gum tragacanth
Catechu, each, a drachm
Water eight ounces
Mix. One or two spoonfuls every hour in lead colic. *Radius.*

Anglo-Saxon Ointment.

℞. Red lead
Olive oil
White wax, each, one pound
Powdered amber
Burnt alum
Camphor, each, two drachms
Heat the oil until it becomes of a reddish-brown color, add the red lead and continue the heat; when the mass has the consistence of a plaster, add the amber, and finally, when it cools, the alum and camphor. Highly spoken of as a dressing to foul ulcers. *Niemann.*

Ointment for Chilblains.

℞. Sweet almonds, blanched, half a pound
Honey six ounces
Camphor
Flour of mustard
Burnt alum
Olibanum, each, two ounces
Yolk of eggs three
Triturate well. This paste is to be thinned in a little water, and rubbed on the inflamed parts night and morning, and then washed off in tepid water, and afterward the parts well dried with a linen cloth.
Swediaur.

Rust's Ointment.

℞. Alum a drachm and a-half
Camphor
Opium, each, a scruple to half a drachm
Balsam Peru one drachm
Lead ointment half an ounce
Triturate well together. Found useful as an application to frosted limbs. *Phœbus.*

Pile Ointment.

℞. Powdered alum four scruples
Simple cerate five ounces and a-half
Mix, and triturate well. As an application to painful hemorrhoids. *Taddei.*

AMMONIA.

Ammonia.

This, under ordinary circumstances, exists as a gas, which is readily taken up by water or alcohol. Water absorbs nearly 800 times its volume of the gas at 32° F., and this solution possessing the properties of the gas is usually employed.

Water of Ammonia.

℞. Pulverized muriate of ammonia
Quicklime, each, one pound
Distilled water one pint
Water nine fl. ounces
Break the lime in pieces, pour the water upon it in a proper vessel, cover this and permit it to rest until the lime slacks and is cold. Mix this with the muriate of ammonia in a mortar, and introduce the mixture into a glass retort. Place the retort on a sand-bath, and adapt to it a receiver connected by means of a glass tube with a quart bottle containing the distilled water. Apply heat, and continue as long as ammonia comes over. Remove the fluid in the bottle, and keep in small well-closed bottles. The *liq. ammon. fort.* has a sp. gr. of 0.880, and the usual *liq. ammoniæ* that of 0.960; one fl. ounce of the former with three of water will form the latter.
U. S. Ph.

Liniment of Ammonia.

℞. Water of ammonia half a fl. ounce
Olive oil two fl. ounces
Mix. Used as a rubefacient, and counter-irritant. *U. S. Ph.*

Compound Liniment of Ammonia.

℞. Stronger water of ammonia five fl. ounces
Spirit of camphor two fl. ounces
Spirit of rosemary one fl. ounce
Mix well. More powerful than the simple liniments. *Edin. Ph.*

Granville's Lotion.

(*Milder.*)

℞. Water of ammonia (·872) four fl. drachms
Spirit of rosemary three fl. drachms
Spirit of camphor (one ℥ to Oj) one fl. drachm
Mix.

(*Stronger.*)

℞. Solution of ammonia five fl. drachms
Spirit of rosemary two fl. drachms
Spirit of camphor one fl. drachm
Mix. As a counter irritant. *Gray.*

Gargle of Ammonia.

℞. Water of ammonia (.960) half fl. ounce

To be added to a strained decoction of Mallows
Dry figs, each, six drachms
Cow's milk sixteen ounces
Employed as a resolvent in certain cases of angina. *Pringle.*

INJECTION OF AMMONIA.

℞ Water of ammonia one scruple
Cow's milk one ounce
Mix. An an emmenagogue this injection is to be used three times a-day. It induces a mucous flow, often followed by the appearance of the catamenia. It must be used with great caution, and made less stimulating at first. *Lavagna.*

MIXTURE OF AMMONIA.

℞ Water of ammonia
Carbonate of potassa, each, two drachms
Cinnamon water four ounces
Mix. A spoonful every two or three hours, in cardialgia and acidity of the stomach. *Jourdan.*

MIXTURE OF AMMONIA AND ETHER.

℞ Water of ammonia
Sulphuric ether, each, two drachms
Peppermint water four ounces
Syrup of cinnamon one ounce
Mix. A spoonful every hour. Said to be very useful in bites of venomous snakes. *Radius.*

AMMONIACAL SINAPISM.

℞ Flour of mustard one ounce and a-half
Rye flour half an ounce
Water of ammonia sufficient
To form a cataplasm.
This is more active than the simple mustard poultice. *Phœbus.*

LOTION OF AMMONIA.

℞ Water of ammonia
Spirit of thyme
Spirit of camphor equal parts
Mix. As a lotion to the forehead, or applied to the temples, in compresses, in sick-headache. *Swediaur.*

FETID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

℞ Ammoniated alcohol two pints
Assafetida two ounces
Macerate for twelve hours. Then, by a gentle heat, distil off a pint and a-half into a cooled receiver. *Lond. Ph.*

Employed as a stimulant and antispasmodic, in doses of half a drachm to a drachm.

STEER'S OPODELDOC.

℞ Alcohol eight pints
Soap twenty ounces
Water of ammonia four fl. ounces
Camphor eight ounces
Oil of rosemary
of monarda, each, one fl. ounce
Dissolve the soap in the alcohol with a gentle heat, add the other articles, suffer the impurities to subside, and pour into vials whilst warm. *Phil. Coll. Pharm.*

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

℞ Dry Spanish soap sixty parts
Camphor fifteen parts
Alcohol five hundred parts
Oil of thyme four parts
of rosemary three parts
Solution of ammonia thirty parts
Mix, dissolve, and filter. *Giseke.*

PLASTER OF AMMONIA.

℞ Strong water of ammonia one ounce
Camphor two ounces
Opium fifteen grains
Ammoniac
Saffron
Gum plaster
Galbanum plaster, each, half an ounce
Mix well. For corns. A thick layer of this plaster is to be spread on a piece of linen or kid-skin, of the exact size of the corn, as it will blister the sound skin. *La Foret.*

SULPHURETTED AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.

℞ Water of ammonia one ounce
Camphor half a drachm
Sulphuret of potassium four drachms
Olive oil six ounces
Mix. Recommended as an application in tenia capitis. *Bories.*

TEREBINTHINATE AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.

℞ Oil of chamomile
of henbane
Essence of turpentine, each, two fl. ounces
Water of ammonia
Tincture of capsicum, each, one ounce
Camphor half an ounce
Mix well. A very stimulating liniment, found beneficial in asthenic gout and chronic rheumatism. *Ammon.*

AMMONIÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

℞ Diluted acetic acid one pint

Carbonate of ammonia — a sufficient quantity

Add the carbonate gradually to the acid, stirring constantly until all effervescence ceases. *U. S. Ph.*

A valuable diaphoretic in febrile and inflammatory diseases, when aided by warmth, otherwise acts as a diuretic. Dose, half a fl. ounce to a fl. ounce every three or four hours. It is also a good refrigerant lotion. It is known as the *spirit of mindererus.*

Cataplasm with Acetate of Ammonia.

℞ Extract of hemlock — one ounce
of henbane — half an ounce
Powder of belladonna — one drachm
Solution of acetate of ammonia — sufficient

to form a cataplasm. Has been found useful in ulcerated cancerous sores. *Radius.*

Collyrium of Acetate of Ammonia.

℞ Solution of acetate of ammonia
Rose water — equal parts

In chronic ophthalmia. *Saunders.*

Gargle of Acetate of Ammonia.

℞ Solution of acetate of ammonia
Honey of roses, each, — one ounce
Elder water — eight ounces

Mix. Recommended by Wendt in scarlatina anginose with ulcerations. *Phœbus.*

Mixture of Acetate of Ammonia.

℞ Solution of acetate of ammonia — two fl. ounces
Cinnamon water — one fl. ounce
Antimonial wine — one fl. drachm
Distilled water — two fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful every two or three hours. *Ellis.*

℞ Camphor mixture
Solution of acetate of ammonia, each, — half a fl. ounce
Antimonial wine
Laudanum, each, — twenty drops

Mix. To be taken at bedtime, or oftener, in which latter case the laudanum to be diminished. *Ellis.*

℞ Liquid acetate of ammonia — half fl. ounce
Camphor mixture — seven fl. drachms
Antimonial wine — fifteen drops
Syrup of saffron — half a fl. drachm

Mix. To be taken three times a-day. *Burke.*

AMMONIÆ ARSENIAS.

Arseniate of Ammonia.

℞ Arsenic acid — one ounce
Strong water of ammonia — sufficient

to saturate the acid. To be left to evaporate and crystallize spontaneously. *Cottereau.*

Solution of Arseniate of Ammonia.

℞ Arseniate of ammonia — eight grains
Water — eight ounces
Angelica water — four drachms

Mix. Has been recommended, in doses of twenty to thirty drops, in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Soubeiran.*

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS.

Carbonate of Ammonia.

℞ Muriate of ammonia — one pound
Dried carbonate of lime — one pound and a-half

Pulverize them separately, then mix them thoroughly, and sublime into a cooled receiver. *U. S. Ph.*

Aromatic Carbonate of Ammonia.

℞ Carbonate of ammonia — one pound
Oil of lavender — three ounces
verbena — half an ounce

Grind together, and sublime with a gentle heat.

℞ Muriate of ammonia — one drachm
Caustic potassa — three drachms

Grind together, and add

Oil of lemons — fifteen drops *Cooley.*

℞ Carbonate of ammonia — half an ounce.
Oil of peppermint
cajeput, each, — twelve drops

Mix, and keep in closed bottle. *Phœbus.*

℞ Powd. carb. ammon. — one ounce
Stronger sol. of ammon. — half a fl. ounce
Oil of rosemary
Oil of bergamot, each, — ten drops

Mix, and while moist, put in a wide-mouth bottle, which is to be well closed.

All these are used as smelling salts in faintness, &c.

Potion of Carbonate of Ammonia.

℞ Carbonate of ammonia — ten grains
Cinnamon water — one ounce
Tincture of allspice — half a drachm
Syrup of saffron — half an ounce

Mix. To be taken before going to bed. *Phœbus.*

℞. Comp. tinct. of ammonia two fl. drachms and a-half
Camphor water seven fl. ounces
Tincture of castor one fl. drachm
Simple syrup three fl. drachms
Mix. Two spoonfuls in an hysteric attack. *Ainslie.*

PILLS OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Carbonate of ammonia
Powdered capsicum
cloves
mace, each, one scruple
Oil of caraway five drops
Extract of gentian twelve grains
Simple syrup sufficient
to form twenty pills. One every two hours in gout in the stomach. *Parrish.*

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Carbonate of ammonia
Powdered white sugar
gum Arabic, each, a drachm and a-half
Compound spirits of lavender two fl. drachms
Mint water four fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every two or three hours. If required, forty to fifty drops of laudanum may be added to the mixture. *Ellis.*

Useful in low states of the system.

DRAUGHT WITH CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

℞ Valerian one scruple
Carbonate of ammonia ten grains
Cinnamon water two fl. ounces
Mix. To be taken every four hours, in depression of the spirits and nervous headache. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA AND GINGER.

℞. Powdered ginger fifteen grains
Carbonate of ammonia eight grains
Spirit of cinnamon two fl. drachms
Water one and a-half fl. ounces
Mix. To be taken in gout or cramp in the stomach. *Ellis.*

DROPS OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Carbonate of ammonia twenty parts
Oil of lavender one part
Alcohol four parts
Distil. Dose, thirty or forty drops in nervous headache. *Cottereau.*

OINTMENT OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Carbonate of ammonia one part
Simple cerate eight parts
Mix. Used in frictions to the throat in croup. *Foy.*

PLASTER OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Carbonate of ammonia
Opium, each, fifteen grains.
Camphor half a drachm
Oil of cajeput twenty drops
Galbanum plaster half an ounce
Mix. Said to be useful as an application to the pit of the stomach to arrest vomiting in sea-sickness. *Phœbus.*

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.

℞. Liquid carbonate of ammonia four parts
Oil of olives sixteen parts
Spirit of camphor three parts
Mix. As a revulsive embrocation. *Swediaur.*

AMMONIACAL OINTMENT.

℞. Carbonate of ammonia one drachm
Rose ointment one ounce
Oil of jasmine four drops
Mix. Recommended as a friction, three or four times a-day, in engorgements of the mammæ. *Augustin.*

GONDRET'S AMMONIACAL OINTMENT.

℞. Suet
Hog's lard, each, one part
Strong water of ammonia two parts
Melt the fats and incorporate the ammonia. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Hog's lard seven drachms
Oil of almonds a drachm and a-half
Strong water of ammonia five drachms
Melt the lard, mix it with the oil, pour into a wide-mouthed bottle with a glass stopper, add the ammonia, agitate well. Keep in a cool place.

Rubbed on the skin it causes rubefaction, and, if covered with a compress, speedily vesicates. A useful rubefacient and counter-irritant. *Gondret.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Mastic two drachms
Alcohol nine fl. drachms
Oil of lavender fourteen drops
Oil of amber four drops
Strong water of ammonia one pint
Dissolve the mastic in the alcohol, and filter; add the other ingredients, and agitate them well.

Well known under the name of *eau de luce* as a remedy in bites of venomous reptiles. It is a good antispasmodic, in doses of from ten to forty drops; and also forms a stimulating embrocation. *Lond. Ph.*

Ammoniated Alcohol.

℞. Alcohol twenty fl. ounces
Quicklime one pound
Muriate of ammonia one pound
Water nine fl. ounces
Prepare as directed for water of ammonia. *U. S. Ph.*

Aromatic Ammoniated Alcohol.

℞. Ammoniated alcohol one pint
Oil of rosemary
lemons, each, two fl. drachms
cloves
cinnamon, each, half a fl. drachm
Mix the oils, add the ammoniated alcohol, and pour in as much water as will prevent empyreuma in distilling; distil a pint with a gentle heat. *U. S. Ph.*, 1830.

Mixture of Ammoniated Alcohol.

℞. Ammoniated alcohol half an ounce
Oil of amber one drop
mace two drops
aniseed
cloves
cinnamon, each, three drops
Mix. Dose, ten to thirty drops in sweetened gum water, in anorexia and flatus. *Ammon.*

Anisated Ammoniated Alcohol.

℞. Alcohol twenty-four parts
Oil of aniseed one part
Dissolve, and gradually add, constantly stirring
Ammoniated alcohol six parts
Keep in well-closed bottles. *Jourdan.*

Lotion in Hiccough.

℞. Anisated ammoniated alcohol one drachm
Spirits of lavender two ounces

Recommended by Siebold to be rubbed on the thorax and abdomen of infants to check hiccough. *Radius.*

Mixture of Anisated Ammoniated Alcohol.

℞. Extract of liquorice one drachm
Barley water three ounces and a-half
Anisated ammoniated alcohol half a drachm
Simple syrup half an ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally in chronic catarrh. *Hufeland.*

℞. Anisated ammoniated alcohol one drachm
Syrup of mallows one ounce
Extract of henbane one scruple
Mix well. A desertspoonful, three times a day, in chronic bronchitis, or in the second stages of hooping-cough. *Radius.*

Vicat's Anodyne Mixture.

℞. Ammoniated alcohol half an ounce
Diluted alcohol one ounce
Opium two scruples
Camphor one scruple
Digest for three days, often stirring, and filter. Used on cotton to fill the cavity of carious teeth, and as a lotion to the temples in headache. *Spielman.*

AMMONIÆ CITRAS.

Citrate of Ammonia.

℞. Fresh lemon juice one fl. ounce
Carbonate of ammonia sufficient to saturate
White sugar one drachm
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Mix.

A pleasant saline diaphoretic in febrile disorders, resembling the solution of the acetate of ammonia in its effects. Dose, a tablespoonful, as may be required. *Ellis.*

AMMONIA HYDRIODAS.

Hydriodate of Ammonia.

℞. Iodine one hundred parts
Iron filings thirty parts
Water five hundred parts
Mix, and heat till the liquid becomes almost colorless; filter, and add carbonate of ammonia, as long as any precipitate takes place; filter, evaporate to dryness, redissolve in four or five times its weight of water; filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Beasley.*

Ointment of Hydriodate of Ammonia.

℞. Hydriodate of ammonia one scruple
Lard one ounce
Mix. *Beasley.*

℞. Hydriodate of ammonia one drachm
Lard one ounce
Mix. *Gibert.*

As an application to scrofulous tumors and cutaneous affections.

AMMONIÆ HYDROSULPHAS.

Hydrosulphate of Ammonia.

℞. Water of ammonia four fl. ounces
Pass hydrosulphuric acid (obtained from the sulphuret of iron and sulphuric acid

diluted with four times its weight of water) through the water of ammonia in a suitable apparatus, to perfect saturation. To be kept in a well-stopped bottle.

U. S. Ph.

A powerful sedative, lessening the action of the circulatory system to a great degree, and causing nausea, vomiting, vertigo, &c.

Used in diabetes to check the morbid appetite, by Cruickshank, Rollo, and others. Dose, five or six drops, in a tumbler full of water, three or four times a-day, gradually increasing the dose until some vertigo is induced.

Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Ammonia.

℞. Quicklime
Sulphur, each, three parts
Triturate together, adding water sufficient to form a paste, and incorporate
Sulphate of ammonia seven parts
dissolved in water, let stand, decant, wash the residuum, rubbing it with a small portion of water, unite the solutions, and filter. *Van Mons.*

Known as Boyle's fuming liquor, and recommended in venereal complaints, in phthisis, rheumatism, and gout, in doses of three to four drops in water, augmenting the dose until vertigo ensues.

Wilkinson's Liniment.

℞. Boyle's fuming liquor ten grains
Chalk one scruple
Flowers of sulphur
Lard
Tar, each, half an ounce
Mix well. Advised in chronic diseases of the skin. To be rubbed on a certain extent of the surface at a time. *Phœbus.*

Sulphuretted Syrup.

℞. Boyle's fuming liquor three drachms
Sulphuret of antimony and soda one drachm
Simple syrup an ounce and a-half
Mix. Has been prescribed in croup, in the dose of a teaspoonful every hour.
Swediaur.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS.

Sal Ammoniac.

Powder of Sal Ammoniac.

℞. Sal ammoniac two drachms
Camphor six grains
Arnica half a drachm
White sugar six drachms
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, three or four times a day. Said to be efficacious as an emmenagogue, and also in smaller doses in chronic catarrh. *Radius.*

Bolus of Sal Ammoniac.

℞. Sal ammoniac
Extract of liquorice, each, one scruple
Extract of taraxacum sufficient
to form a bolus. One to be taken every three or four hours, in schirrus of the prostate, bladder, or rectum. *Radius.*

Lotions of Sal Ammoniac.

℞. Sal ammoniac two scruples
Vinegar one ounce
Water one pint
Mix. *Augustin.*

℞. Sal Ammoniac one ounce
Vinegar
Alcohol, each, four ounces
Mix. In strains, bruises, and external inflammation. *Foy.*

Fomentation of Sal Ammoniac.

℞. Bistort
Pomegranate, each, two ounces
Red wine one pound
Heat, digest for an hour, strain, and add
Sal ammoniac two drachms
Useful as a fomentation, in strains and bruises. *Foy.*

℞. Sal ammoniac one ounce
Spirit of rosemary one pound
Mix. Said to be useful in engorgement of the mammæ. The breast to be covered with cloths dipped in the fluid. *Foy.*

Liniment with Sal Ammoniac.

℞. Sal ammoniac one ounce
Camphor half an ounce
White soap six drachms
Alcohol two pounds
Digest, and filter. Useful as an application to contusions. *Niemann.*

Collutorium of Sal Ammoniac.

℞. Pyrethrum two drachms
Lavender water
Vinegar, each, two ounces
Opium two grains
Sal ammoniac one drachm
Macerate for a few days, and filter.
Cadet de Gassicourt.

Draught of Sal Ammoniac.

℞. Sal ammoniac five grains
Camphor three grains
Gum Arabic one drachm
Parsley water four ounces
Mix. To be taken every two hours in paralytic retention of urine. *Radius.*

Cataplasm with Sal Ammoniac.

℞. Sal ammoniac
Henbane, each, half an ounce

Linseed meal an ounce and a-half
Boiling water sufficient
to make a cataplasm. Advised in an engorgement of milk in the breasts.
Radius

WASH OF SAL AMMONIAC.

℞. Bran an ounce and a-half
Mallow leaves six drachms
Water sufficient
to make sixteen ounces of solution. Boil, strain, and add to decoction
Sal ammoniac two drachms
Tincture of benzoin half an ounce
Radius.

EMULSION OF SAL AMMONIAC.

℞. Sweet almonds one ounce
Orange-flower water two ounces
Rose water eight ounces
Sal ammoniac one drachm
Tincture of benzoin two drachms
Rub down the almonds previously blanched, with the rose water, and add the other articles. *Phœbus.*

AMMONIÆ NITRAS.

NITRATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Diluted nitric acid at will
Carbonate of ammonia sufficient
to saturate.
Evaporate by a gentle heat, till a pellicle forms; set aside to crystallize. *Pereira.*

Soluble in two parts of cold water. In doses of one to two scruples, it reduces the frequency of the pulse and heat of skin, and also acts as a diuretic.

MIXTURE OF NITRATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Carbonate of ammonia one scruple
Nitric acid sufficient
to saturate; add
Syrup of mallows one ounce
Distilled water two ounces
Dose, a desertspoonful, every two hours.
Radius.

AMMONIÆ PHOSPHAS.

PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Phosphoric acid at will
Saturate with
Carbonate of ammonia
and set by to crystallize. *Niemann.*

Diuretic and discutient. Recommended by Dr. Buckler, of Baltimore, in gout and rheumatism, as a solvent of uric acid calculus, and in diseases dependent on a lithic acid diathesis. Dose, twenty to thirty drops of the saturated solution, three times a-day.

℞. Powdered calcined bone ten pounds
Sulphuric acid six pounds
Mix in a stoneware vessel, adding one gallon of water, digest for three or four days, frequently stirring, add a gallon of boiling water, strain, adding more boiling water, till it passes almost tasteless. Concentrate to one gallon, saturate with carbonate of ammonia, filter, concentrate by gentle heat, not above 100° F., and let crystallize. After removing each crop of crystals, add more ammonia, and concentrate. *C. Ellis.*

SOLUTION OF PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Phosphate of ammonia half an ounce
Water six fl. ounces
Dissolve. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a-day. *C. Ellis.*

AMMONIÆ SUCCINAS.

SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Succinic acid one part
Water four parts
Put in a capsule, and add sufficient water of ammonia, till perfectly saturated, with a slight excess of alkali, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Guibourt.*

IMPURE SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Spirits of hartshorn at will
Saturate with a solution of succinic acid, filter, evaporate, and crystallize.
Bavan Ph.

SPIRIT OF SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Spirit of hartshorn two fl. ounces
Sal ammoniac four ounces
Carbonate of potassa twelve ounces
Powdered amber six ounces
Oil of lemons two fl. drachms
Mix the sal ammoniac, oil, and amber, add the carbonate of potassa to three pints of alcohol, mixed with a pint of water, and distil on a sand-bath. Dose, thirty to fifty drops, as an antispasmodic. *Niemann.*

MIXTURE OF SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Liquid succinate of ammonia
Elixir of liquorice, each, two parts
Wine of opium
Antimonial wine, each, one part
Mix. Useful in hooping-cough, in doses of ten to forty drops, every two hours.
Augustin.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA AND SUCCINIC ACID.

℞. Succinic acid one part
Hot water eight parts
Saturate the solution with carbonate of

ammonia, and filter. Antispasmodic, sudorific. *Van Mons.*

AMMON. SUCCINIC ACID, AND ETHER.

℞. Ammon. succinic acid
Sulphuric ether — equal parts
Mix. Much praised in gout and rheumatism. Dose, twenty to forty drops in sugar and water, two or three times a-day. *St. Marie.*

MIXTURE OF SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Liquid succinate of ammonia — five fl. drachms
Tincture of castor
Anisated ammon. alcohol, each, — three fl. drachms
Tincture of mace — two fl. drachms
nutmeg — one fl. drachm
Mix. Fifteen to twenty-five drops, three or four times a-day, in hysteria. *Augustin.*

LINIMENT OF SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Liquid succinate of ammonia — one fl. ounce
Camphorated oil — two fl. ounces
Mix. As a liniment to the neck in angina. *St. Marie.*

℞. Camphor — two scruples
Oil of turpentine — two drachms
Dissolve, and add
Soft-soap — one ounce
Ointment of bayberries — two drachms
Succinate of ammonia — fifteen grains
Mix. As a friction in chronic rheumatism, especially sciatica. *Cadet.*

AMMONIÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

℞. Diluted sulphuric acid — at will
Carbonate of ammonia — sufficient
to saturate; filter, and crystallize. *Soubeiran.*

Laxative and stimulant. Dose, from a scruple to half a drachm.

AMMONIACUM.

GUM AMMONIAC.

This gum-resin is found in the shops, either in whitish or yellowish tears, or in yellowish or brownish masses. It has an unpleasant odor, and a nauseous and somewhat bitter taste. Is the product of *Ferula tingitana*, Linn.; and of *Dorema ammoniacum*, Don.

Pereira, Mat. Med. ii. 489. Griffith, Med. Bot. 325, 331.

Its effects on the system are somewhat like those of assafetida, and appear to be most marked on the bronchial mucous membrane. It also is considered to be emmenagogue. The dose is from six to twelve grains. It is employed externally as a resolvent.

AMMONIAC PILLS.

℞. Ammoniac — one drachm
Syrup of gum — sufficient
to make thirty-six pills. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Ammoniac
Myrrh, each, — two drachms
Extract of horehound — one drachm
liquorice — three drachms
Mix. Make two grain pills. Dose, four to ten every three hours. *Augustin.*

℞. Ammoniac — one ounce
Sagapenum — two ounces
Elixir proprietatis — sufficient
to make four grain pills. As a remedy in obstructed menstruation. *Bories.*

℞. Ammoniac — two drachms
Soap — one drachm
Oil of juniper — twenty drops
Mix, and form pills of two grains. *Augustin.*

KLEIN'S PILLS.

℞. Ammoniac
Extract of centaury, each, — half an ounce
Soap — one ounce
Oil of amber — ten drops
Triturate, and make pills of two grains. *Spielmann.*

PILLS OF AMMONIAC AND RHUBARB.

℞. Ammoniac
Soap
Rhubarb, each, — two drachms
Triturate, and make three grain pills. Dose, ten, three to four times a-day. *Tissot.*

COMPOUND AMMONIAC PILL.

℞. Ammoniac — one drachm
Blue pill — fifteen grains
Powdered squill — six grains
Simple syrup — sufficient
Mix, and make sixteen pills. One, three times a-day, in asthmatic cough with hepatic derangement. *Ainslie.*

DE HAEN'S PILLS.

℞. Ammoniac
Pill. alocs and myrrh, each, — one drachm
Soap
Extract of conium, each, — a drachm and a-half
Triturate, and form into three grain pills. Dose, four a day, in chlorosis and amenorrhœa. *St. Marie.*

AMMONIAC MIXTURE.

℞. Ammoniac — two drachms

Water half a pint
Rub the ammoniac with the water gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed. *U. S. Ph.*

The dose is from one to two tablespoonsfuls.

COMPOUND AMMONIAC MIXTURE.

℞. Ammoniac one drachm
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Make a mixture, and add
Oxymel of squills two fl. ounces
Paregoric elixir half a fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours, as a stimulating expectorant. *Ellis.*

℞. Ammoniac mixture five fl. ounces
Oxymel of squill half fl. ounce
Antimonial wine twenty-six minims
Distilled vinegar three fl. drachms
Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally in cough, or humoral asthma. *Ainslie.*

℞. Ammoniac
Assafetida
Soap
Powdered valerian
Flowers of arnica, each, two drachms
Tartar emetic eighteen grains
Mix, and make two grain pills. In doses of twenty or thirty, three times a-day. In amaurosis, arising from abdominal affections. *Richter.*

AMMONIAC AND NITRIC ACID MIXTURE.

℞. Ammoniac two and a-half scruples
Nitric acid two fl. drachms
Water eight fl. ounces
Add the acid to the water, then gradually rub the gum with the acid compound, in a composition mortar.

A teaspoonful, two or three times a day. It is highly beneficial in chronic catarrh, especially in that of elderly persons. *Ellis.*

MIXTURES OF AMMONIAC.

℞. Ammoniac mixture three fl. ounces
Tincture of castor half a fl. drachm
Syrup of tolu half a fl. ounce
Laudanum twenty to thirty drops
Cinnamon water one fl. ounce
Mix. A desertspoonful every three or four hours in troublesome cough. *Meigs.*

℞. Gum ammoniac
Arabic, each, half an ounce
Infusion of hyssop six ounces
Syrup of capillaire two ounces
Rub the gums with the infusion until a solution is formed.
In tablespoonful doses occasionally in catarrhs. *Radius.*

℞. Ammoniac mixture four ounces
Wine of ammoniac
Paregoric elixir, each, half an ounce
Syrup of tolu one ounce
Mix. In teaspoonful doses occasionally as an expectorant.

AMMONIAC PLASTER.

℞. Ammoniac five ounces
Vinegar half a pint
Dissolve the ammonia in the vinegar and strain, evaporate in an iron vessel on a sand-bath to a proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Useful as an application to indolent and scrofulous tumors to promote suppuration

PLASTER OF AMMONIAC WITH MERCURY.

℞. Ammoniac one pound
Purified mercury three ounces
Olive oil one fl. ounce
Sulphur eight grains
To the heated oil, add the sulphur gradually, stirring constantly, then rub the mercury with the compound, until the globules disappear; lastly, add the ammoniac previously melted, and with a gentle heat rub them well together. *Edin. Ph.*

More active than the simple ammoniac plaster. Used as a discutient to tumid glands and other indolent swellings, especially syphilitic. Sometimes salivates.

GUM PLASTER.

℞. Litharge plaster four ounces
Ammoniac
Galbanum
Beeswax, each, half an ounce
Melt the gum resins together and strain, melt also the plaster and wax; add the two mixtures together and thoroughly incorporate. *Edin. Ph.*

A good digestive and suppurative for indolent tumors.

AMMONIAC PLASTER WITH HEMLOCK.

℞. Strained ammoniac three ounces
Extract of hemlock two drachms
Melt, and add
Solution subacetate of lead one drachm
Stir till cold. *Ph. Chem.*

AMYGDALA.

ALMONDS.

AMYGDALA AMARA.

BITTER ALMONDS.

AMYGDALA DULCIS.

SWEET ALMONDS.

The almond-tree, *Amygdalus communis*, is about the size and much resembles the peach-tree in

appearance. It is a native of Persia and Syria, and is extensively cultivated in the southern parts of Europe. There are several varieties, the most important of which are the sweet and the bitter: the former having a sweet, bland kernel; and the latter, one that has the bitter taste of the peach kernel.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Amygdalaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 677. Griffith, Med. Bot. 284.

Sweet almonds act as a demulcent; but the bitter have some of the properties of hydrocyanic acid.

Butter of Almonds.

℞. Blanched almonds ten drachms
White sugar twelve drachms
Orange-flower water two drachms
Triturate till reduced to a homogeneous paste. *Guibourt.*

A spoonful, stirred in a tumbler of water, forms an extemporaneous syrup of orgeat, which latter preparation is difficult to preserve.

Almond Paste.

℞. Blanched almonds eight ounces
Oil of almonds
Lemon juice, each, a sufficient quantity
Diluted alcohol five ounces
Form a paste. *Taddei.*

℞. Blanched almonds
Rice flower, each, eight ounces
Bean flower sixteen ounces
Myrrh two ounces
Camphor one ounce and a-half
White soap twenty ounces
Form a paste. *Spielmann.*
Used as a cosmetic.

Almond Powder.

℞. Blanched almonds two pounds
Rice flower
Orris root, each, four ounces
Gum benzoin
Carbonate of potassa
Spermaceti, each, one ounce
Oil of rhodium
lavender
cloves, each, thirty drops
Form a powder. Used as a cosmetic.

Almond Emulsions.

℞. Blanched almonds one ounce
Pound in a marble mortar, and gradually add
Water sixteen ounces
Strain. *Beral.*

℞. Blanched almonds two ounces
White sugar half an ounce
Pound in a marble mortar, and add
Boiling water twelve fl. ounces
Strain, and add
Orange-flower water two drachms

Almond Confection.

℞. Blanched almonds one ounce
Powdered gum Arabic one drachm
sugar half an ounce
Pound well in a marble mortar till thoroughly mixed. *U. S. Ph.*

Compound Almond Lotion.

℞. Sweet almonds one ounce
Bitter " four drachms
Form an emulsion with
Cherry brandy ten fl. ounces
Add
Corrosive sublimate six grains
Tincture of benzoin six drachms
Lemon juice four drachms
Mix. As a lotion for pustular eruptions on the face. The mixture should be shaken before it is used. *Siemerling.*

Syrup of Orgeat.

℞. Sweet almonds one pound
Bitter " five ounces
White sugar six pounds
Orange-flower water eight ounces
Water three pints.
Blanch the almonds, beat them into a paste with some of the water and the sugar, mix this paste with the rest of the water, press, and strain; dissolve the remainder of the sugar in the emulsion by means of a water-bath, add the orange flower-water, and strain. *Paris Cod.*

Artificial Milk.

℞. Blanched almonds No. 2
Make an emulsion with
Boiling water four ounces
Cow's milk six ounces
White sugar one drachm
Strain. As a substitute for breast milk for infants. *Rosenstein.*

Anodyne Milk.

℞. Blanched almonds four ounces
Melon seeds
Squash seed, each, one ounce
Lettuce seeds
Poppy seeds, each, one drachm
Triturate well, adding gradually
Barley water sufficient
Strain and express, to be taken in glassful doses, to which are to be added two drachms of sugar. *Pierquin.*

Milk of Roses.

℞. Almonds one ounce
Rose water five ounces
Alcohol one ounce
Soap half a drachm
Attar of roses two drops

Blanch the almonds, dry them well with a cloth, beat them to a paste, add the soap, triturate well, then add the rose water and alcohol, rub well together, and strain through fine linen. This keeps well.

Bateman.

℞ Blanched almonds — eight ounces
Rose water — three pints
Windsor soap
White wax
Oil of almonds, each, — half an ounce
Rectified spirit — twelve ounces
Oil of bergamot — half an ounce
lavender — one drachm
Attar of roses — half a drachm

Beat the almonds with the rose water, so as to form an emulsion; melt the soap, wax, and almond oil together by a gentle heat, and rub the mixture with the emulsion, strain; dissolve the essential oils in the spirit, and mix with the strained emulsion. *Redwood.*

Goulard's Lotion.

℞ Emulsion of bitter almonds — two hundred parts
Corrosive sublimate
Sal ammoniac, each, — one part

Foy.

Almond Cream.

℞ Marrow pomatum
Almond oil, each, — two ounces

Melt by a gentle heat, and add

Oil of jasmine — two drachms

stirring till cold. As an application to the hair. *Bateman.*

Oil of Almonds.

The kernels of almonds are to be rubbed and shaken in a bag to remove the reddish dust that adheres to them, then ground in a mill or pounded in a stone mortar. The marc is to be subjected to pressure in a linen bag and the oil filtered.

Cold Cream.

℞ Rose water
Oil of almonds, each, — two fl. ounces
Spermaceti — half an ounce
White wax — one drachm

Melt together the oil, spermaceti, and wax, by means of a water-bath, add the rose water, and stir constantly until the mixture is cold. *U. S. Ph.*

Almond Emulsion.

℞ Almond confection — one ounce
Water — half a pint

Rub the confection with the water gradually added; when thoroughly mixed, strain. *U. S. Ph.*

A good demulcent, in irritation or inflammation of mucous membranes, and may be freely used.

Aromatic Almond Emulsion.

℞ Blanched almonds
Simple syrup
Orange-flower water, each, — one ounce
Water — fourteen ounces

Rub down the almonds with a little of the water, incorporate the paste with the remainder of the fluid, and strain. *Beral.*

Green Linctus.

℞ Pistachio nuts — No. 14
Syrup of violets — one ounce
Oil of almonds — half an ounce
Gum tragacanth — sixteen grains
Tincture of saffron — twenty drops
Orange-flower water — two drachms
Water — four ounces

Make an emulsion. *Soubeiran.*

Employed as a demulcent cough mixture.

Emollient Clyster.

℞ Oil of almonds
Brown sugar, each, — one ounce
Barley water — half a pint

Mix. *Saunders.*

Barley water — a sufficient quantity

Strain. To be used as an anodyne demulcent, in doses of a small tumblerful, adding to each two drachms of white sugar. *Pierquin.*

Bitter Almond Water.

℞ Almond cake — one part
Boiling water — six parts

Mix well, and let stand for twelve hours, then distil one part with a moderate heat. *Guibourt.*

Used as a flavoring ingredient, but with caution, as it contains hydrocyanic acid.

Diuretic Water.

℞ Bitter almonds — four ounces
Dried elder flowers — six ounces
Peach kernels — four ounces
Cherry kernels — two ounces
Wine — eight pints

Digest for two days and distil off one half. *Palat. Ph.*

Said to act as a diuretic in doses of half an ounce, but requires to be used with much caution.

Oil of Bitter Almonds.

℞ Bitter almonds — twenty pounds
Water — a sufficient quantity

Pound the almonds, express the oil, let the cake macerate in water for twenty-four hours, distil as long as the product is

odorous, separate the oil, redistil the water, and again separate the oil. *Cottereau.*

Very poisonous, especially when fresh; principally employed as a flavoring ingredient, but should always be used with great caution.

LOCKSTADT'S PILLS.

℞ Sulphate of quinine three grains
Aromatic powder ten grains
Oil of bitter almonds one drop
Extract of gentian sufficient
Make ten pills. The whole to be taken at a dose, before an expected paroxysm of intermittent fever. *Phœbus.*

WHITE LINCTUS.

℞ Blanched almonds No. 12
White sugar six drachms
Gum tragacanth twelve grains
Orange-flower water one drachm
Water four ounces
Make an emulsion *Guibourt.*

Used as a demulcent, in catarrhs and bowel complaints.

℞ Blanched almonds four drachms
White sugar six drachms
Oil of almonds three drachms
Orange-flower water two drachms
Gum tragacanth sixteen grains
Water four ounces
Make an emulsion *Giordano.*

MIXTURES OF OIL OF ALMONDS.

℞ Oil of almonds
Simple syrup
Water equal parts
Ratier.

℞ Oil of almonds one ounce
Gum Arabic
White sugar, each, half an ounce
Water eight ounces
Make an emulsion *Foy.*

℞ Oil of almonds
Gum Arabic
Orange-flower water, each, half an ounce
Syrup of mallows one ounce
Water three ounces
Make an emulsion. *Paris Ph.*

℞ Oil of almonds one ounce
Yolk of egg No. 1
Syrup of mallows one ounce
Orange-flower water two drachms
Water two ounces
Make an emulsion. *Guibourt.*

℞ Oil of almonds
Syrup of orgeat, each, seven drachms
Gum Arabic two drachms
Bitter almond water half an ounce
Make an emulsion. Dose, a teaspoonful. *Radius.*

℞ Oil of sweet almonds
Syrup of tolu, each, one fl. ounce
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Solution subcarbonate potassa sufficient
Make emulsion. A tablespoonful two or three times a-day in catarrh. *Ainslie.*

COSMETIC LINIMENT.

℞ Oil of almonds one ounce
Balsam of Mecca one drachm
Sub. carb. of potassa half a drachm
Rose water four fl. ounces
Rub the balsam with the oil, add the potassa, triturate for ten minutes, and gradually introduce the rose water.

MACASSAR OIL.

℞ Oil of almonds at will
Alkanet root sufficient to color
Oil of cinnamon sufficient to scent *Steph. and Church.*

FIXATURE.

℞ Oil of almonds one ounce
White wax one drachm
Tincture of mastic three drachms
Oil of bergamot one drachm
Melt the oil and wax together by a moderate heat, then add the tincture of mastic and oil of bergamot, and strain.
To fix and retain the hair in form.
Redwood.

AMYLUM.

STARCH.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

℞ Starch three drachms
Water one pint
Triturate the starch with the water gradually added, then boil for a few minutes.
Edin. Ph.

Mainly employed as a demulcent injection in irritation of the rectum, &c., and forms a good vehicle for laudanum and other active remedies when given in enemata.

COMPOUND POWDER OF STARCH.

℞ Liquorice root one ounce
Starch
Gum Arabic
tragacanth
Quince seeds
Poppy seeds, each, two ounces
Blanched almonds four ounces
Sugar candy twelve ounces
Triturate well. *Van Mons.*

Has been advised in spitting of blood, catarrh, and diarrhœa, in doses of half a drachm to a drachm.

STARCH LOZENGES.

℞. Starch
Orris root, each, half an ounce
Extract of liquorice one ounce
Saffron half an ounce
White sugar one pound
Mix, and form into lozenges. *Prideret.*

℞. Starch one ounce
Gum Arabic two ounces
White sugar one pound
Benzoic acid half a drachm
Rose water sufficient
to form a paste. To be divided into lozenges. *Swediaur.*

These lozenges are somewhat stimulating, and are best suited to chronic catarrhs.

STARCH JELLY.

℞. Starch six ounces
Water six pounds
Boil till reduced to three pounds, and add
Wine four ounces
Lemon juice one ounce
Simple syrup two ounces
Mix well, and permit to cool. *Swediaur.*

A nourishing diet for convalescents.

MIXTURE OF STARCH AND SUET.

℞. Cow's milk six pounds
Mutton suet two ounces
Boil by a gentle heat; constantly stirring, and add
Starch a spoonful
Boil a short time, and add
White sugar a sufficiency
Recommended in wineglassfuls in dysentery. *Pringle.*

AMYLI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF STARCH.

℞. Iodine twenty-four grains
Triturate with a little water, and add gradually
Powdered starch one ounce
Continue the trituration till the mixture assumes a deep and uniform color. *Buchanan.*

Dose, from half a drachm, to be gradually increased to four drachms. Given in cases requiring the use of iodine.

ANEMONE.

ANEMONE.

A genus of perennial herbs with radical leaves. They are all acrid and stimulating. The species most generally employed, are the *A. pratensis* and *A. pulsatilla*, both natives of Europe, but it is probable that the *A. patens* of this country has the same properties.

The *A. pratensis* was at one time in much repute in amaurosis and chronic diseases of the skin.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. polygyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Lindley, Med. Flor. 2. Griffith, Med. Bot. 80.

EXTRACT OF ANEMONE.

℞. Fresh anemone a sufficient quantity
Pound in a mortar with a little water, express the juice, and evaporate in a water-bath. *Beral.*

The dose is from one grain to four, gradually increasing. It has been advised in doses of half a grain to a grain, in combination with sugar of milk, in hooping-cough.

ANEMONE PILLS.

℞. Powder of anemone one drachm
Extract of anemone sufficient
Make sixty pills. Dose, one to five, three times a-day, gradually increasing.

Said to have proved useful in amaurosis.

COLLYRIUM OF ANEMONE.

℞. Anemone three drachms
Water sufficient
to make six ounces of infusion, add,
Corrosive sublimate one grain
To be dropped in the eye, in opacity of the cornea and incipient cataract. *Radius.*

WATER OF ANEMONE.

℞. Fresh anemone four parts
Water sufficient
to prevent empyreuma. Distil six parts. *Van Mons.*

This is the best preparation, as it contains the active principle. It is somewhat caustic, and has been recommended to remove freckles on the skin.

ANGELICA.

ANGELICA.

The only species of this genus, that is officinal in our Pharmacopœia, is *A. atro-purpurea.* This possesses much the same properties as the Garden Angelica, and is popularly used in flatulent colic and cardialgia. In Europe, the *A. officinalis* is generally used; and, as both species appear to possess the same properties, they may be indifferently employed.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.

Torrey and Gray, Flor. 1, 64. Griffith, Med. Bot. 322.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ANGELICA.

℞. Aniseed
Angelica seeds, each, half a pound
Proof spirit one gallon

Water sufficient to prevent empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil a gallon.

A stimulant, used as a stomachic and carminative. Dose, half a drachm to four drachms. *Dublin Ph.*

Tincture of Angelica.

℞. Angelica root	one part
Alcohol	eight parts
Water	sixteen parts

Distil six parts. *Van Mons.*

Employed as a carminative and alexipharmic, in doses of one or two fl. drachms.

Water of Angelica.

℞. Angelica root	one part
Water	six parts

Distil three parts *Cottereau.*

Errhine Mixture.

℞. Water of angelica	
orange flowers	
roses	equal parts

Mix. *Pierquin.*

This has been recommended to destroy the fetid smell in ozœna.

Conserve of Angelica.

℞. Fresh root of Angelica	one part
Water	eight parts

Macerate for a few days, boil, clarify the decoction, and add

Sugar one part and a-half

cook the root in the syrup, and preserve in this state, or dry. *Giordano.*

Essence of Angelica.

℞. Angelica root	one part
Diluted alcohol	eight parts
Water	sixteen parts

Distil off six parts. Stomachic and carminative. *Van Mons.*

ANGUSTURA.

Angustura Bark.

This is recognized by the U. S. Pharmacopœia as the product *Galipea officinalis*, but is also obtained from one or more other species, all natives of South America. It is compact, in flat or rolled, but seldom quilled pieces, of a light gray color externally, and of a yellowish-fawn within. It is very fragile, with a resinous fracture. The odor is faint but disagreeable; the taste is bitter and somewhat aromatic, leaving a sensation of pungency. Its powder is pale yellow.

Sex. Syst. Heptand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Rutaceæ. Hancock, Trans. Med. Soc. 1849. Griffith, Med. Bot. 192.

It is a stimulating tonic, in large doses, acting on the stomach and bowels. It is more used in chronic diarrhœa, and a debilitated condition of the stomach and bowels, than as a febrifuge.

Infusion of Angustura.

℞. Bruised angustura bark	half an ounce
Boiling water	one pint

Macerate for two hours in covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Pharm.*

The dose is two fl. ounces, every two to four hours.

Tincture of Angustura.

℞. Powdered angustura bark	two ounces
Proof spirit	two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, then filter. *Dub. Pharm.*

This contains the active principles of the bark, and may be given in the dose of one or two fl. drachms.

Electuary of Angustura.

℞. Powdered angustura	half an ounce
canella	half a drachm
Honey	a sufficient quantity

Make an electuary. *Foy.*

This has been employed with benefit in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, in doses of about a drachm.

Mixture of Angustura.

℞. Infusion of angustura	six fl. ounces
Cinnamon water	half fl. ounce
Laudanum	twenty drops

Mix. Three spoonfuls a-day. *Radius.*

ANISUM.

Anise.

This, the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*, a perennial plant, cultivated largely in some parts of Europe, and often met with in gardens in this country. The seeds are of a grayish-green color, of an ovate, compressed form, with five pale, narrow ridges. They are aromatic, and have a pleasant, sweetish taste.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 379. Griffith, Med. Bot. 319.

Anise is an aromatic stimulant, and is used in various forms, in colic and dyspepsia, and to prevent the griping of some purgatives. The oil is officinal, but is much superseded by that of *Illicium anisatum*, which is almost identical.

Spirit of Aniseed.

℞. Anise, bruised,	ten ounces
Proof spirit	one gallon
Water	two pints

Mix, and distil a gallon by a gentle fire. *Lond. Pharm.*

Anise Lozenges.

℞. White sugar	
Anise water, each,	two ounces

Evaporate to the consistence of honey, and add a mixture of

White sugar	four ounces
Oil of anise	half a drachm

Pour on a cold marble slab. *Cottereau.*

Used as a carminative and anti-dyspeptic.

MIXTURE OF ANISEED.

℞. Powdered anise
fennel
Extract of liquorice, each, one ounce
Syrup of mallows twelve ounces
Mix. *Hanover Pharm.*

Said to be an excellent carminative, especially for children, in doses of about a teaspoonful.

TINCTURE OF ANISEED.

℞. Spirit of anise sixteen ounces
Elixir proprietatis one ounce
Aromatic confection half an ounce
Pink flowers one drachm
Filter, after sufficient maceration.
Wirtemburg Pharm.

Stomachic, carminative, and pectoral. Dose, one to two drachms.

OIL OF ANISE MIXTURE.

℞. Oil of anise twelve minims
Sugar one drachm
Tincture of ginger two fl. drachms
Peppermint water six fl. ounces
Mix. Dose, two or three spoonfuls, as a carminative. *Ainslie.*

ANTHEMIS.

CHAMOMILE.

Several species of *Anthemis* are employed in medicine, but the most important and the only one recognized in the U. S. Pharm., is *A. nobilis.* This is an herbaceous perennial, native of Europe, where it is also extensively cultivated, and is also to be found in gardens in this country. The part used is the flowers; these, as found in the shops, are large, roundish, of a yellowish white color, a peculiar somewhat balsamic odor, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1260. Griffith, Med. Bot. 401.

Chamomile is an aromatic bitter tonic, in small doses, but emetic in large ones; the usual mode of administration is in infusion.

INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE.

℞. Chamomile half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Pharm.*

When cold, it is tonic in doses of one or two fl. ounces, several times a day. As an aid to the operation of emetics, it should be given in a tepid state, and largely.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF CHAMOMILE.

℞. Chamomile half an ounce
Fennel seeds two drachms
Water one pint
Boil for a short time, and strain.
Dublin Pharm.

EXTRACT OF CHAMOMILE.

℞. Chamomile one pound
Water one gallon
Boil down to four pints, filter whilst hot, and evaporate on a water-bath to proper consistence. *Edin. Pharm.*

A mild, bitter tonic, in doses of ten to twenty grains.

MIXTURE OF CHAMOMILE.

℞. Infusion of chamomile four ounces
Syrup of orange flowers one ounce
Ethereal tincture of valerian one drachm
Mix. *Foy.*

This has proved useful in hysteria, and other nervous disorders, especially where the stomach is disordered. Dose, a dessertspoonful.

℞. Extract of chamomile
Gum Arabic, each, two drachms
Chamomile water five ounces
Tamarind pulp
Syrup of chamomile, each, one ounce
Mix. *Phœbus.*

Said to be useful in diarrhœa, in tablespoonful doses.

SYRUP OF CHAMOMILE.

℞. Water of chamomile two pounds
Syrup of mallows half a pound
Extract of liquorice one ounce
Cadet de Gassicourt.

Has been recommended in chronic cough and affections of the lungs, in one or two ounces, to be taken during the day.

℞. Coarsely powdered chamomile one ounce
Cold water twelve fl. ounces
Coarsely powdered sugar twenty ounces
Make an infusion by displacement, of the chamomile and water. Remove the residue, and place the sugar in its place; on this pour the infusion, till entirely dissolved. Dose, a tablespoonful.
E. Parrish.

COMPOUND CHAMOMILE PILLS.

℞. Assafetida one scruple and a-half
Extract of chamomile one drachm
Powdered rhubarb one scruple
Make mass, and divide into thirty pills. Three, twice a-day in flatulent dyspepsia.
Ainslie.

ANTIMONIUM.

ANTIMONY.

A metal of a silvery blue color, very brilliant,

of a lamellar texture, brittle and easily pulverized. Metallic Antimony or Regulus of Antimony, is not officinal in our Pharmacopœia, but is the basis of a great number of very important preparations.

ANTIMONII CHLORIDUM.

Chloride of Antimony.

℞. Sulphuret of antimony one part
Muriatic acid five parts

Dissolve by aid of a gentle heat, let stand, decant, evaporate, and then distil almost to dryness. *Soubeiran.*

Used as a caustic, to destroy fungous flesh and to cauterize poisoned wounds.

Nitro-Muriatic Oxide of Antimony.

℞. Prepared sulphuret of antimony twenty parts
Muriatic acid one hundred parts
Nitric acid one part

Digest the sulphuret with the acids, mixed in a glass, avoiding the fumes, with a gradually increasing heat. Boil for an hour, and pour the liquor, when cooled and filtered, into a gallon of water. Wash the precipitate with plenty of water, till the latter no longer reddens litmus paper, then dry the oxide on bibulous paper. *Dub. Ph.*

℞. Liquid chloride of antimony at will
Distilled water sufficient

Agitate together, wash the precipitate that forms with cold water, and dry by a gentle heat. *Van Mons.*

This preparation, which is known as *Powder of Algaroth*, is of very uncertain action, and is not used, except in making tartar emetic.

Ointment of Chloride of Antimony.

℞. Liquid chloride of antimony
Corrosive sublimate, each, one drachm
Powdered savin two drachms
Lard six drachms

Mix. To destroy venereal excrescences. *Radius.*

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM.

Sulphuret of Antimony.

The sulphuret or crude antimony is now seldom used as a medical agent, but is the basis of almost all the preparations of that metal. Some forms of exhibition are, however, still in favor, on the continent of Europe.

Pills of Sulphuret of Antimony.

℞. Sulphuret of antimony one ounce
Guaiacum two drachms
Extract of fumitory a sufficient quantity
Mix, and make pills of two grains each. *Radius.*

Much employed in Germany, as an alterative in diseases of the skin.

℞. Sulphuret of antimony half a drachm
Extract of opium five to eight grains
guaiac two drachms

Make fifty pills. *Foy.*

Advised in gouty affections, nine pills being given three times a-day.

Lozenges of Sulphuret of Antimony.

℞. White sugar one hundred and ninety-two parts
Sulphuret of antimony eight parts
Mucilage of gum Arabic one part

Mix, and make lozenges of twelve grains, each containing half a grain of the sulphuret. *Beral.*

Much employed in Europe, as an alterative in diseases of the skin, in rheumatism, gout, &c.

Ointment of Sulphuret of Antimony.

℞. White wax four ounces
Olive oil twelve ounces

Melt together, and add
Powdered charcoal two ounces
Precipitated sulphur
Sulphuret of antimony, each, one ounce

Stir well until cold. *Radius.*

Used as an application in tinea capitis.

Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony.

℞. Sulphuret of antimony six ounces
Solution of potash four pints
Distilled water
Diluted sulphuric acid, each, a sufficient quantity

Mix the sulphuret with the solution of potash and twelve pints of the water, boil by a gentle heat for three hours, frequently stirring, and adding more water, to keep up the original quantity. Strain, while hot; and gradually add the sulphuric acid as long as a precipitate is produced, wash well with hot water, dry, and powder. *U. S. Ph.*

Kermes Mineral.

℞. Crystallized carbonate of soda 128 parts
Water 1280 parts
Sulphuret of antimony 6 parts

Boil the antimony for an hour in the solution of soda, filter the hot liquor into warm earthen pans, cool very slowly, wash the precipitate with cold water, dry at a moderate temperature, and keep in well-closed bottles. *Paris Cod.*

KERMESINE POWDER.

℞. Kermes mineral two grains
Sugar of milk
Gum Arabic, each, one drachm
Divide into six powders. *Radius.*

Given as a diaphoretic and expectorant, in the dose of one every four hours.

COMPOUND KERMESINE POWDER.

℞. Kermes mineral half a drachm
Ipecacuanha one grain
Prepared chalk
Gum Arabic, each, twelve grains
Mix, and divide into three powders; one to be taken three times a-day, in spoonful of tea. *St. Marie.*

This formula has been much praised in hooping-cough; the proportions are intended for a child of about twelve years of age.

LOZENGES OF KERMES MINERAL.

℞. Kermes mineral
Powdered squills, each, sixty grains
Extract of opium one drachm
Ipecacuanha two drachms
White sugar three ounces
Mucilage of tragacanth a sufficient quantity
Mix, and make four hundred lozenges. *Foy.*

These are expectorant and calming in catarrh. One is to be taken every two hours.

℞. Kermes mineral one drachm
Powdered gum Arabic eight ounces
Extract of opium twelve grains
liquorice two ounces
Sugar thirty-two ounces
Oil of aniseed six drops
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Mix, and form ten grain lozenges. Known as Tronchin's lozenges. Used in catarrh. *Van Mons.*

℞. Benzoic acid two drachms
Sugar thirty-two ounces
Powdered orris root four drachms
gum Arabic two ounces
starch four ounces
Water four fl. ounces
Mix, and make fifteen grain lozenges. *Vandamme.*

EMULSION WITH KERMES MINERAL.

℞. Kermes mineral ten grains
Oxymel of squills one ounce
Emulsion gum Arabic four ounces
Mix. A spoonful occasionally. *Radius.*

MIXTURE WITH KERMES MINERAL.

℞. Kermes mineral two grains
Gum Arabic one drachm
Syrup four fl. ounces
of grapes one fl. ounce
Mix. A spoonful occasionally in catarrh, when expectoration is difficult. *Pierquin.*

GOLDEN SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

℞. Mother water of kermes mineral
add gradually
Acetic acid
till a precipitate is no longer formed, wash this well in cold water, and dry by a gentle heat. *Paris Cod.*

POWDER OF GOLDEN SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

℞. Golden sulph. of antimony
Camphor, each, a grain and a-half to two grains
Nitrate of potassa a half to one drachm
Gum Arabic
White sugar, each, one drachm
Triturate well, and divide into six powders. *Radius.*

The dose is one, every two hours, in peripneumonia, after a reduction of the primary symptoms.

℞. Golden sulph. of antimony eight grains
Opium two grains
Powdered Peruvian bark
Chamomile, each, four scruples
Mix, and divide into eight powders; to be taken during the apyrexia. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

℞. Golden sulph. of antimony six grains
Extract of lettuce one scruple
Syrup of senega two ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours. *Phœbus.*

SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY AND LIME.

℞. Golden sulph. of antimony one part
Quicklime three parts
Triturate together, and add
Boiling water twenty-four parts
Dry with a gentle heat, constantly stirring, and keep in a well-closed bottle. *Batav. Ph.*

Emetic and resolvent. Much praised in gout, rheumatism, scrofula, &c. Dose, one to six grains.

PILLS OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY AND LIME.

℞. Sulphuret of antimony and lime half a drachm
Mucilage of tragacanth one drachm
Mix, and make sixty pills; five, thrice a-day. *Augustin.*

PLASTER OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY AND LIME.

℞. Yellow wax one drachm and a-half
Melt, and mix.
Pitch one ounce
and incorporate in the cooling mixture
Sulphuret of antimony and lime five scruples
As a plaster in sciatica, chronic headache, &c. It sometimes occasions pustules. *Radius.*

ANTIMONII SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF ANTIMONY.

℞. Antimony two parts
Sulphuric acid three parts
Heat in an earthen vessel, stirring from time to time, leave the mixture on the fire till it has assumed a grayish-white color, wash carefully, to remove the excess of acid, and dry the powder. *Van Mons.*

ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS.

TARTAR EMETIC.

POWDER OF TARTAR EMETIC.

℞. Tartar emetic one grain
Sugar thirty grains
Mix, and divide into ten powders, one every three or four hours, as a diaphoretic in fevers, after bleeding. *A. T. Thomson.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF TARTAR EMETIC.

℞. Tartar emetic half a drachm
Sulphate of potassa one ounce
Powdered liquorice one ounce and a-half
Mix well. Two scruples contain one grain of tartar emetic. *Beasley.*

℞. Tartar emetic one grain
Kermes mineral two grains
Powdered orris root one scruple
Gum Arabic
Sugar, each, one drachm
Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders, one every hour, as expectorant. *Cadet.*

POWDER OF TARTAR EMETIC AND QUININE.

℞. Tartar emetic three grains
Sulphate of quinine ten grains
Mix, and divide into six powders, one, every two hours, in apyrexia of obstinate intermittents. Both vomits and purges. *Gola.*

POWDER OF TARTAR EMETIC AND PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

℞. Tartar emetic one grain
Phosphate of lime thirty-two grains
Mix. To be divided into four powders; one to be taken in the evening, in chronic dysury, produced by checked perspiration. *Swediaur.*

POWDER OF TARTAR EMETIC AND IPECACUANHA.

℞. Tartar emetic two grains
Ipecacuanha two scruples
Starch half a drachm
Mix, and divide into three powders; one every quarter of an hour, till vomiting is induced. *Radius.*

BOLUS OF TARTAR EMETIC.

℞. Tartar emetic six grains
Powdered Peruvian bark six drachms
Extract of juniper sufficient
Mix, and make sixty boluses. To be taken in twenty-four hours in quartan intermittent. *Laennec.*

PILLS OF TARTAR EMETIC AND CAMPHOR.

℞. Tartar emetic two grains
Powdered opium six grains
Camphor thirty-six grains
Alcohol three drops
Conserve of roses sufficient
Powder the camphor with the alcohol, add the other powders, mix and incorporate with the conserve, and divide into eleven pills. One every fourth hour as a diaphoretic. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF TARTAR EMETIC AND OPIUM.

℞. Tartar emetic
Opium, each, one grain and a-half
Powdered tragacanth
Conserve of roses, each, sufficient
Mix, and make twenty-five pills. Two, night and morning, in chronic pulmonary catarrh. *Parrish.*

℞. Tartar emetic twelve grains
Opium ten grains
Crumb of bread
Gum Arabic, each, sufficient
Mix, and make pills of half a grain. Dose, one increased to three in chronic rheumatism. *Broussais.*

PILLS OF TARTAR EMETIC AND GUAIACUM.

℞. Tartar emetic one grain
Powdered guaiacum half a drachm
Pill of aloes and myrrh half a drachm
Molasses sufficient
Mix, and make sixteen pills. *Beasley.*

Solution of Tartar Emetic.

℞. Tartar emetic four grains
Sugar one drachm
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Dissolve. A tablespoonful every ten or fifteen minutes till it operates. *Ellis.*

Solution of Tartar Emetic and Squill.

℞. Tartar emetic two grains
Oxymel of squill half an ounce
Water two fl. ounces and a-half
Mix. One-half to be taken, and if it does not vomit in fifteen minutes, the remainder. *Augustin.*

Emulsion of Tartar Emetic.

℞. Tartar emetic five grains
Camphor half a drachm
Blanched almonds
Syrup, each, one ounce
Water ten fl. ounces
Make an emulsion with the almonds and water, mix the camphor rubbed with a few drops of alcohol, add the tartar emetic; when dissolved, add the syrup; emetic and expectorant, according to the dose.
Van Mons.

Clyster of Tartar Emetic.

℞. Tartar emetic one to two scruples
Tepid solution of gum Arabic one pint
To overcome obstinate constipation. To be used with much caution. *Chapman.*

℞. Tartar emetic three to eight grains
Infusion of arnica twelve fl. ounces
Dissolve. In apoplexy and cerebral affections. *Foy.*

Lotion of Tartar Emetic.

℞. Tartar emetic one scruple
Water one pint
Dissolve. In cutaneous affections.
Pierquin.

Lotion of Tartar Emetic and Corrosive Sublimate.

℞. Tartar emetic one drachm
Corrosive sublimate five grains
Compound spirit of lavender one fl. drachm
Water one fl. ounce
Mix. Wet the finger with the solution, and rub on part for five or ten minutes; it will cause a pustular eruption in a few hours. *Hannay.*

Lotion of Tartar Emetic and Camphor.

℞. Tartar emetic one drachm
Boiling water one pint
Tincture of camphor half fl. ounce
Mix. As a counter-irritant on the chest, in pulmonary complaints. *Augustin.*

Ointment of Tartar Emetic.

℞. Tartar emetic one drachm
Lard one ounce
Mix. When applied to the skin occasions a pustular eruption. *Hannay.*

℞. Tartar emetic two drachms
Sugar one drachm
Cinnabar five grains
Spermaceti ointment nine drachms
Mix. *Jenner.*

Compound Tartar Emetic Ointment.

℞. Tartar emetic half a drachm
Sal ammoniac one drachm
Camphor twenty-five grains
Musk ten grains
Lard one ounce
Mix. As a counter-irritant, in chronic diseases of the liver. *Fabre.*

Plaster with Tartar Emetic.

℞. Tartar emetic one part
Burgundy pitch seven parts
Mix, and spread. *Beral.*

Or, it may be made by sprinkling tartar emetic on a pitch, or adhesive plaster.
Ellis.

It takes some time for it to produce its effect, and the eruption that ensues is very irritating and painful.

℞. Resin plaster one ounce
Resin four drachms
Venice turpentine three drachms
Melt together by a gentle heat, and when nearly cold, add
Powdered tartar emetic one drachm
To be applied to the nape of the neck in scarlatina in children, also in rheumatism.
Niemann.

Ammoniacal Liniment with Tartar Emetic.

℞. Ammoniacal liniment one fl. ounce
Tartar emetic one drachm
Mix. To indolent tumors, &c. *Ellis.*

Antimonial Wine.

℞. Tartar emetic one scruple
Wine ten fl. ounces
Dissolve. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, as emetic for children, from thirty drops to a fl. drachm, every fifteen minutes, till it operates.

Collyrium with Antimonial Wine.

℞. Antimonial wine half fl. ounce
Rose water four fl. ounces
Balsam of Fioraventi two drops

Mix. Recommended in chronic ophthalmia. *Spielmann.*

MIXTURE OF ANTIMONIAL WINE AND AMMONIAC.

℞. Gum ammoniac one fl. scruple
Oxymel of squill half fl. ounce
Antimonial wine one fl. drachm
Syrup of liquorice one fl. ounce and a-half

Mix. A spoonful every two hours, as expectorant. *Phœbus.*

MIXTURE OF ANTIMONIAL WINE AND LAUDANUM.

℞. Antimonial wine three fl. drachms
Laudanum one fl. drachm

Mix. Fifteen drops, every half hour or hour in rheumatic diarrhœa. *Monro.*

MIXTURE OF ANTIMONIAL WINE AND BITTER SWEET.

℞. Antimonial wine half fl. drachm
Syrup of marsh mallow three fl. drachms
Fennel water one fl. ounce and a-half
Extract of bitter sweet fifteen grains
Cremor Tartar forty-five grains

Mix. A teaspoonful every hour, in hooping cough in young children. *Phœbus.*

SYRUP OF ANTIMONIAL WINE.

℞. Antimonial wine
Sal ammoniac
Gum ammoniac, each, two drachms
Oxymel of squill one ounce
Syrup of mallow half a pound

Mix. In pectoral affections, to facilitate expectoration and to keep the bowels open. A spoonful every hour. *Cadet.*

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

℞. Sulphuret of antimony, powdered,
Horn shavings, equal parts

Mix, and put them in a red-hot iron pot, and stir constantly till they acquire an ash-gray color, and no vapor arises. Pulverize the product, put it in a crucible with a perforated cover, and expose this to a heat gradually increased to whiteness, which is to be kept up for two hours. When cold, reduce the product to a fine powder. *Ed. Ph.*

Emetic and diaphoretic; in doses of three to eight grains, diaphoretic; in larger, emetic and purgative, but very uncertain in its operation.

JAMES' POWDER.

℞. Tartar emetic one scruple
Prepared burnt hartshorn
Oxide of antimony, each, five scruples

Mix, and divide into twenty-one grain powders. Said to be the formula by which the original powder was prepared by Dr. James. (Vid. *Phil. Journ. Pharm.*, vi. 282)

PILLS OF ANTIMONIAL POWDER AND CALOMEL.

℞. Antimonial powder ten grains
Powdered opium
Calomel, each, two grains
Conserve of roses sufficient

Mix, and make four pills. Two to be taken at bed-time in acute rheumatism. *Ellis.*

APOCYNUM.

DOGSBANE.

Two species of this genus are officinal in the U. S. Pharm. *A. androsæmifolium* and *A. cannabinum*, possessed of much the same properties; these are emetic, cathartic, and sometimes diuretic, the latter is rather the most powerful.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apocynaceæ.

A. ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM.

DOGSBANE.

Bigelow, Med. Bot. ii. 148. Griffith, Med. Bot. 449.

A native of most parts of the U. S. Emetic and diaphoretic. Dose, 40 grains; where it is wished to act on the skin, combined with a grain of opium.

A. CANNABINUM.

INDIAN HEMP.

Griscom, Am. Journ. Med. Sci. xii. 55. Griffith, Med. Bot. 450.

Found in many parts of the United States. Emetic, in doses of fifteen to thirty grains.

DECOCTION OF INDIAN HEMP.

℞. Root of Indian hemp half an ounce
Water a pint and a-half

Boil to a pint. *Griscom.*

This has been found useful in dropsy, in doses of one or two fl. ounces, two or three times a-day, acting as a hydragogue purgative.

EXTRACT OF INDIAN HEMP.

℞. Powdered root of Indian hemp one pound
Water one gallon

Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down one quart, strain, and evaporate to a proper consistence. Dose, three to five grains.

Acts like the decoction, but is not as efficient.

ARALIA.

Most of the species of this genus are medicinal, but two only are officinal.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. pentag. *Nat. Syst.* Araliaceæ.

A. NUDICAULIS.

False Sarsaparilla.

Torrey and Gray, Fl. i. 646. Griffith, Med. Bot. 344.

A mild stimulating diaphoretic, the root has been employed as a substitute for sarsaparilla; best given in infusion.

A. SPINOSA.

Angelica Tree.

Torrey and Gray, Fl. i. 647. Griffith, Med. Bot. 345.

The bark is a stimulating diaphoretic; a decoction has been found useful in rheumatic, syphilitic, and cutaneous affections; as has also a tincture.

ARCTIUM.

Burdock.

One species of this genus is officinal in our Pharmacopœia, the *A. lappa.*

Sex. Syst. Syngen. æqual. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 1143. Griffith, Med. Bot. 411. (Lappa.)

This is a native of Europe, but generally naturalized in the United States. The parts used are the root and seeds. They are diaphoretic and diuretic, especially the latter.

Infusion of Burdock.

℞. Burdock root one ounce
Boiling water two pints
Infuse for six hours, and strain. *Cottereau.*

Used as a diaphoretic, in rheumatic pains, &c.

Decoction of Burdock.

℞. Burdock root two ounces
Water three pints
Boil down to two pints, and strain. *Wood.*

ARGENTUM.

Silver.

A solid, white, brilliant, very ductile metal. It is wholly soluble in nitric acid. The only officinal preparation in our pharmacopœia is the nitrate; but several others are employed in Europe.

ARGENTI CHLORIDUM.

Chloride of Silver.

℞. Solution of nitrate of silver at will
Add gradually a solution of common salt, wash well the resulting precipitate, and dry by a gentle heat in the shade.

Powder of Chloride of Silver.

℞. Chloride of silver one grain
Powdered orris root two grains
Triturate well, and divide into ten parts. *Taddei.*

Used in syphilis, in friction on the tongue.

Chloride of Silver and Ammonia.

℞. Liquid ammonia
Saturate, by the aid of heat, with recently precipitated and well-washed chloride of silver. Filter whilst hot, and crystallize.

Pills of Chloride of Silver and Ammonia.

℞. Chloride of silver and ammonia one grain
Powdered orris root two grains
Conserve of linden flowers sufficient
Mix, and make fourteen pills. *Serre.*

ARGENTI CYANIDUM.

Cyanide of Silver.

℞. Nitrate of silver fifteen drachms
Distilled water one pint
Add to the solution
Diluted hydrocyanic acid one pint
Wash the precipitate well with distilled water, and dry by a gentle heat. *U. S. Pharm.*

Used in syphilis, in doses of one-twelfth to one-tenth of a grain.

Ointment of Cyanide of Silver.

℞. Cyanide of silver ten grains
Lard one ounce
Mix *Serre.*

Employed as an application to ulcerations of the cornea, irritable ulcers, &c.

ARGENTI IODIDUM.

Iodide of Silver.

℞. Solution of nitrate of silver
Add gradually a
Solution of iodide of potassium
Wash the precipitate, and dry by a gentle heat. *Patterson.*

Ointment of Iodide of Silver.

℞. Iodide of silver ten grains
Lard one ounce
Mix. *Serre.*

Used in the same cases as the ointment of the cyanide.

ARGENTI OXIDUM.

Oxide of Silver.

℞. Crystallized nitrate of silver one ounce
Caustic potash seven ounces
Water eighteen ounces

Dissolve the nitrate in two or three ounces of the water, and the potash in the remainder, mix the solutions, stir and collect the precipitate, wash it carefully, and dry. *Duhamel.*

Used as a substitute for the nitrate, in doses of about half a grain twice a-day, in diseases of the stomach, of undue secretion, &c.

Ointment of Oxide of Silver.

℞. Oxide of silver twenty grains
Lard one ounce
Rub well together. *Serre.*

Used as an application to irritable ulcers, &c.

ARGENTI NITRAS.

Nitrate of Silver.

℞. Silver, in small pieces, one ounce
Nitric acid five fl. drachms
Distilled water two fl. ounces

Mix the acid with the water, and dissolve the silver in the mixture, on a sand-bath, then gradually increase the heat, so as to dry the salt. Melt this in a crucible, and continue the heat till ebullition ceases, then immediately cast into moulds. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as a tonic and antispasmodic, in doses of a fourth of a grain, gradually increased.

Solution of Nitrate of Silver.

℞. Nitrate of silver one drachm
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Dissolve, and strain. Keep in the dark. *London Ph.*

Pills of Nitrate of Silver.

℞. Crystallized nitrate of silver one grain
Crumb of bread one drachm
Make sixteen pills. *Guibourt.*

Each pill contains a sixteenth of a grain of the nitrate.

℞. Nitrate of silver ten grains
Opium four grains
Extract of gentian
liquorice, each, a drachm and a-half

Make pills of a grain each, these each contain a twentieth of the nitrate. *Brera.*

℞. Nitrate of silver two grains
Crumb of bread sufficient

Mix well, and divide into four pills. One to be taken every six hours.

Advised in chronic epilepsy and other spasmodic disorders. To prevent the blue tinge of the skin, so often produced by a continued use of the salt of silver, eight drops of diluted nitric acid in a fl. ounce of water, should be taken after each pill. *A. T. Thompson.*

Mackensie's Solution.

℞. Nitrate of silver one scruple
Distilled water one ounce
Dissolve. *Mackensie.*

Used to wash the throat and fauces, in affections of those parts.

Nitrate of Silver Collyrium.

℞. Nitrate of silver ten grains
Laudanum half a drachm
Distilled water one ounce
Mix. *Foy.*

Employed as a wash in purulent ophthalmia.

Anti-Epileptic Mixture.

℞. Nitrate of silver twelve grains
Laudanum twenty drops
Mucilage of Gum Arabic one ounce
Mix. *Radius.*

Given in epilepsy, in doses of twenty drops, twice a-day.

Hair Dye.

℞. Silver two drachms
Steel filings half an ounce
Nitric acid an ounce
Rain water eight ounces

Dissolve, and strain. To be applied by means of a close brush. *Bateman.*

Indelible Ink.

℞. Carbonate of soda half an ounce
Distilled water four ounces

Mix, and make mordant.

℞. Nitrate of silver five scruples
Gum Arabic two drachms
Sap green one scruple
Distilled water one fl. ounce

Mix, and make ink.

Indelible Ink without Mordant.

℞. Nitrate of silver one ounce
Crystallized carbonate of
soda one ounce and a-half
Tartaric acid eight scruples
Strong solution of ammonia
two fl. ounces
Archil half fl. ounce
White sugar four drachms
Powdered gum Arabic twelve drachms

Distilled water sufficient

Dissolve the nitrate and carbonate in separate portions of the water, mix the solutions, collect and wash the precipitate on a filter, rub it whilst still moist in a porcelain mortar with the tartaric acid, till effervescence has ceased, add the ammonia to dissolve the tartrate of silver, then mix the archil, sugar, and gum, adding as much as will make six fl. ounces.

Redwood.

Ointment of Nitrate of Silver.

℞. Nitrate of silver two grains
Lard two drachms

Mix well. As an application in acute ophthalmia. *Velpeau.*

℞. Nitrate of silver four parts
Lard thirty parts

or, eight parts of the salt to same proportion of lard, or, twelve parts to thirty. Used as application to white-swelling.

Jobert.

℞. Nitrate of silver one part
Lard seven and a-half parts

Mix, to smear bougies, in cure of gonorrhœa. *Macdonald.*

Compound Ointment of Nitrate of Silver.

℞. Nitrate of silver ten to twenty grains
Zinc ointment half an ounce
Balsam of Peru one drachm

Triturate thoroughly together. To heal venereal ulcers, and to promote cicatrization. *Fricke.*

℞. Nitrate of silver three grains
Solution of subacetate of lead, five drops
Lard one drachm

Mix well. In chronic ophthalmia.

Guthrie.

ARMORACIA.

Horseradish.

This is a species of *Cochlearia*, the *C. armoracia*. A native of many parts of Europe, and much cultivated both there and in this country, for the sake of its roots, so well known as a condiment. The root is the part used in medicine. It has a pungent odor, and a warm, acrid taste.

Sex. Syst. Tetrad. silic. *Nat. Syst.* Brassicaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 904. Griffith, Med. Bot. 131.

As a remedial agent, it is an active stimulant, and when applied to the skin, acts as a rubefacient.

Infusion of Horseradish.

℞. Fresh horseradish, sliced,
Mustard seed, bruised, each, one ounce
Boiling water one pint

Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

It is sometimes used in paralytic, scorbutic, and dropsical affections, attended with debility. The dose is two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day.

Compound Spirit of Horseradish.

℞. Sliced horseradish
Dried orange peel, each, twenty ounces
Bruised nutmeg five drachms
Proof spirit one gallon
Water two pints

Mix, and distil a gallon by a gentle heat.

London Ph.

Employed as a diuretic, in dropsy with debility. Dose, one to four fl. drachms.

Mixture of Horseradish.

℞. Infusion of horseradish four ounces
Syrup of cinchona one ounce
Extract of fumitory one drachm

Mix. *Foy.*

In spoonful doses, as an antiscorbutic.

Compound Horseradish Cataplasm.

℞. Bruised horseradish six drachms
Mustard seed one ounce
Flaxseed meal two ounces and a-half
Vinegar sufficient

Mix, and make cataplasm, to be applied to the feet as revulsive in diseases of head.

Ainslie.

Compound Infusion of Horseradish.

℞. Horseradish one ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse for an hour in a close vessel; on cooling, add

Simple syrup one ounce and a-half.

A wineglassful, several times a-day, in dropsy, especially when arising from a granular affection of the kidneys.

ARNICA.

Wolfsbane.

Several species of this genus are medicinal, but one only is official, *A. montana*, a native of Europe; but it is likely that the *A. nudicaule* of this country is possessed of the same powers.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 1245. Griffith, Med. Bot. 407.

Arnica is a stimulant, acting with much energy on the cerebro-spinal system, and is also an active irritant on the stomach and bowels. In Germany, where it is much employed, it is given to fulfil a variety of indications.

Compound Powder of Arnica.

℞. Powdered arnica root
serpentaria

sugar, each, two drachms
Oil of peppermint ten drops
Mix, and divide into sixteen powders.
Augustin.

Dose, a powder, every two hours, in the diarrhœa complicating typhoid fevers.

EXTRACT OF ARNICA.

℞. Flowers of Arnica one part
Water eight parts
Alcohol one part
Mix, and macerate for three days at a gentle heat, express, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to a proper consistence. *Wurtzburg Ph.*

Dose, ten grains to a scruple, in chronic rheumatism and paralysis.

INFUSION OF ARNICA.

℞. Flowers of arnica one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for half an hour, and strain.
Cottereau.

Used in the same cases as the last.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ARNICA.

℞. Flowers of arnica one drachm
chamomile half an ounce
Peppermint two drachms
Boiling water nine ounces
Mix, macerate, and strain. *Copenh. Ph.*

Dose, one ounce.

FOMENTATION OF ARNICA.

℞. Flowers of arnica half an ounce
Boiling vinegar sufficient
To obtain six ounces, add
Carbonate of ammonia two drachms
Radius.

Used as a warm fomentation in œdema of the scrotum.

DECOCTION OF ARNICA.

℞. Flowers of arnica one ounce
Water three pints
Boil till reduced to two pints, strain, and add
Syrup of ginger two ounces
Swediaur.

Dose, one to two ounces, every two hours, in aphonia, paralysis, rheumatism, &c.

FOMENTATION OF ARNICA AND RUE.

℞. Flowers of arnica two ounces
Rue one ounce
Boiling water sufficient
To obtain twelve ounces when strained, after one hour of maceration. *Radius.*

Used as a fomentation in contusions.

TINCTURE OF ARNICA.

℞. Flowers of arnica one part
Alcohol sixteen parts
Digest, express, and filter. *Beral.*

Dose, thirty drops, several times a-day.

ARSENICUM.

ARSENIC.

Metallic arsenic is not employed in medicine, but several of its combinations are of much importance.

ARSENICI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF ARSENIC.

℞. Arsenious acid sixteen parts
Iodine one hundred parts
Heat in a glass alembic, and preserve the sublimation. *Magendie.*

℞. Arsenious acid three parts
Iodine ten parts
Digest in
Water one hundred and nine parts
until no odor of iodine is perceptible; decant, and evaporate to dryness, and sublime in a close vessel. *Plisson.*

Dose, one-tenth of a grain, gradually increased to a quarter, three times a-day. Given in cancer, and obstinate cutaneous affections.

SESQUIODIDE OF ARSENIC.

℞. Finely powdered metallic arsenic one part
Iodine five parts
Triturate together, and introduce into a small flask or retort; place this on a sand-bath, and apply gentle heat till liquefaction is produced. The vessel should be nearly full, to prevent the formation of much iodine vapor, and to enable the operator to bring the fixed mass in contact with every part of it, so as to include any iodine that may have been sublimed. If no iodine odor is perceptible, and the contents assume a reddish yellow color, and crystallize on the sides of the vessel, the operation is complete. *W. Procter.*

IODIDE OF ARSENIC PILLS.

℞. Iodide of arsenic one grain
Extract of conium twenty grains
Mix, and make ten pills. *Thompson.*

Used in lepra, and obstinate eruptions.

IODIDE OF ARSENIC OINTMENT.

℞. Iodide of arsenic three grains
Lard one ounce
Triturate well. *Biett.*

Employed in cases of lepra, and other cutaneous affections, but requires much caution.

LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI.

Solution of Iodide of Arsenic and Mercury.

Donovan's Solution.

℞ Levigated metallic arsenic six grains, ·08
Mercury fourteen grains ·82
Iodine forty-nine grains
Alcohol one fl. drachm

Rub together till dry, and has assumed a pale red color. Add eight fl. ounces distilled water, triturate for a short time, pour into a flask, and add half a drachm of hydriodic acid, made with two grains of iodine, and boil for a few moments. When cold, add sufficient distilled water to make up eight fl. ounces; filter. *Donovan.*

℞ Sesquiodide of arsenic thirty-six grains
Biniodide of mercury thirty-four grains
Distilled water half a pint

Triturate the two iodides with half an ounce of the water, until they combine and dissolve, then add the rest of the water, and filter. *W. Procter.*

Each fl. drachm contains one-eighth of a grain of arsenic and one-fourth of a grain of protoxide of mercury. This preparation is said to be useful in obstinate cutaneous diseases, as lepra, lupus, &c. The dose is from fifteen minims to half a fl. drachm two or three times a-day. *Dunglison, N. R.*

Draught of Solution of Iodide of Mercury and Arsenic.

℞ Solution iodide mercury and arsenic two drachms
Distilled water three fl. ounces and a half
Syrup of ginger half fl. ounce

Mix, and divide into four draughts. One to be taken night and morning; not to be given in a metallic spoon. *Donovan.*

ARSENICI SULPHURETUM.

Orpiment.

℞ Orpiment one ounce
Quicklime one pound
Starch ten ounces
Water sufficient

to form a soft paste. *Foy.*

This is spread on the part where it is desired to remove the hair, and washed off when it begins to dry. It is the *rusma* of the Turks.

Powder of Orpiment.

℞ Orpiment one ounce
Quicklime twelve ounces
Jasmine powder ten ounces
Powder of palm soap four ounces

Mix well. *Morfit.*

This, when applied, is mixed with a little water.

Both these, although efficient for the purposes designed, are dangerous, and should never be used, except with extreme caution.

Lotion of Orpiment.

℞ Orpiment two drachms
Verdigris
Aloes
Myrrh, each, half a drachm
Rose water three ounces
White wine six ounces

Mix. *Van Mons.*

Used as an application to fungous ulcers.

Gargle of Orpiment.

℞ Lanfranc's lotion half an ounce
Barley water six ounces
Honey of roses one ounce

Mix. *Giordano.*

As a gargle, in venereal sore throat.

ARTEMISIA.

A genus of bitter herbs, several of which are used as medicinal agents to fulfil various indications; such as tonics, (*V. absinthium,*) some as moxas, (*A. moxa,*) and some as anthelmintics.

Sex. Syst. Syn. pol. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

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1. A. ABROTANUM.

Southernwood.

A native of the south of Europe and the Levant, and generally cultivated in gardens. Its odor is aromatic and peculiar, and its taste bitter. It is used as a tonic, antispasmodic, and vermifuge.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1185. Griffith, Med. Bot. 406.

Infusion of Southernwood.

℞ Southernwood six drachms
Boiling water one pint

Digest for two hours, and strain. Given in hysteria and in dismenorrhœa. *Taddei.*

Clyster of Southernwood.

℞ Southernwood half an ounce
Boiling water one pint

Digest for half an hour, and, to six or eight fl. ounces of strained infusion, add

Olive oil one ounce

Said to be effectual in cases of worms, and especially ascarides. *Radius.*

2. A. SANTONICA.

Semen Contra.

Under this name are included several species, as the *A. santonica, contra, judaica,* &c. They are principally from Barbary and the Levant. The parts used are the flowers, buds, peduncles, &c. Semen contra is much employed in Europe as an anthelmintic, but is seldom used in this country. The dose in powder is from ten to thirty grains.

Powder of Semen Contra.

R. Semen contra
Extract of tansy, each, six grains
Oxide of iron four grains
Oil of valerian one drop.
Mix. *Augustin.*

Electuary of Semen Contra.

R. Semen contra ten grains
Sulphate of iron four grains
Jalap
Honey, each, one scruple
Mix. *Rosenstein.*

Anthelmintic Mixture of Semen Contra.

R. Infusion of semen contra four ounces
Syrup of senna one ounce
Mix. *Foy.*

ARUM.

Indian Turnip.

Several species of Arum are used in medicine, but the only one officinal in the U. S. Pharm., is *A. triphyllum;* a native plant, with a large, perennial cormus; this is white, fleshy, and extremely acrid in a fresh state, but becomes edible and bland when dried, and kept for any time; and the fecula obtained from it resembles arrowroot, in appearance and uses.

Sex. Syst. Mon. polyand. *Nat. Syst.* Araceæ. Bigelow, Am. Med. Bot. 1, 52.

The powder of the dried root may be given in doses of ten grains, in an emulsion of gum Arabic, sugar, and water, several times a-day. It has been found useful in chronic catarrh, chronic bronchitis, rheumatism, &c.

ASARUM.

There are two plants recognized by this name, one by the London College, and the other by the U. S. Pharm.

Sex. Syst. Dodecand. monog. *Nat. Syst* Aristolochiaceæ.

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1. ASARUM EUROPÆUM.

Asarabacca.

A native of Europe, of which the leaves and root are used. The first have a feeble aromatic odor, when rubbed, and a somewhat spicy taste; the latter has a strong, penetrating odor, and an acrid, bitter, and nauseous taste; this is sometimes used abroad, as a stimulant emetic, and anthelmintic; the leaves, as the basis of various errhine powders.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 633. Griffith, Med. Bot. 527.

Compound Powder of Asarabacca.

R. Dried leaves of asarabacca one ounce
Lavender flowers one drachm
Rub together to a fine powder.
Dublin Ph.

Has been found useful as an errhine, in some cases of headache, toothache, &c. Five or six grains are to be snuffed up the nostrils at night.

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2. ASARUM CANADENSE.

Wild Ginger.

Bigelow, Med. Bot. 1, 150. Barton, Veg. Mat. Med., p. 85.

This species is common to most parts of the U. S. The leaves are said by Dr. Barton and Bigelow, not to be emetic, but other authorities state that a teaspoonful of this powder never fails to act on the stomach. Like those of the asarabacca, they are eminently errhine. The root is an aromatic stimulant, with active diaphoretic properties, and may be used as a substitute for serpentaria.

Infusion of Wild Ginger.

R. Root of wild ginger half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Digest for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain. In all cases where Virginia snakeroot is indicated. Dose, one to two fl. ounces.

ASCLEPIAS.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Asclepiadaceæ.

Many species of this large genus are employed in medicine, and it is probable that the whole of them are endowed with active properties.

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1. A. TUBEROSA.

Pleurisy Root.

A native of most parts of the United States. The root is large, and irregularly tuberous; the taste of it is bitter, nauseous, and somewhat acrid. It is an active diaphoretic, and, in large doses, purgative. It has attained much popular reputation in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs, and more especially of pleurisy. The dose of the powder is from a scruple to a drachm, several times a-day, but is better in infusion or decoction.

Infusion of Pleurisy Root.

R. Bruised Pleurisy Root one ounce
Boiling water two pints

Digest for two hours. Dose, three or four fl. ounces, warm, to be given every two or three hours, until it operates.

2. A. INCARNATA.

Swamp Silk Weed.

A native of many parts of the U. S., usually growing in wet places. The root is the officinal portion. It is emetic and cathartic in full doses of half a drachm to a drachm, and expectorant and alterative in small ones.

3. A. SYRIACA.

Silk Weed.

Very common in the U. S. The root appears to have much the same properties as the last, and also some anodyne powers.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus.

Several species of Asparagus have been used in medicine, but the only one that is officinal, is the *A. officinalis.* This is a native of Europe, and is generally cultivated there and in this country.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Liliaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 448. Stokes, Bot. Mat. Med. ii. 252.

The parts used are the roots and young shoots, (turiones.) These are diuretic, aperient, and deobstruent, and have been thought to exercise a sedative influence on the heart. Dr. Wood states (*Am. U. S. Dispens.* 1231) that the berries are more efficient than the shoots.

Extract of Asparagus Shoots.

℞. Clarified juice of asparagus sufficient

Evaporate by a mild heat to proper consistence. *Soubeiran.*

Extract of Asparagus Roots.

℞. Roots of asparagus sufficient

Bruise them, add sufficient water to cover them, express, strain, and evaporate by a mild heat. *Soubeiran.*

These extracts are given in doses of a scruple to a drachm, as diuretics.

Syrup of Asparagus Shoots.

℞. Juice of asparagus shoots one pint
White sugar two pounds

Dissolve by means of a water bath, and strain. *Cottereau.*

Advised in pulmonary catarrh, too great action of the heart, in one to four ounces during the day.

Decoction of Asparagus Roots.

℞. Asparagus roots one ounce
Water two pints

Boil, and strain. *Radius.*

To be taken by cupfuls in dropsies.

Diuretic Mixture.

℞. Asparagus roots one ounce
Water one pint

Boil for an hour, strain, and add

Acetate of potassa twenty grains
Honey of squills half an ounce *Foy.*

Used as the last, and in the same diseases.

ASSAFŒTIDA.

Assafetida.

A gum resin or inspissated juice from an umbelliferous plant, a native of Persia, usually thought to be *Ferula assafœtida*, but now shown by Dr. Falconer to be a *Narthex*, which, though similar to Ferula, is distinct from it. (Royle, Mat. Med. 407.)

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ. Royle, Mat. Med. 407. Griffith, Med. Bot. 326.

Assafetida as found in the shops is in masses of a whitish, reddish, or violet hue, composed of adhering tears. Odor, fetid and alliaceous; taste, bitter and somewhat acrid; forms an emulsion with water.

Is stimulant and antispasmodic, and also emmenagogue and anthelmintic. It is used in spasmodic and convulsive diseases, as hysteria, chorea, hooping-cough, flatulent colic, &c.

Assafetida Pills.

℞. Assafetida one ounce and a half
Soap half an ounce

Beat with water into a mass, and divide into two hundred and forty pills; each of which contains three grains of the gum resin. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Assafetida one drachm and a-half
Powdered orris root
Mucilage of gum Arabic, each, sufficient

Beat together, and divide into thirty pills. One to be given occasionally in the hooping-cough of children. *Kapp.*

℞. Assafetida a drachm and a-half
Powdered ginger half a drachm
Syrup sufficient

Mix, and make thirty pills. Three to be taken every three hours. Have been advised in palsy. *A. T. Thomson.*

Pills of Assafetida and Lactucarium.

℞. Assafetida three drachms
Lactucarium two scruples and a-half

Mix, and divide into eighty pills. Two or three every hour in hooping-cough of adults. *Radius.*

PILLS OF ASSAFETIDA AND IRON.

℞. Assafetida
Sulphate of iron
Extract of chamomile, each, half an ounce

Mix well, and divide into one hundred and eighty pills. Two or more, three or four times a-day, in hypochondria and hysteria. *Syfret.*

℞. Black oxide of iron half a drachm
Assafetida a drachm and a-half
Oil of tansy ten drops
Extract of wormwood sufficient

Mix, and divide into ninety pills. Six to be taken three times a-day. Said to be useful against lumbrici and ascarides. *Phœbus.*

PILLS OF ASSAFETIDA AND MUSK.

℞. Assafetida two drachms
Musk
Camphor, each, one drachm
Ambergris half a drachm

Beat well together, and divide into one hundred pills. Two to be taken three times a-day. Said to have proved useful in angina pectoris, hysteria, &c. *Sainte Marie.*

PILLS OF ASSAFETIDA AND OPIUM.

℞. Assafetida half an ounce
Powdered opium
" ipecacuanha, each, four grains
Oil of peppermint eight drops
Alcohol sufficient

Beat well together, and divide into one hundred and twenty pills. Ten to be taken three times a-day in chronic ischuria, consecutive on gonorrhœa. *Radius.*

ASSAFETIDA MIXTURE.

℞. Assafetida two drachms
Water half a pint

Rub together, adding the water by degrees, till well mixed. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Assafetida one drachm
Sugar six drachms
Rose water five ounces

Make an emulsion, and add
Hoffmann's anodyne thirty drops

Taken in spoonful doses, in spasmodic asthma, and hysteria. *Bories.*

ASSAFETIDA MIXTURE.

℞. Assafetida half a drachm
Solution of acetate of ammonia, half fl. ounce
Pennyroyal water three fl. ounces

Mix. One or two spoonfuls in hooping-cough. *Miller.*

℞. Assafetida mixture five and a-half fl. ounces
Compound spt. of lavender half fl. ounce
Aromatic spt. of ammonia two fl. drachms

Mix. Three spoonfuls a day in hysteria. *Ainslie.*

ASSAFETIDA MIXTURE.

℞. Assafetida two ounces
Opium two grains
Infusion of chamomile four ounces

Mix. As an injection in convulsive attacks. *Augustin.*

℞. Assafetida half a drachm
Yolk of egg one

Rub together, and gradually add
Water eight ounces

Strain. To form two injections. Said to be useful in the hooping-cough of children. *Soubeiran.*

MIXTURE OF ASSAFETIDA AND OXYMEL OF SQUILLS.

℞. Assafetida one scruple
Powdered digitalis six grains
Oxymel of squills two ounces
Linden-flower water four ounces

Rub well together. Said to be found useful in the dry cough consequent on deranged menstruation. *Pierquin.*

MIXTURE OF ASSAFETIDA AND TOLU.

℞. Assafetida one drachm
Water four fl. ounces

Make an emulsion and add
Tincture of balsam of tolu half a fl. ounce
" opium forty to fifty drops

Mix well. A teaspoonful every two hours, in hooping-cough, and a dessert-spoonful or more to an adult. *Ellis.*

TINCTURE OF ASSAFETIDA.

℞. Assafetida four ounces
Alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Has all the properties of the gum resin, but is more stimulating. Dose, a fl. drachm.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF ASSAFETIDA.

℞. Assafetida
Carbonate of potassa, each, two ounces
Diluted alcohol one pint

Macerate for three days, by a mild heat and filter. Anti-hysteric, &c. Useful in

nervous disorders. Dose, about twenty drops. *Wirtumbery Dis.*

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF ASSAFETIDA.

℞. Ammoniated alcohol sixteen ounces
Assafetida one ounce

Macerate for twenty-four hours, in a closed vessel, and then distil sixteen ounces. *Van Mons.*

Stimulant and anti-hysteric. Dose, five to sixty drops.

TINCTURE OF ASSAFETIDA AND SOOT.

℞. Assafetida one drachm
Wood soot two drachms
Alcohol three ounces

Digest for six days, and filter. *Guibourt.*

Highly praised in hysteria, flatulence, and convulsions caused by dentition. Dose, ten to thirty drops in an appropriate vehicle.

ASSAFETIDA PLASTER.

℞. Assafetida
Lead plaster, each, one pound
Galbanum
Yellow wax, each, half a pound
Alcohol three pints

Dissolve the assafetida and galbanum in the alcohol, by means of a water-bath; strain while hot, and evaporate to consistence of honey, add lead plaster and wax melted together; stir well, and evaporate to due consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

A good application to the stomach, in hysteria with flatulence, and to the chest in hooping-cough.

DEWEES' CARMINATIVE.

℞. Carbonate of magnesia half a drachm
Tincture of assafetida sixty drops
" opium twenty drops
Sugar one drachm
Distilled water one fl. ounce

Mix well. *Dewees.*

Very useful in the flatulent colic, diarrhœa, &c. of infants. Dose, twenty-five drops to a child of two to four weeks old, increasing the dose for those of a more advanced age.

PILLS OF ASSAFETIDA AND ALOES.

℞. Assafetida
Powdered aloes
Soap, each, half an ounce

Beat with sufficient water to form a mass; divide into one hundred and eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

A good purgative in cases of costiveness with flatulence and debility of digestive organs. Dose, two to five.

TINCTURE OF ASSAFETIDA AND CASTOR.

℞. Tincture of assafetida
castor, each, one fl. ounce
Aromatic spirit of ammonia one fl. drachm

Mix. In hysteria, &c. Dose, about a teaspoonful. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND ASSAFETIDA MIXTURE.

℞. Assafetida one drachm
Peppermint water three fl. ounces

Make a solution, and add

Ammoniated tincture of valerian two fl. drachms
Tincture of castor three fl. drachms
Sulphuric ether one fl. drachm

Mix. Useful in hysteria, in doses of a tablespoonful, largely diluted, every second hour. *Ellis.*

ASSAFETIDA ENEMA.

℞. Assafetida one drachm
Hot water two ounces

Triturate together. In flatulent colic, and against ascarides. *Foy.*

ATROPIA.

ATROPINE.

Take recently dried root of belladonna, exhaust it by alcohol, 40° Cartier; add to the tincture a quantity of slaked lime equal to one-twentieth of the weight of the root. After twenty-four hours' contact, filter; acidify slightly with sulphuric acid, and again filter. Two-thirds of the alcohol is then removed by distillation. Evaporate the residue to one-twelfth of the weight of the root employed. Carbonate of potassa is then added until the liquid begins to be rendered opaque by a grayish-brown precipitate, carefully avoiding an excess. The liquid is again filtered, carbonate of potassa added, till it ceases to precipitate, and after twenty-four hours the precipitate is collected on a filter and dried. It is then dissolved in concentrated alcohol, treated with animal charcoal and filtered, evaporated, and crystallized. *Soubeiran.*

SOLUTION OF ATROPIA.

℞. Atropia (one, two, or three grains, as the strength may wish to be increased) one grain
Nitric or acetic acid sufficient
Water one fl. ounce

Dissolve.

As an application to the eyes for dilating the pupil.

AURANTIUM.

ORANGE.

This fruit is the product of the *Citrus Aurantium*, a native of Asia, but now cultivated in all warm climates; two varieties occur, the one with bitter, the other with sweet fruit; these are considered distinct by Risso.

Sex. Syst. Polydelph. icosand. *Nat. Syst.* Aurantiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. Griffith, Med. Bot. 165.

Almost every part is employed in medicine, but the rind of the fruit of the bitter kind only is officinal in the U. S. Pharm.

AURANTII CORTEX.

Orange Peel.

Powder of Orange Peel and Rhubarb.

℞. Powdered orange peel
rhubarb
Bitartrate of potassa, each, one ounce
Mix well. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls a-day. In dyspepsia, with a costive condition of the bowels. *Radius.*

Confection of Orange Peel.

℞. Fresh orange peel, grated, one pound
White sugar three pounds
Beat together, till thoroughly mixed.
U. S. Ph.

As a vehicle or adjunct to powders.

Electuary of Orange Peel.

℞. Orange peel half an ounce
Willow bark two drachms
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Make an electuary. To be taken in divided doses, during the apyrexia.
Phœbus.

Tincture of Orange Peel.

℞. Dried orange peel three ounces and a-half
Proof spirit, (Imp. meas.,) two pints
Digest for fourteen days, and filter.
Lond. Ph.

Used principally as an addition to infusions, decoctions, &c.

Spirit of Orange Peel.

℞. Orange peel three ounces
Alcohol sixteen ounces
Water four ounces
Digest for four days, and distil sixteen parts. *Cottereau.*

Used for the same purposes as the last.

Elixir of Orange Peel.

℞. Orange peel one ounce
Cascarilla half an ounce
Water of citron peel
wormwood
Alcohol, each, half a pint
Digest for four days, and filter. *Moscati.*

Dose, from four to six fl. drachms, as a carminative and stomachic.

Infusion of Orange Peel.

℞. Orange peel No. 3
Boiling water three pints
Infuse for half an hour.

Compound Infusion of Orange Peel.

℞. Dried orange peel half an ounce
Fresh lemon peel two drachms
Bruised cloves one drachm
Boiling distilled water one pint
Macerate for a quarter of an hour, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

These two preparations are used as stomachics, in doses of one or two fl. ounces.

Syrup of Orange Peel.

℞. Bruised orange peel two ounces
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for twelve hours, strain, and add
Sugar two pounds and a-half
Make syrup. *U. S. Ph.*

Used principally as an agreeable drink mixed with water.

℞. Recently dried sweet orange peel two ounces
Powder, and put in a displacement apparatus, and pour on it a mixture of two parts alcohol, and one of water, until six fl. ounces are obtained. Pour this on thirty-two ounces (av.) of coarsely powdered sugar, and spread on paper, until the alcohol has evaporated. Then form it into a syrup, with sixteen ounces of water, merely carrying the heat to the boiling point, strain, and bottle whilst hot.
W. Procter.

AURANTII FOLIA.

Orange Leaves.

Electuary of Orange Leaves.

℞. Orange leaves
Valerian, each, half a drachm
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Make an electuary. *Radius.*

A teaspoonful occasionally as an antispasmodic.

Jelly of Orange Leaves.

℞. Orange leaves an ounce and a-half
Boiling water two pints
Digest for twenty-four hours, strain, and add
Powdered salep two drachms
Boil to a jelly, and add
Wine
Syrup of orange flowers, each, one ounce
In teaspoonful doses, in marasmus.
Radius.

AURANTII FLORES.

Orange Flowers.

Confection of Orange Flowers.

℞. Orange flowers one part
Syrup three parts
Evaporate to proper consistence. *Taddei.*

Pastilles of Orange Flowers.

℞. Sugar
Orange-flower water, each, two ounces
Dissolve, and evaporate to consistence of honey; add a mixture of
Sugar four ounces
Oil of orange flowers half a drachm
Make pastilles. *Cottereau.*

Orange-Flower Water.

℞. Orange flowers ten parts
Water thirty parts
Distil off twenty parts. *Guibourt.*

Syrup of Orange Flowers.

℞. Orange-flower water one part
Sugar two parts
Dissolve in a close vessel, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Soubeiran.*

Oil of Orange Flowers.

℞. Orange flowers one part
Water three parts
Distil, and separate the oil that floats on the product. *Taddei.*

AURUM.

Gold.

Gold is used as a remedial agent in its pure state, but only in an infinitely divided form, in which it is stated that it acts on the system, and to be equally efficacious as its salts, but its action is much milder. It has been prescribed in various forms of syphilitic diseases, in doses of a quarter of a grain to a grain, three or four times a-day.

Powder of Gold.

℞. Gold leaf one part
Sulphate of potassa eight to ten parts
Triturate thoroughly, wash out the sulphate of potassa, and sift through fine gauze. *Par. Cod.*

To be applied in friction on the gums and tongue.

℞. Dilute solution nit. mur. of gold at will
Solution sulphate of iron sufficient
to precipitate; collect this, and dry. *Tromsdorff.*

℞. Pulverized gold six grains
Starch sixty-six grains
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One to be given four times a-day. *Riecke.*

℞. Pulverized gold
Lycopodium, each, two grains.
Mix. To be rubbed, during the day, on the tongue. *Riecke.*

Powder of Gold and Iron.

℞. Pulverized gold two scruples
Clean iron filings two scruples
Powdered gum Arabic half a drachm
Mix. To be given at once in water, acidulated with a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid, as an antidote to corrosive sublimate. *Buckler.*

Syrup of Gold.

℞. Pulverized gold twenty-four grains
Syrup one ounce
Mix. As an application to chancres on the fauces. *Borics.*

Ointment of Gold.

℞. Pulverized gold one drachm
Lard half an ounce
Triturate well. As a dressing to venereal ulcers, and also to a surface having the cuticle removed; when the surface becomes dry, substitute the ointment of chloride of gold. *Legrand.*

AURI CHLORIDUM.

Chloride of Gold.

℞. Leaf gold one part
Nitro-muriatic acid three parts
Dissolve by aid of a sand-bath, and evaporate till vapors of chlorine are given off, and set aside to crystallize. Dose, one-twentieth to one-sixteenth of a grain. *Par. Cod.*

℞. Pure gold one part
Nitro-muriatic acid, (made with three parts muriatic acid, one part nitric acid, and one of water,) two parts
Put the gold in a porcelain capsule, and add the acid; cover with a plate of glass, and place on a salt-water bath, continue heat till nitrous fumes are no longer evolved. Raise the glass by means of a fold of paper, and continue heat, till, on introducing a glass rod, the adhering chloride of gold becomes solid on cooling. Remove from fire, and let crystallize. *Leval.*

Powder of Chloride of Gold.

℞. Chloride of gold one part
Powdered orris root two parts

Mix. In frictions on the gums, in the dose of a fifteenth to a tenth of a grain. *Foy.*

BOLUS OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Chloride of gold half a grain
Extract of aconite twelve grains
Mix, and make six boluses. One to be taken three times a-day. *Brera.*

PILLS OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Chloride of gold ten grains
Powdered liquorice three drachms
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make one hundred and fifty pills. One, thrice a-day. *Ellis.*

TINCTURE OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Leaf gold one drachm
Nitro-muriatic acid one ounce
Dissolve, and add
Oil of rosemary two ounces
Alcohol eight ounces
Mix. Dose, ten drops. *Spielmann.*

CAUSTIC OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Chloride of gold one ounce
Nitro-muriatic acid one fl. ounce
Mix. Used as a caustic to the surface of cancerous ulcers, applied by means of a dossil of lint. *Recamier.*

COLLYRIUM OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Chloride of gold two grains
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Dissolve. As a collyrium in ophthalmia. *Jahn.*

OINTMENT OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Chloride of gold eight grains
Lard half an ounce
Mix. To relieve rheumatic pains. *Legrand.*

AURI ET SODII CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

℞. Chloride of gold eighty-five parts
Chloride of sodium sixteen parts
Dissolve in a small quantity of water, evaporate to a pellicle, and let crystallize. *Par. Cod.*

℞. Leaf gold four parts
Nitro-muriatic acid sufficient
to dissolve, evaporate to dryness, add
Chloride of sodium one part
Water thirty-two parts
Evaporate to one-half, and set aside to crystallize. *Figuier.*

POWDER OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

℞. Chloride of gold and sodium one part
Lycopodium two parts
Mix. *Cadet.*

℞. Chloride of gold and sodium one part
Sugar of milk sixteen parts
Mix. *Radius.*

℞. Chloride of gold and sodium three parts
Powdered orris root nine parts
Mix. Three grains contain about three-fourths of a grain of the chloride, and are used for thirty frictions, for the weakest doses, and three for the strongest. *Legrand.*

PILLS OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

℞. Chloride of gold and sodium ten grains
Potato starch four grains
Gum Arabic
Distilled water, each, one drachm
Mix, and make one hundred and twenty pills. Each contains one-twelfth of a grain of chloride. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Chloride of gold and sodium four grains
Extract of bitter sweet one drachm
aconite ten grains
Powdered marsh mallow
Distilled water, each, sufficient
Mix, and make eighty pills. Dose, three thrice a-day, in dropsy, incontinence of urine, amaurosis, &c. *Groetzner.*

℞. Chloride of gold and sodium one grain
Extract of mezereon one drachm
Mix, and make sixty pills. *Magendie.*

LOZENGES OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

℞. Chloride of gold and sodium five grains
Powdered sugar one ounce
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Rub the chloride in a glass mortar with the sugar, add the mucilage, and make sixty lozenges. *Soubeiran.*

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

℞. Chloride of gold and sodium two grains
Distilled water one ounce
Dissolve. Ten drops, every two hours, in dropsy and incontinence of urine. *Radius.*

SYRUP OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

℞. Chloride of gold and sodium one grain
Syrup six ounces
Dissolve. Dose, from one ounce to two. *Bories.*

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

℞. Peruvian bark
Gentian, each, three ounces
Mezereon one ounce and a-half
Foxglove two drachms and a-half
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to one pint, and pour the boiling decoction on
Bitter orange peel one ounce
Cloves half an ounce
After a sufficient infusion, strain, and add
Chloride of gold and sodium four grains
A spoonful, night and morning. *Bories.*

OINTMENT OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

℞. Chloride of gold and sodium one scruple
Lard one ounce
Mix well. *Foy.*

℞. Chloride of gold and sodium three to four grains
Lard half an ounce
Mix thoroughly. *Groetzner.*

AURI CYANIDUM.

CYANIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Leaf gold one part
Nitro-muriatic acid six parts
Dissolve, and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve in
Distilled water eight parts
Reduce on a water-bath to one-fourth, and add very gradually
Cyanide of potassium half a part
Distilled water twenty-four parts
Agitate, let rest, and separate the cyanide. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Fresh precipitated oxide of gold (washed, but not dried) at will
Diluted hydrocyanic acid sufficient
Boil till solution assumes a beautiful yellow tint, evaporate to dryness on a water-bath. *Desfosses.*

Dose, from eighteenth to tenth of a grain.

POWDER OF CYANIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Cyanide of gold one grain
Lycopodium fifteen grains
Mix, and divide into sixteen powders. One every day, as friction on the gums and tongue. *Radius.*

PILLS OF CYANIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Cyanide of gold one grain
Powdered liquorice thirty-one grains
Mucilage sufficient
Mix, and make sixteen pills. *Radius.*

℞. Cyanide of gold one grain
Extract of mezereon three grains
Powdered marsh mallow sufficient
Mix, and make five grain pills.

LOZENGES OF CYANIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Cyanide of gold one grain
Chocolate sufficient
to make sixteen lozenges. *Soubeiran.*

SOLUTION OF CYANIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Cyanide of gold three grains
Diluted alcohol eight fl. ounces
A teaspoonful, twice a-day, gradually increasing the dose. *Christien.*

AURI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Solution chloride of gold at will
Iodide of potassium sufficient
to precipitate, wash the precipitate with alcohol, and dry it. *Par. Cod.*

℞. Solution chloride of gold at will
hydriodate of ammonia sufficient
to precipitate. Wash with alcohol, and dry. *Miellet.*

Used like the other preparations, and in the same doses.

AURI OXIDUM.

OXIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Pure gold one part
Mercury six parts
Make an amalgam; triturate with double the weight of sulphur and calcine. *Wurt. Ph.*

℞. Leaf gold half an ounce
Nitre ten ounces
Common salt five ounces
Alum eight ounces
Triturate to extinction, dissolve in lime-water, precipitate by solution of potassa; wash the precipitate, and calcine. *Spielmann.*

℞. Chloride of gold one part
Distilled water forty parts
Dissolve, and add
Fresh calcined magnesia four parts
Boil; wash the precipitate with distilled water, then with nitric acid diluted with twenty parts of water, and again with water. Dry in the shade. *Par. Cod.*

Dose, from a tenth to three-fourths of a grain.

POWDER OF OXIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Oxide of gold two drachms

Sulphuret of antimony half an ounce
Oil of cinnamon eight drops
Triturate together. *Spielmann.*

℞. Oxide of gold four scruples
Prepared hartshorn one ounce
Triturate together. Used in malignant fevers and small-pox. *Spielmann.*

PILLS OF OXIDE OF GOLD.

℞. Oxide of gold five grains
Extract of mezereon two drachms
Mix, and make sixty pills. *Magendie.*

AURUM AMMONIATUM.

AMMONIATED GOLD.

℞. Gold leaf two drachms
Nitro-muriatic acid one ounce
Dissolve, and add
Water of ammonia sufficient
to precipitate. Wash and dry, with great caution. *Niemann.*

This is what is termed fulminating gold, and explodes at 400°. It has been used in fevers, &c., as a diaphoretic, but has produced unpleasant consequences.

PILLS OF AMMONIATED GOLD.

℞. Ammoniated gold
Calomel
Extract of squill, each, half a drachm
Powdered rhubarb two drachms
Conserve of juniper sufficient.
Mix, and make pills of two grains. *Plenck.*

AURUM STANNO PARATUM.

PURPLE OF CASSIUS.

℞. Chloride of gold one part
Distilled water two hundred parts
Add to this solution, very gradually,
Pure tin one part
Nitro-muriatic acid three parts
Dissolve without heat, and add
Distilled water one hundred parts
as long as any precipitate falls. Wash this and dry by a gentle heat. *Par. Cod.*

This is used like the other preparations of gold.

AVENA SATIVA.

OAT.

The common oat, although generally cultivated from a very early age, is not known in a wild state.

Sex. Syst. Triand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Graminaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 61. Griffith, Med. Bot. 662.

Though, for the most part, used as food for horses, it contains much nutritive matter, and forms an important article of diet in some parts of Europe. It is also employed in medicine as a bland, nutritious, and somewhat laxative nutriment in inflammatory diseases. When merely freed from their husk and coarsely broken, they are called groats.

GROAT GRUEL.

℞. Groats three ounces
Wash well in cold water, and then put into
Fresh water four pints
Boil slowly to one half, strain through a fine sieve. *A. T. Thomson.*

℞. Groats five drachms
Liquorice root three drachms
Boil the groats in sufficient water, to have one quart of decoction, add the liquorice, and after a sufficient infusion, strain.
Cottereau.

OATMEAL GRUEL.

℞. Oatmeal two ounces
River water one pint and a-half
Rub the meal in a basin, with the back of a spoon, in some of the water, pouring off the fluid after the grosser particles have subsided, but whilst the milkiness remains, repeat this with fresh water. Stir well, and unite the washings, and boil until a soft, thick mucilage is formed.
A. T. Thomson.

Both these preparations may be flavored according to circumstances.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF OATMEAL.

℞. Groats six ounces
Red sanders, chipped, one ounce
Chicory root one ounce and a-half
Water twelve pints
Boil down one-third, and add to the strained decoction
Nitre half an ounce
Sugar two ounces
Dissolve. Advised in gout, nephritis, &c., to be taken hot or tepid, morning and evening for some weeks, in doses of six or eight fl. ounces. *Wurt. Ph.*

FLUMMERY OF OATMEAL.

℞. Oatmeal or groats a quart
Rub for a considerable time with two quarts of hot water, and let the mixture stand till it becomes sour, then add another quart of hot water, and strain through a hair sieve. Let stand till a white sediment is deposited, decant the fluid, and wash the sediment with cold water. This is now to be boiled with fresh water, till it forms a mucilage, stirring the whole time. It is a very light and somewhat nutritious food, during early convalescence.
A. T. Thomson.

Powder for a Cataplasm.

℞. Linseed meal one part
Oatmeal two parts
Dub. Ph.

Oatmeal Poultice.

℞. Oatmeal sufficient
Stir gradually into water kept boiling, until it is sufficiently consistent.
A. T. Thomson.

℞. Powder for a cataplasm at will
Boiling water sufficient
Dub. Ph.

AZEDARACH.

Azedarach.

The *Melia Azedarach* is a tree, a native of many parts of Asia, and naturalized in the warmer parts of Europe and the United States.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Meliaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 550. Griffith, Med. Bot. 179.

The parts used are the bark of the root, the berries, and the leaves. The former only is officinal in the U. S. Pharm. It is cathartic and emetic, in large doses somewhat narcotic; it is also an efficient anthelmintic.

Decoction of Azedarach.

℞. Azedarach four ounces
Water two pints
Boil to a pint, and strain.

Dose, one fl. ounce, every two or three hours, for a child.

Ointment of Azedarach Berries.

℞. Pulp of berries
Lard, each, one ounce
Rub well together. Said to be useful as an application in tinea capitis.

B

BALLOTA LANATA.

Hairy Horehound.

Several species of *Ballota* have, at different times, been used in medicine, but this is the only one that appears to possess active properties.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. gym. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ.

The whole plant is used, with the exception of the root, and is stated to be an excellent diuretic, and useful in dropsical cases.

Decoction of Hairy Horehound.

℞. Hairy horehound one ounce and a-half
Boiling water two pints
Boil down to one pint. Dose, a cupful twice a-day, gradually increasing the quantity. *Rehmann.*

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

Wild Indigo.

A native plant, found in most parts of the country; becoming black when dried.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Torrey and Gray, Flor. i. 386. Griffith, Med. Bot. 231.

The root, which is the part used, is emetic and purgative when fresh. Has been considered a valuable antiseptic, and febrifuge, and has been given with advantage in typhus fever, scarlatina, &c., and also used as a wash to foul ulcers, aphthæ, &c. Most employed in decoction.

Decoction of Wild Indigo.

℞. Root of wild indigo one ounce
Boiling water a pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint. Dose, half a fl. ounce every four to eight hours.
Comstock.

Ointment of Wild Indigo.

℞. Contused root of wild indigo two ounces
Lard six ounces
Simmer together for an hour, and strain. Has been found beneficial as an application to burns and ulcers.

BARIUM.

BARII CHLORIDUM.

Chloride of Barium.

℞. Carbonate of barytes one pound
Muriatic acid twelve fl. ounces
Water three pints
Mix the acid with the water, and gradually add the barytes; towards close of effervescence, apply a gentle heat, and, when action has ceased, filter, and boil down, for crystals to form. *U. S. Ph.*

Powders of Chloride of Barium.

℞. Chloride of barium two drachms
Calomel ten grains
Sulphuret of antimony six grains

Mix, and divide into forty-eight powders. Dose, two a-day in syrup, in cutaneous affections. *Swediaur.*

PILLS OF CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.

℞. Chloride of barium
Extract of liquorice, each, half a drachm
Powdered liquorice root
Water, each, sufficient

Mix, and divide into one hundred and twenty pills. *Phœbus.*

Dose, four to eight, three or four times a-day.

℞. Chloride of barium one drachm
Resin of guaiacum half an ounce
Conserve of fumitory sufficient

Mix, and make one hundred eighty-eight pills. One to be taken morning and evening, increased to two, against tapeworm. *Pierquin.*

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.

℞. Chloride of barium one ounce
Distilled water three fl. ounces

Dissolve, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Has been used in small doses in cancer and scrofula. Dose, five drops, two or three times a-day, cautiously increasing.

COLLYRIUM OF CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.

℞. Chloride of barium ten grains
Distilled water one ounce

Dissolve, filter, and add
Mucilage of quince seeds two drachms
Wine of opium half a drachm *Radius.*

The eyelids are to be washed several times a-day with this, in scrofulous ophthalmia.

MIXTURE OF CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.

℞. Chloride of barium iron, each, half a drachm
Distilled water one ounce

Dissolve *Augustin.*

Dose, twenty to sixty drops.

℞. Chloride of barium
Extract of cicuta, each, half a drachm
Distilled water half an ounce
Antimonial wine one drachm and a-half *Phœbus.*

Dose, fifteen to twenty drops every three hours, in chronic orchitis.

℞. Chloride of barium one drachm
Balm water seven fl. drachms
Antimonial wine one fl. drachm

Dose, twenty to thirty drops four times a-day. *Hufeland.*

℞. Chloride of barium four grains
Distilled water two fl. ounces
Extract of hemlock four grains
Common emulsion one pound
Syrup one ounce

Mix. To be taken during the day, in scrofula, and scrofulous phthisis. *Brera.*

BARII IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF BARIUM.

℞. Iodine one hundred parts
Iron filings thirty parts
Water sufficient

Prepare an iodide of iron, add baryta dissolved in twenty parts of water, as long as a precipitate is formed, heat a moment, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Magendie.*

Been used with success in scrofula. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain, three times a-day, cautiously increasing.

POWDER OF IODIDE OF BARIUM.

℞. Iodide of barium one grain
Powdered cinnamon
Sugar, each, four scruples

Mix well, and divide into eight powders. One to be given two or three times a-day in scrofula. *Radius.*

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF BARIUM.

℞. Iodide of barium four grains
Lard one ounce

Mix. As a friction in scrofulous swellings. *Biett.*

BARII SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF BARIUM.

℞. Sulphate of barytes eleven parts
Charcoal one part
Oil of turpentine sufficient

Triturate the barytes with the coal, moisten the mixture with the turpentine, and heat the whole in a crucible to redness; let cool, and preserve. *Van Mons.*

BARYTA.

BARYTES.

℞. Nitrate of barytes sufficient

Mix in a platina crucible to a red heat, when the mass has become solid and porous, raise to a white heat, remove from fire, and cool. *Van Mons.*

SOLUTION OF BARYTES.

℞. Barytes one part
Distilled water twenty parts

Dissolve. *Van Mons.*

Has been recommended in scrofula, in doses of four to five drops, in some appropriate vehicle.

BARYTIC LINIMENT.

℞ Solution of barytes one part
Olive oil six parts
Rub together. *Soubieran.*

Advised as an external application in lepra, and other obstinate cutaneous diseases.

BARYTÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF BARYTES.

℞ Carbonate of barytes at will
Acetic acid sufficient
to saturate; filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Van Mons.*

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF BARYTES.

℞ Acetate of barytes one part
Distilled water nine parts
Dissolve, and filter. In same cases and doses as the solution of barytes.
Hamb. Ph.

BEBEERINA.

BEBEERINE.

This is an alkaloid obtained from the bark of a tree, growing in British Guiana. It is said to belong to the genus *Nectandra*, and has been named *N. radæi*. The bark is in flat pieces, smooth, grayish, hard, heavy, and brittle, with but little odor, though of a very bitter taste. Bebeerine is extracted from this bark in the form of a sulphate, by a process similar to that used to obtain sulphate of quinia. In this form it contains both bebeerine and siperina, and is in thin, somewhat glittering scales of a brownish-yellow color, forming a yellow powder, soluble in cold water, but often forming a turbid solution, which is rendered clear by a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid. Pure bebeerine can be obtained from it as follows:—

Decompose by ammonia, wash the precipitate, and whilst moist, triturate with moist hydrated oxide of lead; dry on a water-bath, exhaust with alcohol, and distil off the spirit, treat the residue with ether; on the evaporation of the ether, bebeerine will be left of a bright Canary yellow color, but in powder appears nearly white.

Dose of the sulphate is one to three grains as a tonic, and five grains to a scruple as a febrifuge.

It is not equal to quinine as an antiperiodic, but is a good substitute for that article.

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF BEBEERINE.

℞ Sulphate of bebeerine two drachms
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and form twenty-four pills—one to three, thrice a-day in intermittent fevers.
Christison.

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF BEBEERINE.

℞ Sulphate of bebeerine half a drachm
Diluted sulphuric acid
twenty-five minims
Syrup
Tincture of orange peel, each,
one ounce
Water four ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful three times a-day.
Christison.

BECCABUNGA.

BROOKLIME.

Two species of *Veronica* of similar properties are included under this name, the *V. beccabunga* and *V. anagallis*; they are both semi-aquatic plants indigenous to Europe and to this country.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Scrophulariaceæ.

These plants are employed usually in a fresh state, and considered to be antiscorbutic and alterative. They are usually given in infusion made with one or two handfuls of the herb to a pint of boiling water. They have also been employed in conserve, syrup, &c.

WATER OF BROOKLIME.

℞ Brooklime
Water, each, two parts
Distil off one part. *Cottereau.*

Dose, one to four ounces.

SYRUP OF BROOKLIME.

℞ Clarified juice of brooklime one part
Sugar two parts
Dissolve, by means of a water-bath.
Taddei.

BELLADONNA.

BELLADONNA.

This is the *Atropa Belladonna*, an herbaceous plant, native of Europe, and cultivated in some places in the United States.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Solanaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 260, Griffith, Med. Bot. 486.

The whole plant is officinal in some Pharmacopœias, but the leaves only are ordered in that of the U. S. This plant is a powerful narcotic, owing to the presence of a peculiar principle called *Atropia*. It has been used in a variety of diseases as an anodyne, antispasmodic, and discutient. The dose of the powdered leaves is one to two grains, daily or twice a-day, gradually increasing.

POWDER OF BELLADONNA.

℞ Powdered belladonna root three grains
ipecacuanha two grains
Oxide of zinc six grains
Sugar one drachm
Rub together, and divide into six powders. One every two hours in epilepsy. *Radius.*

℞. Powdered belladonna root two grains
ipecacuanha one grain
Washed sulphur thirty-two grains
Sugar of milk two drachms
Rub well together, divide into twenty powders. One every three hours in hooping-cough. *Phœbus.*

℞. Powdered belladonna one grain
nitrate of potassa twenty-one grains
sugar nine grains
Make a powder, to be taken at bedtime.

In chronic rheumatism, extensive ulcerations, mania, epilepsy. *A. T. Thomson.*

℞. Powdered root of belladonna
ipecacuanha, each, six grains
liquorice root
sugar, each, half a drachm
Precipitated sulphur two scruples
Oil of anise
amber, each, three minims
Mix, and make five to twenty powders. *A. T. Thomson.*

℞. Powdered leaves of belladonna one to three grains
Musk
Camphor, each, five grains
Sugar thirty grains
Triturate well together, and divide into eight powders. *A. T. Thomson.*

Powder of Belladonna and Rhubarb.

℞. Powdered belladonna leaves ten grains
rhubarb two scruples
Mix, and divide into ten powders. One, two, or three times a-day, in obstructions of the liver and spleen. *Radius.*

Opiated Belladonna Leaves.

℞. Belladonna leaves
Water, each, two ounces
Extract of opium one drachm
Dissolve the opium in the water, wash the leaves with the solution, and dry them by a gentle heat. *Guibourt.*

Said to be very useful in phthisis, the patient to smoke a pinch every morning in a common pipe.

Fumigation of Belladonna.

℞. Powdered belladonna one drachm
Boiling infusion of sage one quart
The steam to be inhaled. Said to be useful in hooping-cough and phthisis. *Soubeiran.*

Extract of Belladonna.

℞. Belladonna leaves one pound
Bruise in a stone mortar, with the addition of a little water; express the juice, heat to boiling point, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one grain night and morning, to be gradually increased.

Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna.

℞. Belladonna leaves one pound
Diluted alcohol four pints
Moisten the leaves with half a pint of alcohol, let stand for twenty-four hours, put in a displacement apparatus, add gradually the remainder of alcohol. When this has penetrated the belladonna, add water occasionally so as to keep the powder covered. Stop the process when the liquid that passes forms a precipitate in what has already passed. Distil off alcohol, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, half a grain to a grain, to be gradually increased.

Compound Belladonna Pills.

℞. Extract of belladonna
Blue pill
Powdered ipecacuanha, each, twelve grains
Mix, and make twelve pills. One to be taken morning and evening, in cancerous affections. *Ainslie.*

Solution of Extract of Belladonna.

℞. Extract of belladonna three grains
Cinnamon water one fl. ounce
Make a solution. Dose, for a child under one year, two or three drops twice or thrice a day, and an additional drop for each additional year. *Ellis.*

Said to have proved efficacious as a preventive of scarlatina.

Syrup of Belladonna.

℞. Extract of belladonna forty-eight grains
Distilled water two ounces
Dissolve and filter, then add
Syrup three pounds
Boil, and strain. *Cottereau.*

Said to be useful in hooping-cough, in doses of one to three drachms.

Gillet's Syrup of Belladonna.

℞. Dried belladonna leaves one ounce
Digitalis
Common nightshade, each, one drachm
Water ten fl. ounces
Digest for two days, and filter, then add
Syrup two pounds *Cadet.*

Advised in hooping-cough, in the dose of a teaspoonful every hour or two.

Tincture of Belladonna.

℞. Belladonna leaves four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

The dose is from fifteen to thirty drops.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF BELLADONNA.

℞. Belladonna leaves dried one part
Sulphuric ether eight parts

Macerate for eight days, and filter. *Guibourt.*

BELLADONNA MIXTURE.

℞. Extract of belladonna eight to twelve grains
Wine of ipecacuanha one fl. drachm
Syrup of seneka half fl. ounce
tolu three and a half fl. ounces

Mix. Advised in catarrh, in the dose of a teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, using also gum water acidulated with lemon-juice. *Ellis.*

℞. Extract of belladonna fifteen grains
Fennel water five fl. ounces
Alcohol one fl. drachm

Dissolve. Dose, a drop for every year of the age of a child, not to exceed fifteen; as a preventive of scarlatina. *Maisier.*

LINIMENT OF BELLADONNA.

℞. Extract of belladonna two scruples
Sulphuric ether one drachm
Cherry laurel water two ounces

As a friction to the abdomen in colica pictonum. *Phœbus.*

CLYSTER OF BELLADONNA.

℞. Belladonna leaves twelve to twenty grains
Jalap one scruple
Boiling water half a pint

Infuse, and strain. *Pitschaft.*

This has been recommended in strangulated hernia, to overcome spasm.

PLASTER OF BELLADONNA.

℞. Resin plaster three ounces
Extract of belladonna one ounce and a-half

Melt plaster by means of water-bath, and add the extract; mix well. *U. S. Ph.*

An efficacious application in neuralgic and rheumatic pains.

OINTMENT OF BELLADONNA.

℞. Extract of belladonna two drachms
Distilled water two fl. ounces
Lard two ounces

Rub well together. Used by Chaussier as an application to the neck of the uterus in cases of rigidity. *Ratier.*

℞. Fresh belladonna leaves one part
Lard two parts

Simmer together, express, and strain. Used in frictions of one or two drachms, to indolent tumours. *Soubeiran.*

BENZOINUM.

BENZOIN.

Is the concrete juice of the *Styrax Benzoin*, a tree of some size, native of several of the East Indian islands.

Sex. Syst. Decand monog. *Nat. Syst.* Styraceæ.

Dryander, Ph. Tl. lxxvii. 308. Griffith, Med. Bot. 439.

There are several varieties of benzoin, but the best is in whitish tears, united by a reddish-brown connecting medium. It has an aromatic, agreeable odor, and a somewhat acrid taste. It is stimulant and expectorant, and is much used in chronic catarrhs.

BENZOATED LARD.

℞. Benzoin in coarse powder one ounce
Lard twenty-five ounces

Heat them together in a water-bath for two or three hours, strain without pressure, and stir while cooling.

Employed for ointments to be long kept, to prevent them from becoming rancid. *Deschamps.*

FUMIGATING POWDER.

℞. Powdered olibanum two pounds
benzoin
storax, each, half a pound
dried roses
lavender
flowers, each, six ounces

Mix. A small quantity to be thrown on hot coals, to raise a smoke; to be inhaled in hooping-cough, &c. *Dohrn.*

FUMIGATING PASTILLES.

℞. Benzoin ten parts
Charcoal twenty-four parts
Nitrate of potassa one part
Sassafras two parts
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient

To make pastilles, which are to be conical. *Beral.*

℞. Benzoin sixteen parts
Sandal wood four parts
Ladanum one part
Balsam of tolu four parts
Charcoal forty-eight parts
Nitrate of potassa two parts
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient

Make conical pastilles. *Foy.*

POWDER OF BENZOIN.

℞. Powdered benzoin
sugar candy equal parts

Mix. Said to be useful with camphor water in asthma and chronic catarrh. *Pierquin.*

OIL OF BENZOIN.

℞. Benzoin at will
Water a small quantity
Distil on a sand-bath, and separate the oil that passes over.
Advised as a friction in neuralgic and rheumatic pains. *Swediaur.*

COSMETIC WASH OF BENZOIN.

℞. Tincture of benzoin three drachms
Liquid subcarbonate of potassa two drachms
Rose water eight ounces
Mix. As a lotion in acne. *Augustin.*

COSMETIC EMULSION OF BENZOIN.

℞. Almond paste two drachms
Rose water eight ounces
Make an emulsion, and add
Tincture of benzoin three drachms
Schubarth.

MILK OF ROSES.

℞. Tincture of benzoin one drachm
Rose water one pint
Mix. *Taddei.*

℞. Tincture of benzoin one drachm
balsam of Peru twenty drops
Rose water one pint
Mix. *Giannini.*

Both these are used as cosmetic washes.

LOTION FOR BURNS.

℞. Benzoin six drachms
Storax four drachms
Balsam tolu two drachms
Aloes one drachm
Alcohol eight fl. ounces

Make a tincture, to be used as a lotion for burns and scalds, before vesication has taken place.

TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

℞. Benzoin one part
Alcohol eight parts
Digest for some days, and filter. *Guibourt.*

Used as a stomachic carminative, &c., in doses of ten to twenty drops.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

℞. Benzoin three ounces
Purified storax two ounces
Balsam tolu one ounce
Powdered aloes half an ounce
Alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

A stimulating expectorant, and also used as an application to indolent ulcers.

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM.

℞. Benzoin twelve ounces
Liquid storax fourteen ounces
Balsam of Peru two ounces
Myrrh
Aloes, each, one ounce
Balsam of tolu
Extract of liquorice, each, four ounces
Angelica root half an ounce
Alcohol eight pints
Digest for ten days, and strain. *Phil. Coll. Pharm.*

BERBERIS.

BARBERRY.

One species of this genus, *B. vulgaris*, has been employed in medicine in Europe. It is a native of Europe, but is naturalized in some parts of the U. S.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Berberidaceæ.

Torrey and Gray, Fl. i. 49. Griffith, Med. Bot. 112.

The parts used are principally the berries, which are acidulous, and form a substitute for tamarinds, in the preparation of cooling drinks. The bark of the root is bitter and astringent, and is useful in the treatment of apthous sore mouth, and was at one time much esteemed in the treatment of jaundice.

LEMONADE OF BARBERRIES.

℞. Juice of berries one part
Sweetened water fifteen parts
Mix. As a refreshing drink in fevers. *Beral.*

BISMUTHUM.

BISMUTH.

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS.

SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH.

℞. Purified bismuth one ounce
Nitric acid one fl. ounce and a-half
Diluted water sufficient
Mix one fl. ounce of water with the acid, and dissolve the bismuth in the mixture; when action has terminated, pour clear solution into three pints of the water, and permit precipitate to subside; pour off supernatant fluid, wash the precipitate well, and dry it by a gentle heat. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as a tonic and antispasmodic, especially in certain painful affections of the stomach. Dose, five grains, twice or thrice a-day, gradually increasing the quantity.

COMPOUND BISMUTH POWDER.

℞. Subnitrate of bismuth twelve grains
Powdered ipecacuanha two grains
Carbonate of magnesia two drachms

Mix, and form twelve powders. One, two or three times a-day, in gastrodynia. *Clarus.*

℞ Subnitrate of bismuth eight grains
Opium one grain
Sugar two drachms
Mix, and form four powders. *Ammon.*

Much praised by the author, in cholera; one powder to be taken every two hours.

PILLS OF SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH.

℞ Subnitrate of bismuth one drachm
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. One to be given every two hours in dyspepsia. *Ellis.*

SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH OINTMENT.

℞ Subnitrate of bismuth one part
Lard three parts
Rub well together. Said to be useful in psora, and other cutaneous eruptions. *Kerksig.*

BISTORTA.

BISTORT.

This is the root of the *Polygonum Bistorta*, a native of Europe, and also found in the northern parts of this country, growing in wet situations.

Sex. Syst. Octand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Polygonaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 516. Lindley, Fl. Med. 361.

The part employed, is the root; this is bitter and austere, especially in a fresh state. It is a powerful astringent, but is seldom used in this country. The dose of the powder is twenty or thirty grains, three or four times a-day.

INFUSION OF BISTORT.

℞ Bistort one ounce
Boiling water two pints
Infuse for two hours, and strain. Recommended in passive hemorrhages. *Radius.*

ASTRINGENT CLYSTER.

℞ Bistort one ounce
Poppy heads two drachms
Water one pint
Infuse, and strain. As an injection, in diarrhœa and chronic dysentery. *Guibourt.*

BOLETUS LARICIS.

WHITE AGARIC.

A parasitic fungus growing on the trunk of the larch, in many parts of Europe. It is destitute of smell, but the taste, at first vapid and farinaceous, becomes bitter, acrid, and nauseous. Formerly much used as a purgative, in doses of half a drachm to a drachm. It has lately been thought to be very efficacious in arresting the colliquative sweats in phthisis.

POWDER OF AGARIC.

℞ Powdered agaric twelve grains
White sugar two drachms
Mix well, and divide into six powders. One to be given at night, against colliquative sweats. *Radius.*

POWDER OF AGARIC AND OPIUM.

℞ Powdered agaric eighteen grains
opium three grains
gum Arabic two drachms
Mix, and divide into nine powders. One to be given at night, against colliquative sweats. *Radius.*

PILLS OF AGARIC AND OPIUM.

℞ Powdered agaric fifteen grains
Extract of opium two grains and a-half
Mix, and form six pills. One or two at bedtime, in same cases as above noticed. *Rayer.*

BROMINUM.

BROMINE.

This elementary substance has much analogy to iodine in its chemical characters, and in its action on the system. It is a dark red, volatile liquid, having a very caustic taste and a disagreeable odor. It has been employed in bronchocele, scrofula, chronic cutaneous diseases, and hypertrophy of the heart.

SOLUTION OF BROMINE.

℞ Bromine one part
Distilled water forty parts
Mix. Dose, six drops several times a-day, gradually increasing the dose. *Pourché.*

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF BROMINE.

℞ Bromine ten drops
Alcohol one ounce
Mix. As an external application. The strength to be increased five drops to the ounce, daily. *Founet.*

LOTION OF BROMINE.

℞ Bromine twenty to thirty drops
Water one pint
Mix. For scrofulous ulcers. *Glover.*

℞ Bromine four fl. drachms
Water five fl. ounces
Mix. *Pourché.*

BRUCIA.

BRUCINE.

℞ Powdered false Angustura bark, at will. Treat it three times with water acidulated with muriatic acid, mix the liquids, evaporate, add milk of lime, wash the precipitate, dry, and treat it with alcohol; eva-

porate this, combine the residue with sulphuric acid, dissolve the salt in water, treat with animal charcoal, crystallize, redissolve in water, and precipitate by means of ammonia. *Cottereau.*

A highly poisonous alkaloid, obtained from the bark of the *strychnos nux vomica*, or false Angustura bark. It is white, very bitter, and readily soluble in alcohol, but with difficulty in water. Acts on the system like strychnia, but with less energy, and has been given in same class of diseases.

Pills of Brucia.

℞ Brucia twelve grains
Conserve of roses half a drachm
Mix, and divide into twenty-four pills. One to be given morning and evening, gradually increasing the dose. *Foy.*

Solution of Brucia.

℞ Brucia six grains
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Sugar two drachms
Mix. A tablespoonful, morning and evening. *Magendie.*

Tincture of Brucia.

℞ Brucia eighteen grains
Alcohol (0·847) one ounce
Dissolve. Six to twenty-four drops in some demulcent drink. *Soubeiran.*

BRUCIÆ ACETAS. MURIAS ET SULPHAS.

Acetate, Muriate, and Sulphate of Brucine.

These are all made by the same process, using for each the appropriate acids.

℞ Brucine at will
Acetic acid sufficient
Put the brucine in a porcelain capsule on a water-bath; pour a small quantity of water on it, and then add the acid very gradually, constantly stirring till perfect saturation takes place; filter, evaporate to one-half, and then crystallize. *Cottereau.*

BRYONIA.

Bryony.

The roots of two species of bryony are used in medicine, the *B. alba*, and *B. dioica*, the first in England, the latter in other parts of Europe, but are identical in their sensible properties and action on the system.

Sex. Syst. Moncœc. syngen. *Nat. Syst.* Cucurbitaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 621. Griffith, Med. Bot. 311.

The part used is the root; this is acrid and purgative, causing copious, watery stools; in doses of ten grains to two scruples. It has also some reputation as a cataplasm.

Cataplasm of Bryony.

℞ Juice of bryony root
Crumb of bread, each, sufficient
to form a cataplasm. Used as an application to engorged glands of the neck.
Barthez.

Compound Cataplasm of Bryony.

℞ Rasped bryony root three ounces
Contused elder bark one ounce
Gum ammoniac half an ounce
Muriate of ammonia two drachms
Oil of cicuta two ounces
Vinegar sufficient
Mix, and heat. An application to scrofulous tumors. *Plenck.*

Wine of Bryony.

℞ Bryony root one ounce
White wine one pint
Boil gently, and filter. To be taken in wineglassfuls, in dropsies. *Hufeland.*

BUXUS.

Box.

The box is a shrub or small tree, native of the south of Europe, but now generally cultivated in this country.

Sex. Syst. Moncœc. triand. *Nat. Syst.* Euphorbiaceæ.

The parts used are the wood and leaves. The first is sudorific and possesses somewhat the properties of guaiacum; the latter are purgative, but neither are now used. The following preparation, however, has obtained some celebrity in the cure of gonorrhœa, and in epilepsy.

Oil of Box.

℞ Rasped box-wood sufficient
Distil, separate the oil, and rectify it.
Dose, four to five drops, three times a-day.
Wirtemberg Ph.

C.

CACAO.

Cocoa. Chocolate Nuts.

These are the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*, a small tree, indigenous to South America, and are also produced from some other sources.

Sex. Syst. Polydelph. pentand. *Nat. Syst.* Byttneraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1100. Lindley, Flor. Med. 138.

The nuts are of an almond shape, and consist of a white, sweetish, somewhat oleaginous substance, covered by a leathery like shell. They are principally used as an article of food, but also are employed in medicine.

Compound Cocoa Powders.

Palamond.

℞ Roasted cocoa eight ounces
Rice flour
Potato starch, each, two pounds
Red saunders, powdered, one ounce

Mix. A drachm to an ounce, boiled in water, as a restorative diet. *Soubeiran.*

Racahout.

℞ Roasted cocoa two ounces
Potato starch five ounces
Powdered salep one ounce
Sugar eight ounces
Vanilla sufficient

Mix. Two or three spoonfuls boiled with eight fl. ounces of water, form a nutritious diet for the convalescent. *Foy.*

Wikana.

℞ Roasted cocoa two ounces
Sugar five ounces and a-half
Powdered cinnamon two drachms
vanilla thirty-six grains
Ambergris three grains
Musk one grain and a-half

Mix. Half a drachm, boiled with milk or water, more stimulating than the last. *Guibourt.*

Compound Cocoa Paste Chocolate.

Vanilla Chocolate.

℞ Cocoa paste six pounds
Sugar ten pounds
Vanilla eleven drachms

Triturate thoroughly together, and form cakes. *Cottereau.*

Aromatic Chocolate.

℞ Cocoa
Sugar, each, sixteen ounces
Powdered cinnamon half an ounce
Cloves two drachms
Cardamom
Vanilla, each, one drachm

Triturate together, and form cakes. *Weiglebt.*

Salep Chocolate.

℞ Cocoa paste
Sugar, each, ten pounds
Powdered salep ten ounces

Triturate well, and form cakes of half an ounce each. *Cadet.*

White Chocolate.

℞ Sugar six pounds
Rice flour one pound twelve ounces
Potato starch eight ounces
Gum Arabic four ounces
Tincture of vanilla half fl. ounce
Butter of cocoa eight ounces
Boiling water sufficient

Triturate well, into a stiff paste. *Cottereau.*

These afford a good article of diet, for convalescents, and debilitated persons, when boiled with water or milk. The last is the least stimulating.

Chocolate Cream.

℞ Boiling milk sixteen parts
Sugar
Yolk of egg, each, two parts
Ground cocoa one part

Mix, and boil gently. *Beral.*

Butter of Cocoa.

℞ Cocoa, roasted at will

Reduce to a paste in a warm iron mortar, triturate on a stone slab, add a fifth part boiling water, place it in a bag, and express between two heated metal plates; melt the product, and, on cooling, separate the water. *Guibourt.*

Butter of Cocoa Mixture.

℞ Butter of cocoa three ounces
Oil of almonds one ounce and six drachms
Syrup of red poppies one ounce
Orange-flower water four drachms

Mix. As a soothing demulcent in catarrh. In spoonful doses. *Cadet.*

Butter of Cocoa Ointment.

℞ Butter of cocoa
Oil of almonds equal parts

Melt over a water-bath. *Guibourt.*

CADMIUM.

Cadmium.

A soft, crystallizable, ductile, volatilizable metal, not used in medicine in its metallic state, but affording the following remedial salt.

CADMII SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Cadmium.

℞. Oxide of cadmium one ounce
Sulphuric acid sufficient
Dissolve, evaporate, and crystallize. *Cottereau.*

Used in solution and ointment, as an application in chronic ophthalmia.

Solution of Sulphate of Cadmium.

℞. Sulphate of cadmium two grains
Laudanum twenty drops
Rose water four fl. ounces
Mix. As a wash in chronic ophthalmia. *Guibourt.*

Ointment of Sulphate of Cadmium.

℞. Sulphate of cadmium one or two grains
Lard one drachm
Mix. As an application in spots on the cornea. *Radius.*

CALAMUS.

Calamus.

This is the root of *Acorus Calamus*, an indigenous plant found in most parts of the U. S. in wet situations. It also grows in Europe and Asia.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Orontiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 462. Griffith, Med. Bot. 620.

The part employed is the root; this has a fragrant odor, and a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste. It is a stimulant tonic, and aromatic. The dose, in substance, is from a scruple to a drachm.

Electuary of Calamus.

℞. Powdered calamus two drachms and a-half
valerian one drachm and a-half
Syrup of orange peel two ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours. *Shubarth.*

Infusion of Calamus.

℞. Calamus one ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful or more.

Compound Infusion of Calamus.

℞. Calamus ten drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse and strain, then add
Peppermint water two ounces
Muriatic ether one drachm and a-half
Syrup one ounce
Mix. Dose, a spoonful, in disordered digestion. *Augustin.*

Tincture of Calamus.

℞. Calamus bruised one part
Alcohol (0.847) eight parts
Macerate for eight days, and filter. *Guibourt.*

Compound Tincture of Calamus.

℞. Contused calamus
ginger
coriander
Black pepper, each, one ounce
Alcohol two pints and a-half
Macerate for four days, and filter. Dose, forty to fifty drops as a stomachic and carminative. *Niemann.*

℞. Contused calamus
gentian, each, three ounces
geum two ounces and a-half
angelica one ounce and a-half
ginger half an ounce
fennel two ounces
alcohol twelve pints
Macerate for six days, and filter. A teaspoonful in wine. *Tromsdorff.*

CALCIUM.

Calcium.

CALCII CHLORIDUM.

Chloride of Calcium.

℞. Chalk five ounces
Muriatic acid
Water, each, ten fl. ounces
Mix the acid and water, and gradually add the chalk. When all action ceases, filter, and evaporate to dryness. Fuse, and pour out on a stone slab; when cool, break in fragments, and preserve in well-stopped bottles. *Lond. Ph.*

Cataplasm of Chloride of Calcium.

℞. Chloride of calcium
soda, each, half an ounce
Water half a pint
Linseed meal sufficient
Make a cataplasm. In scrofulous and white swellings. *Swediaur.*

Solution of Chloride of Calcium.

℞. Chloride of calcium eight ounces
Water (imp. meas.) twelve fl. ounces
Dissolve, and filter. *Edin. Ph.*

Dose, thirty drops two or three times a-day, gradually increased; to be given in milk, or some demulcent. Used in scrofula, goitre, tabes mesenterica, &c.

MIXTURE OF CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.

℞. Chloride of calcium one drachm
Extract of henbane ten grains
Syrup of liquorice one ounce
Water six ounces
Mix. A spoonful four times a-day in scrofula. *Phœbus.*

℞. Chloride of calcium one drachm
Almond mixture seven fl. ounces
Syrup of gum Arabic one fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful every three hours. *Gräfe.*

PILLS OF CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM.

℞. Chloride of calcium one drachm
Extract of opium nine grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and make fifty-four pills. One every two or three hours, in gonorrhea, gradually increasing the dose, until eight, ten, or twelve are taken every hour. *Gräfe.*

CALX CHLORINATA.

CHLORINATED LIME.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

℞. Hydrate of lime a pound
Chlorine sufficient
Pass the chloride over the lime, spread in a proper vessel, until it is saturated. *Lond. Ph.*

It is a dessicant and disinfectant, and is also used to ill-conditioned ulcers, burns, chilblains, to some cutaneous affections, &c.

PRESERVATIVE LIQUID.

℞. Water sixteen parts
Chlorinated lime four parts
Alum two parts
Nitre one part
Mix. Said to be very efficient for the preservation of anatomical preparations. *Reboulet.*

LOZENGES OF CHLORINATED LIME.

℞. Chlorinated lime two drachms
Sugar eight ounces
Starch one ounce
Tragacanth one drachm
Cochineal three grains
Rub well together, and make lozenges of three grains each. One to be taken three or four times a-day, in cases of bad breath. *Deschamps.*

COLLUTORY OF CHLORINATED LIME.

℞. Chlorinated lime fifteen to thirty grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic one fl. ounce
Syrup of orange peel half fl. ounce
Mix. To be applied by means of a piece of sponge or camel's hair brush, to ulcers in the mouth. *Angelot.*

℞. Chlorinated lime three drachms
Distilled water
Alcohol, each, two fl. ounces
Oil of roses four drops
Dissolve, and filter. A teaspoonsful in a glass of water, to correct fetid breath. *Chevallier.*

CHLORINATED LIME DENTIFRICE.

℞. Chloride of lime four grains
Powdered red coral two drachms
A toothbrush, slightly wetted, to be dipped in this powder, and rubbed on the teeth. *Magendie.*

COMPOUND INJECTION OF CHLORINATED LIME.

℞. Chloride of lime two drachms
Decoction of rhatany thirteen fl. ounces
Dissolve, and filter. As an injection in ozena, three or four times a-day. *Detmold.*

OINTMENT OF CHLORINATED LIME.

℞. Chlorinated lime one drachm
Lard one ounce
Rub together. In scrofulous swellings. *Cima.*

℞. Chlorinated lime half a drachm.
Lard one ounce
Rub together. In goitre. *Werneck.*

℞. Chlorinated lime
Borate of soda, each, one drachm
Lard one ounce
Rub together thoroughly. In chilblains. *Trusen.*

℞. Chlorinated lime one drachm
Powdered digitalis two drachms
Vinegar two fl. scruples
Lard one ounce
Rub together. In indolent glandular tumors. *Phœbus.*

LINIMENT OF CHLORINATED LIME.

℞. Chlorinated lime half a drachm
Rub in a glass mortar, adding gradually,
Rose water one fl. ounce
and when quite clear
Oil of almonds one fl. ounce
As an application in tinea capitis. *Trusen.*

CALCII IODIDUM.

Iodide of Calcium.

℞. Iodide of iron at will

Precipitate with an excess of slaked lime, evaporate to dryness, dissolve in distilled water, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Magendie.*

Pills of Iodide of Calcium.

℞. Iodide of calcium ten grains
Extract of savine twelve grains

Mix, and divide into four pills. One every four hours. In amenorrhœa, with scrofula. *Brera.*

℞. Iodide of calcicum ten grains
Extract of aconite six grains

Mix, and divide into six pills. One every four hours. In chronic bronchitis and tubercular phthisis. *Brera.*

CALCII SULPHURETUM.

Sulphuret of Calcium.

℞. Quicklime seven parts
Sulphur four parts

Pulverize, and heat for two hours in a covered crucible. *Guibourt*

℞. Quicklime two parts
Sulphur one part
Water five parts

Mix, and boil gently, evaporate to dryness, stirring. *Cottereau.*

Stimulant, diaphoretic. Dose, five to ten grains.

Compound Pills of Sulphuret of Calcium.

℞. Sulphuret of calcium one drachm
Powdered cinnamon
Extract of monkshood, each, fifteen grains
mallows sufficient

Mix, and make sixty pills. Dose, four, three or four times a-day, in gout and chronic rheumatism. *Phœbus.*

Liniment of Sulphuret of Calcium.

℞. Sulphuret of calcium one ounce
Oil of juniper two drachms
Dippel's animal oil ten drops

Mix well. As an embrocation in gout. *Augustin.*

CALCIUM OXIDI. CALX.

Lime.

℞. Chalk one pound

Break into small pieces, and calcine in a strong fire for an hour. *Lond. Ph.*

Lime Water.

℞. Lime four ounces
Distilled water one gallon

Slake the lime with a little of the water, add the remainder, stir well, and let stand for three hours. Keep in well-stopped bottles. *U. S. P.*

Compound Lime Water.

℞. Rasped guaiacum wood half an ounce
Contused liquorice root one ounce
sassafras bark half an ounce
coriander seeds three drachms
lime water six pints

Macerate for two days in a closed vessel, and filter. *Dub. Ph.*

Liniment of Lime Water and Oil.

℞. Linseed oil three fl. ounces
Lime water six fl. ounces

Make a liniment. As an application to burns and scalds. *Ellis.*

Liniment of Lime Water and Alcohol.

℞. Alcohol two fl. ounces
Lime water half a pint

Mix. In same cases as the last. *Ellis.*

Liniment of Lime Water and Opium.

℞. Lime water
Linseed oil
Laudanum equal parts

Mix. In the same cases, and as an embrocation to allay pain. *Augustin.*

Liniment for Sore Breasts.

℞. Lime water
Almond oil, each, three drachms
Extract of opium one grain

Mix. The breasts are to be covered with lint dipped in this mixture. *Niemann.*

Liniment of Lime and Sulphur.

℞. Lime
Sulphur, each, two ounces
Olive oil sufficient

Mix. As a friction in scabies. *Giannini.*

Lime Water and Carbonate of Potassa.

℞. Carbonate of potassa two drachms
Lime water two pints

Dissolve. As an antilithic; a wineglassful every two hours, in same quantity of new milk. *Ellis.*

Lime Water and Milk.

℞. Lime water
New milk equal parts

Mix. As an antacid, and to remove sick-

ness of the stomach. Dose, one to two tablespoonfuls. *Ellis.*

ANTACID MIXTURE.

℞. Lime water four ounces
Solution of potassa
Syrup of orange peel, each, one ounce
Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful in a cup of water. Found useful in dyspepsia and heartburn. *Cooley.*

LIME OINTMENT.

℞. Lime one ounce
Linseed oil three ounces
Mucilage of quince seeds two ounces
Mix well. In burns and scalds. *Radius.*

℞. Slaked lime one drachm
Carbonate of soda two drachms
Extract of opium ten grains
Lard two ounces
Rub well together. In obstinate cutaneous affections. *Biett.*

℞. Slaked lime
Laudanum, each, half a drachm
Cucumber ointment four drachms
Rub well together. As an application to hemorrhoidal tumors. *Guibourt.*

℞. Lime
Sulphur, each, two ounces
Muriate of soda one ounce
Lard one pound
Olive oil two pounds
Mix well. As a friction in itch. *Ferrara. Ph.*

CALCIS CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF LIME.

PRECIPITATED CARBONATE OF LIME.

℞. Water of chloride of calcium five parts
Carbonate of soda three parts
Dissolved in four times its weight of distilled water. Mix. Wash the precipitate three times, and dry. *Dub. Ph.*

PREPARED CHALK.

℞. Chalk at will
Add a little water, and rub to fine powder. Throw into a vessel of water, and stir, pour off liquid, while yet turbid, into another vessel, and permit chalk to subside; pour off water, and dry the precipitate. *U. S. Ph.*

PREPARED OYSTER SHELL.

℞. Oyster shell at will
Free it from extraneous matter, wash with boiling water, reduce to powder, and proceed as with chalk. *U. S. Ph.*

As an antacid in bowel affections. In doses of from ten to forty, or more grains, often repeated.

AROMATIC POWDER OF CHALK.

℞. Prepared oyster shell two drachms
Magnesia one drachm
Powdered cinnamon one scruple
Mix.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK.

℞. Prepared chalk half a pound
Cinnamon four ounces
Tormentil
Gum Arabic, each, three ounces
Long pepper half an ounce
Beat separately into fine powder, and mix. *Lond. Ph.*

Stimulant, astringent, and antacid; useful in diarrhœa, with acidity, but without inflammation. Dose, ten to twenty grains.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH OPIUM.

℞. Compound powder
of chalk six ounces and a-half
Powdered opium four scruples
Mix well. *Lond. Ph.*

In diarrhœa of adults, in doses of ten or twenty grains, after each evacuation.

DENTIFRICE POWDER WITH CARBONATE OF LIME.

℞. Powdered cuttlefish bone
Peruvian bark
myrrh equal parts
Mix. *Pierquin.*

℞. Powdered cuttlefish bone six ounces
red coral two ounces
dragon's blood
red saunders
orris root, each, one ounce and a-half
cinnamon
alum, each, half an ounce
Mix. *Par. Ph.*

LOZENGES OF CHALK.

℞. Prepared chalk four ounces
Gum Arabic, powdered, one ounce
Nutmeg " one drachm
Sugar " six ounces
Rub together till mixed; mix with sufficient water to form mass; divide into lozenges of ten grains each. *U. S. Ph.*

As a mild antacid astringent, in diarrhœa.

DENTIFRICE ELECTUARY.

℞. Powdered red coral four ounces
cuttlefish bone
cinnamon, each, one ounce
cochineal half an ounce
alum half a drachm

oil of cloves six drops
honey ten ounces
Mix. *Taddei.*

CHALK MIXTURE.

℞. Prepared chalk half an ounce
Sugar
Powdered gum Arabic, each, two drachms
Cinnamon water
Water, each, four fl. ounces
Rub them together until thoroughly mixed *U. S. Ph.*

A tablespoonful, as may be required.

℞. Prepared chalk one drachm and a-half
White sugar
Gum Arabic, each, sufficient
Oil of cinnamon two drops
Tincture of opium forty to fifty drops
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, every two hours, in diarrhœa and dysentery. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND CHALK MIXTURE.

℞. Chalk mixture five fl. ounces
Aromatic confection one drachm
Solution carbonate ammonia one fl. drachm
Laudanum twenty minims
Mix. A tablespoonful, occasionally, in diarrhœa. *Ainslie.*

CALCIS PHOSPHAS.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

℞. Burnt bones, in powder one part
Diluted muriatic acid
Water, each, two parts
Digest together for twelve hours, and filter. Add water of caustic ammonia, sufficient to precipitate phosphate of lime. Wash this, and dry. *Dub. Ph.*

BURNT HARTSHORN.

℞. Burn pieces of hartshorn in an open vessel till quite white, and prepare them as directed for chalk. *Lond. Ph.*

Has been thought efficacious in mollities ossium and rachitis, but probably inert. Dose, twenty grains, or more.

DENTIFRICE POWDER OF PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

℞. Phosphate of lime eighteen parts
White bole
Gum lac, each, twelve parts
Cinnamon one part
Myrrh two parts
Powder well, and mix. *Van Mons.*

DENTIFRICE ELECTUARY OF PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

℞. Powdered phosphate of lime two ounces and a-half
gum lac one ounce
cinnamon one drachm and a-half
cloves one scruple
Syrup of lemon sufficient
Make a soft electuary. *Van Mons.*

CALENDULA.

MARYGOLD.

This is the officinal name of *Calendula officinalis*, a plant indigenous to Europe, and often cultivated in gardens in this country as a pot herb.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. necess. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 1304. Lindley, Flor. Med. 466.

The parts used are the herb, flowers, and seed. Their smell is peculiar, and somewhat aromatic; the taste is feebly bitter, and a little acrid. It was formerly much used, but had fallen into disuse, when, of late years, it has again been brought forward as a remedy in cancerous affections.

EXTRACT OF MARYGOLD.

℞. Marygold one part
Tepid water four parts
Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil for a quarter of an hour, express, boil residue with four parts of water, express, mix two decoctions, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Guibourt.*

PILLS OF THE EXTRACT OF MARYGOLD.

℞. Extract of marygold
cicuta
Sub carbonate of iron, each, two drachms
Powdered marygold one drachm and a-half
Mix well, and divide into pills of two grains each. Five or six are to be taken three times a-day in schirrhous and cancerous affections. *Rust.*

LOTION OF EXTRACT OF MARYGOLD.

℞. Extract of marygold
cicuta, each, three drachms
Cherry laurel water two ounces
Tincture of opium half an ounce
Mix. As a lotion to cancerous ulcerations. *Radius.*

INFUSION OF MARYGOLD.

℞. Marygold flowers three drachms
Boiling water sufficient
to obtain five ounces; infuse, and add to the strained liquid

Syrup of orange peel half an ounce
Dose, two spoonfuls, three times a-day.
Radius.

OINTMENT OF MARYGOLD.

℞. Marygold flowers three drachms
Water five fl. ounces
Boil to three ounces, strain, and add
Extract of marygold one drachm
Tar two ounces
Pyroligneous acid half an ounce
Gum Arabic sufficient
Mix. As an application to cancerous ulcers. *Radius.*

CALOTROPIS.

MUDAR.

The *Calotropis gigantea* is a native of the East Indies, and is now naturalized in several of the West India Islands.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Asclepiadaceæ.

Brown, Tr. Wern. Soc. 1. 29. Griffith, Med. Bot. 456.

The part used is the bark of the root; this is of a whitish color, inodorous, but with a bitter, nauseous taste. It is purgative, alterative, and diaphoretic, and has been highly spoken of in the treatment of elephantiasis and lepra. Dose, three grains to thirty; in the latter dose it is emetic and purgative.

INFUSION OF MUDAR.

℞. Mudar three drachms
Boiling water eight ounces
Infuse, and strain. As an alterative, one to two fl. drachms; emetic, two fl. ounces.
Cassanova.

PILLS OF MUDAR.

℞. Powdered mudar one drachm
Honey sufficient
Beat into mass, and divide into pills of four grains. Two or three to be taken a-day as alterative in lepra, &c. *Cassanova.*

OIL OF MUDAR.

℞. Powdered mudar one drachm
Olive oil seven ounces
Infuse for half an hour over a water-bath, and strain. As an application to leprous sores. *Cassanova.*

CAMPHORA.

CAMPHOR.

A peculiar white, crystallizable, semi-transparent, volatile product of several plants, but that used in medicine is obtained from the *Camphora officinarum*, an evergreen tree, of considerable size, indigenous to China, and other Asiatic countries.

Sex. Syst. Enneand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lauraceæ.

Nees. Laurin. 88. Griffith, Med. Bot. 553.

It has narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative properties, and is employed in a variety of diseases, and used externally, as an anodyne. The dose is from three to ten grains. Camphor can be powdered by trituration, with a few drops of alcohol.

CAMPHOR POWDER.

℞. Camphor nine grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix, and divide into nine powders.
Augustin.

COMPOUND CAMPHOR POWDER

℞. Powdered camphor
Myrrh, each, two drachms
Peruvian bark
Chamomile, each, half an ounce
Charcoal one ounce
Mix. Dose two scruples, or more, in gangrene. *Rust.*

℞. Powdered camphor
Benzoic acid, each, six grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix, and divide into four powders. As an antispasmodic and sedative.
Saunders.

℞. Powdered gum Arabic one ounce
orange peel
sugar, each, two drachms
camphor ten grains
opium five grains
Mix. A teaspoonful every hour.
Ammon.

Said to have been useful in cholera.

CAMPHOR PILLS.

℞. Powdered camphor
Sugar
Starch
Crumb of bread, each, one scruple
Mix, and make twenty pills. *Augustin.*

COMPOUND CAMPHOR PILLS.

℞. Powdered camphor twenty-four grains
musk eight grains
opium two grains
syrup sufficient
Beat into a mass, and divide into six pills. In hospital gangrene. *Dupuytren.*

PILLS OF CAMPHOR AND LACTUCARIUM.

℞. Camphor
Lactucarium, each, fifty grains
Mix, and make twenty pills. Four to six daily, as anaphrodisiac. *Ricord.*

PILLS OF CAMPHOR AND MUSK.

℞. Camphor one scruple
Musk ten grains

Gum ammoniac two scruples
Opium four grains
Mix, and divide into four grain pills. Dose, four or five in a day, in nervous disorders. *Richard.*

Camphor Water.

℞. Camphor two drachms
Alcohol forty minims
Carbonate of magnesia one drachm
Distilled water two pints
Rub the camphor with the alcohol, then with the magnesia, and afterwards, with the water gradually added, filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls, to be repeated as occasion may require.

Camphor Water and Laudanum.

℞. Camphor water four fl. ounces
Compound spirit of lavender two drachms
Tincture of opium forty to fifty drops
Mix. A tablespoonful, every two hours, in diarrhœa and dysentery. *Ellis.*

Camphor Water and Nitric Acid.

℞. Camphor water four fl. ounces
Nitric acid four drops
Tincture of opium forty to fifty drops
Mix. In the same dose, and in the same complaints, as the last. *Ellis.*

℞. Camphor water ten fl. drachms
Laudanum forty drops
Spirit of sulphuric ether one fl. drachm
Syrup of poppies one fl. drachm
Mix. To prevent a paroxysm of intermittent fever. To be given just before its accession. *Gregory.*

Camphor Water and Hoffmann's Anodyne.

℞. Camphor water four fl. ounces
Hoffmann's anodyne two fl. drachms
Mix. A desertspoonful, every hour or two, in some demulcent drink. In nervous affections and sleeplessness in fevers. *Ellis.*

Infusion of Camphor.

℞. Camphor one ounce
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Pour water on camphor, and let stand till cold, keep in well-stopped bottle. Dose, a tablespoonful, every hour or two, in nervous per vigilium and nervous irritability. *Ellis.*

Camphor Mixture.

℞. Powdered camphor one drachm
gum Arabic
white sugar, each, one drachm and a-half
Tincture of opium forty drops
Mint water four fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours, in low conditions of the system. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered camphor one scruple
gum Arabic one drachm
sugar sufficient
Cinnamon water one ounce
Mix. To relieve the pain in dysmenorrhœa. One-half to be given as soon as pain is felt, if not relieved in an hour or two, the remainder to be taken. *Dewees.*

℞. Powdered camphor half a drachm
gum Arabic two drachms
sugar three drachms
vinegar half an ounce
water six ounces
Mix. As a stimulant. *Phœbus.*

Emulsion of Camphor.

℞. Camphor
Olive oil, each, one drachm
Powdered gum Arabic half an ounce
Water four fl. ounces
Triturate the camphor and oil together, until uniformly mixed; add the gum, and then the water gradually, triturating till the emulsion is formed. *W. Procter.*

Camphor and Milk.

℞. Camphor one drachm
Boiling milk four fl. ounces
Dissolve. To be used as the last. *Ellis.*

Camphor with Myrrh.

℞. Powdered camphor one drachm
myrrh half a drachm
sugar two drachms
water six fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours. *Ellis.*

Tincture of Camphor.

℞. Camphor four ounces
Alcohol two pints
Dissolve. *U. S. Ph.*

Chiefly used as an anodyne embrocation.

Tincture of Camphor and Saffron.

℞. Camphor one ounce
Saffron one scruple
Alcohol one pint
Macerate for a day, and filter. *Guibourt.*

As a lotion, or fomentation.

Ethereal Tincture of Camphor.

℞. Camphor one ounce
Sulphuric ether eight fl. ounces
Dissolve. *Swediaur.*

Dose, twenty to thirty drops, in wine, as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

MIXTURE OF TINCTURE OF CAMPHOR.

℞. Tincture of camphor
Goulard's extract equal parts
Mix. As a lotion, several times a-day, to parts disposed to ulcerate by constant decubitus. *Tott.*

MIXTURE OF CAMPHOR AND CHLOROFORM.

℞. Camphor one drachm
Chloroform half fl. drachm
Mix, and add
Yolk of egg one
Triturate, and add gradually
Water six fl. ounces
As a stimulant. Dose, two fl. drachms to fl. half ounce. *Keating.*

MIXTURE OF CAMPHOR AND ETHER.

℞. Camphor water one ounce
Sulphuric ether one scruple
Syrup one ounce
Hot water two pints
Mix. In spoonful doses in gout in the stomach. *Pierquin.*

℞. Camphor one scruple
Sulphuric ether two drachms
Dissolve, and add
Laudanum twenty drops
Cinnamon water six ounces
Mix. A spoonful every three or four hours as a stimulant. *Augustin.*

CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

℞. Camphor half an ounce
Olive oil two fl. ounces
Dissolve the camphor in the oil. *U. S. Ph.*

As an anodyne embrocation.

COMPOUND CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

℞. Camphor two ounces and a-half
Solution of ammonia,
seven fl. ounces and a-half
Spirit of lavender one pint
Mix solution of ammonia with the spirit; then, from a glass retort, by a slow fire, distil a pint; dissolve camphor in the distilled fluid. *Lond. Ph.*

A rubefacient and anodyne embrocation.

℞. Camphor one drachm
Oil of chamomile
Wine of opium, each, two drachms
Oil of hyoscyamus one ounce
Mix. *Augustin.*

LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR AND VINEGAR.

℞. Tincture of camphor three fl. ounces
Acetic acid one fl. drachm
Mix. As a lotion or embrocation. *Ellis.*

ETHEREAL CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

℞. Soft soap
Alcohol, each, one ounce
Dissolve, and add
Camphor half an ounce
Dissolved in
Sulphuric ether one fl. ounce
As an embrocation. *Saunders.*

WARD'S ESSENCE FOR HEADACHE.

℞. Camphor two ounces
Rectified spirit fourteen ounces
Water of ammonia two ounces
Oil of lavender half an ounce
Mix. As an application to the forehead, &c., in headache. *Redwood.*

CAMPHOR WATER MIXTURE.

℞. Camphor water
Solution of acetate of ammonia, each, half fl. ounce
Antimonial wine
Tincture of opium, each, twenty drops
Mix. To be taken at bedtime, as a stimulating diaphoretic. *Ellis.*

CAMPHOR CLYSTER.

℞. Camphor one drachm
Olive oil two ounces
Mix. An excellent enema in cases of ascarides, to be used for three or four successive nights. *Ellis.*

℞. Common clyster two pints
Camphor two drachms
Yolk of egg one
Mix. A fourth part to be injected at a time, to be employed as occasion may require in low fevers. *Chaussier.*

CAMPHOR OINTMENT.

℞. Lard
Suet
Oil of bayberries
Wax, each, half an ounce
Melt together, and add
Camphor one drachm
Said to be efficacious as an application to chilblains. *Radius.*

℞. Fresh butter three drachms
Spermaceti two drachms
White wax three ounces
Melt together, and add
Powdered camphor
Oxide of zinc, each, three grains
To be applied in chronic inflammation of eyelids, to the affected parts, at night. *Maternite.*

℞. Camphor one drachm
Basilicon ointment one ounce

Soap half an ounce
Powdered mustard one scruple
Mix. As an external application in lumbago. *Ferriar.*

CAMPHOR COLLYRIUM.

℞. Camphor water six fl. ounces
Solution acetate of ammonia two fl. ounces
Mix. A mild astringent, stimulant in inflammation of the eyes. *Ellis.*

LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR AND TURPENTINE.

℞. Oil of turpentine fifteen parts
Camphor one part
Mix. As a stimulating embrocation. *Beral.*

NITRATE OF CAMPHOR.

℞. Nitric acid at will
Camphor sufficient
to saturate. Decant. Ten drops every two hours on sugar, or in syrup, in chronic pleurisy. Also used as a friction in rheumatism and palsy. *Van Mons.*

CAMPHORATED COUGH MIXTURE.

℞. Camphor half a scruple
Mucilage of gum Arabic three ounces
Syrup of mallows one ounce and a-half
Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours. *Saunders.*

CANELLA.

CANELLA.

This is the bark of the *Canella alba*, a large tree, native of Jamaica and other West India islands.

Sex. Syst. Dodecand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Meliaceæ.

Swartz. Trans. Linn. Soc. 1. 96. Griffith, Med. Bot. 181.

The part used is the bark, which is of a pale orange-yellow colour, with an aromatic odor, and warm, bitterish, pungent taste. It is principally used as an adjuvant to other remedies. The dose, as a stimulant, is from ten grains to a scruple.

CANNABIS.

HEMP.

The *Cannabis sativa* is an annual plant, a native of Asia, but generally cultivated in Europe and the United States. The East Indian plant is more powerful in its action on the system than that growing in more temperate climates.

Sex. Syst. Dicœc. pentand. *Nat. Syst.* Cannabinaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1457. Griffith, Med. Bot. 572.

The parts used are the seeds, the leaves, and the stems; the two latter are covered with a resinous exudation, which is narcotic and intoxicating. They have been recommended in a variety of diseases of a formidable character.

EXTRACT OF HEMP.

℞. Dried hemp tops at will
Boil in alcohol until all the resinous matter is dissolved; strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *O'Shaughnessy.*

Has been given with success in tetanus, hydrophobia, cholera, &c. Dose, ten grains. To be increased as occasion may require.

TINCTURE OF HEMP.

℞. Extract of hemp twenty-four grains
Diluted alcohol one fl. ounce
Dissolve. In tetanus, one drachm every half hour, till some effect is produced. In cholera, ten drops every half hour. *O'Shaughnessy.*

EMULSION OF HEMP-SEED.

℞. Hemp-seed bruised six drachms
Gum Arabic one drachm
Parsley water five fl. ounces
Rub together so as to form emulsion, strain, and add
Syrup of balsam of Peru one ounce
A spoonful every hour in gonorrhœa. *Radius.*

RESIN OF HEMP.

℞. Dried hemp tops, bruised, at will
Macerate several times in warm water, and then in a solution of carbonate of soda; afterwards, wash well with water, pressing after each operation. Dry, and digest in rectified spirit, to which milk of lime, containing an ounce of lime to each pound of hemp tops, has been added. Filter, add a slight excess of sulphuric acid; again filter, distil off most of the spirit, add to the residue three or four times its bulk of water, evaporate the rest of the spirit, decant the water, wash and dry. Dose, two-thirds of a grain. *Smith.*

CANTHARIS.

SPANISH FLY.

The *Cantharis vesicatoria* is an insect inhabiting those parts of Europe in which the vine grows naturally. It has a fetid odor and an acrid taste. The body is oblong, of a golden green color. Spanish flies are stimulant, diuretic, rubefacient, and vesicant. They are used internally in dropsies, and in various disorders of the urinary organs; externally, to irritate or vesicate. Several species are natives of the United States, which are not inferior in their powers to the foreign insect. Dose, one to two grains.

POWDER OF CANTHARIDES AND SAVINE.

℞. Powdered cantharides two grains

savine one drachm
Mix, and divide into four powders. One to be taken at night, as an emmenagogue, watching its effects closely. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF CANTHARIDES AND CAMPHOR.

℞. Powdered cantharides four grains
camphor eight grains
Sugar of milk three drachms
Mix, and divide into eight powders, one to be given twice a-day as a diuretic.
Augustin.

℞. Powdered cantharides eighteen grains
opium
camphor, each,
thirty-six grains
Mix, and form into thirty-six pills. One to be taken at bedtime, in cases of impotency from general debility. *Ellis.*

EXTRACT OF CANTHARIDES.

℞. Cantharides at will
Digest, in four or five times their weight of alcohol; filter, repeat operation, unite the two tinctures, and evaporate. *Soubeiran.*

PILLS OF CANTHARIDES AND IRON.

℞. Powdered cantharides one scruple
Subcarbonate of iron two scruples
Extract of liquorice one drachm
Form a mass, and divide into pills of one grain each. Dose, three or four, three times a-day, gradually augmenting the dose. As a diuretic. *Meissner.*

PILLS OF CANTHARIDES AND CAPSICUM.

℞. Powdered cantharides five grains
capsicum eight grains
camphor one scruple
guaiacum one drachm
Tincture of colocynth sufficient
Form mass, and divide into eighty pills. Dose, one, gradually increasing to four or five, twice a-day, in paraplegia. *Sundelin.*

INFUSION OF CANTHARIDES.

℞. Cantharides one scruple
Boiling water sufficient
to obtain three ounces of infusion, after digesting for half an hour, and straining.
Soubeiran.

EMULSION OF CANTHARIDES.

℞. Cantharides one scruple
Sweet almonds six drachms
Sugar one ounce
Beat together, and gradually rub up with
Lime water ten ounces
Strain. A spoonful every two or three hours in neuralgia, and in catarrh of the bladder. *Berends.*

℞. Cantharides half a drachm
Sweet almonds one ounce
Sugar half an ounce
Beat together, and make an emulsion with
Hot water ten ounces
Strain. A spoonful, every two or three hours, in hooping-cough. *Hufeland.*

VINEGAR OF CANTHARIDES.

℞. Powdered cantharides two ounces
Acetic acid one pint
Macerate for eight days, express, and filter. *Lond. Ph.*
As an epispastic, or as a rubefacient lotion.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

℞. Cantharides, bruised, one ounce
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*
A very convenient mode of administering cantharides. Dose, from twenty drops to a fluid drachm. Also useful as a rubefacient.

CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

℞. Tincture of cantharides half an ounce
Camphor three drachms
Alcohol two ounces
Mix. As a rubefacient. *Pierquin.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

℞. Cantharides one drachm
Mustard
Black pepper
Camphor, each, half an ounce
Garlic one head
Vinegar six ounces
Alcohol twelve ounces
Macerate for some days, express, and filter. Said to be very effectual as a rubefacient lotion in rheumatism, &c. *Foy.*

℞. Tincture of cantharides.
Extract of rosemary, each,
one drachm
Solution of carbonate
of potassa one drachm and a-half
Water four ounces
Mix. As a lotion to promote the growth of hair, where it has been lost from an eruption, or from fever. *Sachse.*

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES AND GUAIACUM.

℞. Powdered cantharides one drachm
guaiacum forty-five grains
Contused rhubarb one drachm and a-half
shell lac half a drachm
Alcohol twelve fl. ounces
Digest, and strain. Dose, from thirty to

fifty drops, night and morning, in some demulcent. In gleet. *Ellis.*

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

℞. Powdered cantharides one part
Acetic ether sixteen parts
Digest for eight days, express, and filter. *Foy.*

As a rubefacient and vesicant lotion; it is very energetic.

ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF CANTHARIDES.

℞. Powdered cantharides at will
Sulphuric ether sufficient
treat the powder with the ether in a displacement funnel, properly arranged, until exhausted, and distil off the ether. Flies yield 8 per cent. of this extract. It is employed for increasing the activity of blistering plasters, and for admixture with wax to make blistering tissue paper. *Soubeiran.*

CAMPHORATED ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

℞. Powdered cantharides one part
Nitrate of camphor three parts
Alcohol fifty-six parts
Digest and express, and filter at the end of a few days. Advised in dropsy, in the dose of ten to twenty drops, in white wine. *Van Mons.*

OIL OF CANTHARIDES.

℞. Cantharides one part
Olive oil eight parts
Digest for six hours on a water-bath, express, and filter. *Guibourt.*

An active vesicant.

℞. Cantharides one part
Oil of rosemary eight parts
Digest for fifteen days, express, and filter. *Beral.*

More active than the preceding.

LINIMENT OF CANTHARIDES.

℞. Powdered cantharides one ounce
Oil of turpentine half a pint
Digest for three hours over a water-bath, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

An active stimulant when applied to the skin; used with success in the low stages of typhus fevers. Requires caution in its use.

LINIMENT OF CANTHARIDES AND CAMPHOR.

℞. Camphor three drachms
Dissolve in
Liniment of cantharides half fl. ounce
Add,
Strong mercurial ointment
Simple ointment, each, one ounce
Mix, and form liniment. In low stages of fever, where the object is to arouse the system, and to affect it with mercury; also as an application to tumors. *Ellis.*

DECOCTION OF CANTHARIDES IN TURPENTINE.

℞. Cantharides in powder four ounces
Oil of turpentine twelve ounces
Mix in a flask, place this in a salt-bath, and heat for four hours; then dissolve with oil of turpentine until twelve fl. ounces are obtained. *Dr. Hartshorne.*

LINIMENT OF CANTHARIDES AND SOAP.

℞. Tincture of cantharides half an ounce
Liquid ammonia an ounce and a half
Turpentine soap two ounces
Spirit of turpentine one ounce
of camphor eight ounces
Mix. A powerful rubefacient. *Niemann.*

℞. Cantharides, in fine
powder, one pound
Yellow wax
Resin
Lard, each, eight ounces
Melt the wax, resin, and lard, together, and add the cantharides, stirring constantly till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

The common blistering plaster.

CANTHARIDES OINTMENT.

℞. Cantharides, in powder, two ounces
Distilled water half a pint
Resin cerate eight ounces
Boil down the cantharides in the water to one-half, strain, add cerate, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

As a stimulating dressing to blisters.

℞. Spanish flies, in fine powder,
Olive oil, each, six ounces
Oil of turpentine three ounces
Yellow wax
Resin, each, four ounces
Mix the first three ingredients, place on a water-bath, and continue heat till the turpentine has nearly evaporated, stirring occasionally. Then add the wax and resin, previously melted together, and heat till well incorporated; remove from fire, and stir till cold. *W. Procter.*

℞. Powdered Spanish flies four ounces
Boiling water twenty fl. ounces
Macerate for twelve hours, and evaporate by a gentle heat to the consistence of syrup; add
Yellow wax four ounces
Resin
Olive oil

Spirit of turpentine, each, one ounce
Alcohol two ounces
Incorporate well by stirring. Said to be active, to spread well, and not to deteriorate by keeping. *Martin.*

PLASTER WITH CANTHARIDES.

℞. Purified Burgundy pitch
elemi
Oil of Spanish flies, each, sixty parts
Yellow wax
Spanish flies
Sulphuric ether, each, one hundred and twenty-five parts
Powdered camphor twenty parts

Put the cantharides in a bottle, add the ether, cork, and let rest for eight days. Melt by a gentle heat the pitch, wax, elemi, and oil, add the Spanish flies, and keep in fusion for two hours, stirring occasionally; finally, mix the camphor. *Houdbine.*

COMPOUND CANTHARIDES PLASTER.

℞. Venice turpentine four ounces and a-half
Burgundy pitch
Cantharides, each, three ounces
White mustard seed
Black pepper, each, two drachms
Bees'-wax one ounce
Verdigris half an ounce

Melt wax and Burgundy pitch, add turpentine, and, while hot, add other ingredients in fine powder. Stir till cold. *Ed. Ph.*

A powerful and speedy vesicant.

CAMPHORATED CANTHARIDES PLASTER.

℞. Plaster of melilot two ounces

Melt, and add

Powdered cantharides six drachms
Camphor half a drachm

As a vesicant. *Spielmann.*

ISSUE OINTMENT.

℞. Powdered Spanish flies half an ounce
Rose water two fl. ounces

Boil, and add

Tartar emetic fifteen grains

Evaporate to one-half, strain, and add

Olive oil three ounces
White wax one ounce and a-half
Spermaceti one ounce

Boil till all moisture is evaporated. Used as a stimulating application to issues. *Physick.*

CANTHARIDES POMATUM.

℞. Powdered Spanish flies one drachm
Alcohol one ounce

Macerate, and filter. Ten parts of this tincture are to be well incorporated with ninety parts of lard. Said to be very effectual in preventing the hair from falling off. *Dupuytren.*

ODONTALGIC PLASTER WITH CANTHARIDES.

℞. Pitch
Resin, each, one ounce

Melt together, and add

Storax
Cantharides, each, two ounces

As an irritant plaster to the cheek in cases of toothache. *Van Mons.*

STIMULATING LINIMENT.

℞. Tincture of cantharides one fl. drachm
Soap liniment six drachms

Mix. In indolent chilblains. *Wardrop.*

AROMATIC CANTHARIDES LINIMENT.

℞. Tincture of cantharides
Oil of thyme
Solution of ammonia equal parts

Mix. A powerful rubefacient. *Augustin.*

BLISTERING COURT PLASTER.

℞. Cantharides one drachm and a-half
Acetic ether two ounces

Infuse for eight days, decant, and add

Resin two drachms

Spread on court plaster. As a mild vesicant. *Cadet.*

SHAMPOO LIQUID.

℞. Rum three quarts
Alcohol one pint
Water one pint
Tincture of cantharides half an ounce
Carbonate of ammonia half an ounce
Carbonate of potassa one ounce

Dissolve the carbonates in the water, and add the solution to the other ingredients mixed together, and shake up well. To remove dandruff from the hair, by moistening it with the mixture, rubbing, so as to form a lather, and then washing with cold water. *Morfit.*

CAPSICUM.

CAYENNE PEPPER.

Several species of capsicum are used under the above officinal, as *C. baccatum*, *C. frutescens*, *&c.*, but that usually recognized is *Cannuum*, a native of Asia, but now generally cultivated in Europe and America.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Solanaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 270. Griffith, Med. Bot. 497.

Capsicum has a pungent smell, and a hot, bitterish, acrid taste. It is an active stimulant,

and rubefacient. Dose, five to ten grains in powder or pill.

CAYENNE PEPPER PILLS.

℞. Powdered cayenne pepper one drachm
Crumb of bread
Distilled water, each, sufficient
Rub into mass, and form twelve pills. One, three or four times a-day. In debility of the stomach, especially from intemperance. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered cayenne pepper one scruple
Extract of gentian one drachm
Powdered gentian sufficient
Form mass, and divide into sixty pills. In chronic dyspepsia. *Radius.*

CAYENNE PEPPER LOZENGES.

℞. Cayenne pepper three drachms
Ginger
Horseradish, each, two drachms
Sugar one ounce
Conserve of roses one drachm
Mix, and make thirty lozenges. One to be chewed occasionally in catarrhal deafness. *Fosbroke.*

INFUSION OF CAYENNE PEPPER.

℞. Cayenne pepper three drachms
Boiling water half a pint
Infuse, and strain. Dose, half a fl. ounce.

CAYENNE PEPPER GARGLE.

℞. Tincture of cayenne pepper half fl. ounce
Rose water eight fl. ounces
Mix.

℞. Powdered cayenne pepper two tablespoonfuls
Common salt a teaspoonful
Boiling vinegar water, each, half a pint
Infuse for an hour, and strain. In bad cases of scarlatina. *Chapman.*

℞. Powdered cayenne pepper half an ounce
Magnesia one drachm
Boiling water vinegar, each, eight ounces
Infuse, and strain. Used in same cases, and in same manner as above. *Headley.*

TINCTURE OF CAYENNE PEPPER.

℞. Cayenne pepper one ounce
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

As a stimulant in low states of fever with gastric insensibility. Dose, one to two fl. drachms. Also used in a diluted state as gargle.

TINCTURE OF CAYENNE PEPPER AND CANTHARIDES.

℞. Cayenne pepper one drachm
Cantharides ten drachms
Alcohol one pint
Digest for two days, and filter. Dose, ten drops. *Coxe.*

VINEGAR OF CAYENNE PEPPER.

℞. Cayenne pepper one part
Vinegar six parts
Digest for some days, and filter. In doses of half a drachm to a drachm, in passive dropsies. *Beral.*

CAYENNE PEPPER CATAPLASM.

℞. Powdered cayenne pepper one ounce
Ground mustard
Common soap, each, three ounces
Alcohol sufficient
Mix. An active rubefacient. *Ammon.*

LOTION OF CAYENNE PEPPER.

℞. Tincture of cayenne pepper
camphor, each, four ounces
Solution of ammonia two ounces
Mix. A very powerful rubefacient. *Ammon.*

CARBO ANIMALIS.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

This article is prepared by charring animal substances, usually bones. It requires purification for internal use.

PURIFIED ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

℞. Animal charcoal one pound
Muriatic acid
Water, each, twelve fl. ounces
Mix the acid and water, and pour on charcoal; digest for two days, occasionally stirring. Decant, and wash the charcoal several times with water and dry it. *U. S. Ph.*

Weise advises it made thus,

℞. Lean of beef or mutton two parts
Broken bones one part
Char by a moderate fire in a coffee-roaster, let cool and pulverize.

Has been given with advantage in scrofulous diseases, chronic glandular swellings, &c., in doses of ten to twenty grains.

POWDER OF ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

℞. Animal charcoal four grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix. To be taken morning and evening, in scrofula. *Weise.*

℞. Animal charcoal six grains
Burnt sponge twelve grains

Powdered liquorice root half a drachm
Mix, and form six powders, one to be taken morning and night, in schirrhous goitre. *Riecke.*

℞. Animal charcoal four grains
Powdered liquorice root four scruples
Mix, and divide into eight powders, one to be taken morning and evening, dry; a little water drank afterwards. After the eight powders are taken, increase the dose, by half a grain at a time, to four grains. In scirrhous tumors, in mammæ. A spare diet to be observed. *Weise.*

℞. Animal charcoal one scruple
Subcarbonate of iron
Sugar, each, two scruples
Mix, and divide into ten powders. One three or four times a-day in incipient hypertrophy of the womb or ovaries. *Clarus.*

Ointment of Animal Charcoal.

℞. Animal charcoal one part
Lard two parts
Rub together. *Giordano.*

℞. Animal charcoal half an ounce
Ointment of mallows six drachms
Mix. As a friction to glandular engorgements. *Radius.*

CARBO LIGNI.

Charcoal

Is employed in medicine as an antiseptic and absorbent, and has been found useful in dyspepsia, &c. It also enters into the composition of poultices, &c.

Charcoal Dentifrice Powder.

℞. Powdered charcoal four parts
Peruvian bark two parts
myrrh one part
Mix. *Phœbus.*

℞. Powdered charcoal three drachms
Peruvian bark two drachms
calamus one drachm
myrrh half a drachm
Oil of cloves three drops
Mix. *Sartori.*

℞. Powdered charcoal
red saunders
orange peel
Peruvian bark
cremor tartar, each,
one drachm
Oil of bergamot twenty drops
Mix. *Schubarth.*

Powder of Charcoal and Quassia.

℞. Powdered charcoal six drachms
quassia
Magnesia, each, one drachm
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, two or three times a-day, in pyrosis. *Heim.*

Charcoal Lozenges.

℞. Powdered charcoal
sugar, each, one ounce
chocolate three ounces
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Beat together, and form lozenges of eighteen grains. For fetid breath. *Chevallier.*

Charcoal Electuary.

℞. Powdered charcoal
Carbonate of soda, each, one drachm
Electuary of senna two ounces
Mix. Two or three teaspoonfuls a-day in obstinate constipation. *Radius.*

℞. Powdered charcoal
orris root
Peruvian bark, each,
one scruple
Tincture of myrrh half a drachm
Clarified honey sufficient
Mix. Used as a dentifrice. *Radius.*

Ointment of Charcoal.

℞. Powdered charcoal
Storax ointment, each, one ounce
Camphor
Myrrh, each, two drachms
Spirit of turpentine sufficient
Rub well together. As a dressing to fetid ulcers. *Rust.*

Charcoal Cataplasm.

℞. Freshly prepared charcoal sufficient
Mix with
Simple cataplasm in a tepid state. *Dub. Ph.*

As an application to foul and gangrenous ulcers.

℞. Powdered charcoal half an ounce
Cataplasm of chamomile five pounds
Mix. As above. *Brera.*

Charcoal Suppository.

℞. Cork charcoal
Wax, each, one part
Fresh butter two parts
Mix. As a suppository in hemorrhoids. *Cadet.*

CARBO MINERALIS.

Mineral Coal.

Anthracokali.

℞. Carbonate of potassa six ounces
Lime three and a-half ounces

Water four pints

Proceed as in making liquor potassa, and concentrate the clear solution, by boiling in an iron pot, till an oily looking liquid remains, then stir in five ounces of finely powdered mineral coal; remove from the fire, and continue stirring till the whole is reduced to an uniform powder, which is to be immediately put in small, well-stopped bottles. *Polya.*

Much recommended in cutaneous diseases, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, &c. Dose, two grains, twice or thrice a-day.

Powder of Anthracokali.

℞. Anthracokali two grains
Powdered liquorice five grains
Mix. Two to four times a-day. *Polya.*

Compound Powder of Anthracokali.

℞. Anthracokali two grains
Washed sulphur three to five grains
Powdered liquorice two to three grains
Mix. In psora, &c. *Polya.*

℞. Anthracokali two grains
Calomel sixth of a grain
Powdered liquorice three grains
Mix. In syphilitic eruptions. *Polya.*

℞. Anthracokali
Golden sulphuret of antimony half a grain
Powdered liquorice three grains
Mix. *Polya.*

Sulphuretted Anthracokali.

℞. Prepared like the simple anthracokali, adding four drachms of sulphur to the coal, and dissolving, &c., as above. The dose and uses are the same. *Polya.*

CARBONIS IODIDUM.

Iodide of Carbon.

℞. Tincture of iodine two fl. ounces
Solution of potassa sufficient
Add the solution of potassa to the tincture, till the latter loses its color, then add
Distilled water sufficient
to precipitate the iodide, separate and dry by a gentle heat.

Ointment of Iodide of Carbon.

℞. Iodide of carbon half a drachm
Simple ointment six drachms
Rub together. As an application to enlarged glands, and obstinate cutaneous affections. *Litchfield.*

CARDAMINE.

Cuckoo Flower.

This is the *Cardamine Pratensis*, a small herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, and also found in the more northern parts of America.

Sex. Syst. Tetrad. siliquos. *Nat. Syst.* Brassicaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 915. Baker, Med. Trans. 1. 442.

The part employed is the flowers, which are said to be diuretic and antispasmodic. It is not used in this country, and appears to be little deserving of notice.

CARDAMOMUM.

Cardamom.

Under the name of Cardamom a variety of aromatic capsules have been used in medicine, all possessing the same properties and somewhat the same appearance. That recognized by the U. S. Pharm. is the product of the *Elletaria Cardamomum*, a native of Malabar.

Sex. Syst. Monand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Zingiberaceæ.

Maton. Trans. Linn. Soc. x. 254. Griffith, Med. Bot. 633.

The part used is the seeds; these are angular, somewhat rough, of a reddish or brownish colour, with an agreeable fragrant odour, and a warm, aromatic taste. They are seldom used alone, being chiefly employed in compound preparations.

Aromatic Powder.

℞. Ginger
Cinnamon, each, two ounces
Cardamom seeds
Nutmeg, grated, each, one ounce
Mix, and rub together into fine powder. *U. S. Ph.*

Stimulant and carminative. Dose, ten to thirty grains, in dyspepsia with flatulence.

Aromatic Confection.

℞. Aromatic powder five ounces and a-half
Powdered saffron half an ounce
Syrup of orange peel six ounces
Clarified honey two ounces
Rub together, and beat into a mass. *U. S. Pharm.*

Used as a stimulant to the stomach, in doses of ten to sixty grains.

Tincture of Cardamom.

℞. Cardamom, bruised, four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

A pleasant aromatic stimulant. Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

℞. Powdered cardamom caraway, each, two drachms and a-half
cochineal one drachm
cinnamon five drachms
Raisins five ounces
Proof spirit two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *Lond. Ph.*

An agreeable aromatic and carminative, in the dose of one or two fl. drachms.

SYRUP OF CARDAMOM.

℞. Cardamom water one part
Sugar two parts
Dissolve, and boil to proper consistence. *Taddei.*

ETHEREAL EXTRACT OF CARDAMOM.

℞. Cardamom in powder at will
Sulphuric ether sufficient
Treat, till twice the weight of the seed is obtained. Evaporate spontaneously until deprived of ether. This extract is fluid, and consists of volatile and fixed oil. It may be used for aromatizing powders, or as an addition to pills. *W. Procter.*

CAROTA.

CARROT.

The seeds and root of the common carrot, *Daucus carota*, a native of Europe, but now extensively naturalized in the United States, and generally cultivated as an esculent in both countries.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 348. Griffith, Med. Bot. 337.

The parts used are the seeds and root; the former are aromatic, and have a pungent, bitterish taste; the root of the wild carrot has a strong smell, and an acrid, disagreeable taste; both these are similar in their remedial effects, being aromatic and diuretic. The root of the cultivated variety is milder, and is not used internally, but has much reputation as an external application to foul ulcers, &c.

INFUSION OF CARROT SEEDS.

℞. Carrot seed half an ounce—one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse. To be taken during the day as a diuretic, in dropsy and nephritic complaints.

CATAPLASM OF CARROT ROOT.

℞. Root of garden carrot at will
Scrape down to a pulp. As an application to foul and cancerous ulcers. *Wood.*

℞. Root of garden carrot at will
Boil till soft, and mash. *Dub. Ph.*

This acts merely as an emollient, and is not possessed of any virtues beyond those of the common poultice.

EXTRACT OF CARROT ROOT.

℞. Clarified juice of carrot root at will
Evaporate on a water-bath to the consistence of honey. *Swediaur.*

As an application to ulcerated cancers.

CARROT OINTMENT.

℞. Carrot root, grated, one pound
Lard twenty ounces
Yellow wax two ounces
Heat them together till the water of vegetation is driven off, and the fat has acquired a yellow color; then strain for use. *W. Procter.*

CARTHAMUS.

SAFFLOWER.

This is the florets of *Carthamus tinctorius*, a native of the Levant and Egypt, but cultivated in other parts of Europe and in the United States.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. æqual. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1162. Griffith, Med. Bot. 410.

The seeds were formerly much used in medicine, but are at present seldom resorted to. The florets are somewhat stimulant, and, in warm infusion, diaphoretic, and are used as a substitute for saffron.

INFUSION OF SAFFLOWER.

℞. Safflower two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse, and strain.

Used in domestic practice in the exanthemata, to bring out the eruption.

CARUM.

CARAWAY.

Caraway seeds are the product of *Carum carui*, an umbelliferous plant, a native of Europe, and cultivated both there and in this country.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 378. Griffith, Med. Bot. 318.

The seeds, the only part used, are of a brownish color, with a fragrant but peculiar odor, and an aromatic, warm taste. They are a pleasant aromatic and carminative. Dose, in powder, from a scruple to a drachm.

CARAWAY WATER.

℞. Caraway seeds, bruised, one pound and a-half
Proof spirits seven fl. ounces
Water two gallons
Mix. Distil a gallon. *Lond. Ph.*

INFUSION OF CARAWAY.

℞. Caraway seeds two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse, and strain. *Wood.*

In flatulent colic of infants.

Spirit of Caraway.

℞. Bruised caraway twenty-two ounces
Proof spirit one gallon
Water two pints
Mix, and distil one gallon. *Lond. Ph.*

As a carminative. In doses of one to two fl. drachms.

Oil of Caraway.

℞. Caraway seeds at will
Water sufficient
Macerate for some time, distil, and separate the oil. *Van. Mons.*

Embrocation of Caraway.

℞. Oil of caraway
peppermint, each, one scruple
olives one ounce
Wine of opium half a fl. drachm
Mix. As an embrocation on the abdomen of infants in colic *Radius.*

CARYOPHYLLUS.

Cloves.

Cloves are the unexpanded flowers of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, a small tree, a native of the Molucca islands, and also cultivated in many other parts of the East Indies.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Myrtaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 735. Griffith, Med. Bot. 298.

Cloves are somewhat nail shaped, of a brown color, with a strong fragrant smell, and a permanent, pungent, aromatic taste. They are highly stimulating, and are given as a carminative, and excitant of the gastric functions, in the dose of five to ten grains, but are more used as an adjunct to various officinal compounds.

Infusion of Cloves.

℞. Bruised cloves two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from one to two fl. ounces.

Clove Water.

℞. Bruised cloves one part
Water eight parts
Digest for twelve hours, and distil twelve parts. As a stimulant and carminative. *Cottereau.*

Spirit of Cloves.

℞. Bruised cloves one part
Alcohol eight parts
Macerate for some days, and distil eight parts. *Guibourt.*

Tincture of Cloves.

℞. Bruised cloves one part
Alcohol eight parts
Treat with one-half the alcohol at a time, and filter. *Beral.*

Wine of Cloves.

℞. Bruised cloves
mace, each, one drachm
Red wine one pint
Boil, and strain. As a fomentation. *Saunders.*

Oil of Cloves.

℞. Bruised cloves at will
Water sufficient
Macerate for some time, distil, return the product, and redistil several times, separate the oil, which sinks to the bottom. *Van Mons.*

Dose, two to six drops.

Aromatic Balsam of Cloves.

℞. Oil of cloves
nutmeg, each, one scruple
Spirit of juniper berries two ounces
Mix. As a stimulating friction. *Bories.*

Odontalgic Mixture.

℞. Oil of cloves twelve drops
Tincture of pimpinella
Sulphuric ether, each, two drachms
Aromatic tincture one drachm
Mix. To be applied to the carious tooth. *Augustin.*

Clove Plaster.

℞. Yellow wax twenty-two parts
Suet twenty-four parts
Melt, and add
Powdered olibanum sixteen parts
cloves eight parts
Oil of nutmegs six parts
peppermint one part
Mix. *Van Mons.*

As an application to the stomach, or over a pained part.

Clove Cataplasm.

℞. Rye flour six or eight spoonfuls
Red wine sufficient
to make a cataplasm, add
Powdered cloves
Rasped nutmeg, each, a teaspoonful
Mix well. As an application to the stomach, to check nausea or pain. *Radius.*

Clove Bag.

℞. Powdered cloves two drachms
marjoram half an ounce
rosemary one ounce
Mix, and quilt between folds of linen, dip in Cologne water, and apply to the pit of the stomach, to check nausea. *Phœbus.*

CASCARILLA.

Cascarilla.

This is the bark of *Croton eleutheria*, a shrub found in several of the West India islands, and also, perhaps, derived from other species.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Euphorbiaceæ.

Swartz. H. Ind. Oc. 11. 1183. Griffith, Med. Bot. 596.

In rolled fragments, whitish externally, and of a chocolate color within, of an aromatic odor, and a spicy, bitter taste. It is an aromatic tonic, and is useful in debilitated conditions of the stomach and bowels. Dose, in powder, from a scruple to half a drachm.

Compound Cascarilla Powder.

℞ Powdered cascarilla ten grains
opium
ipecacuanha, each, one grain
Mix. To be taken every five hours in obstinate diarrhœa. *Radius.*

℞ Powdered cascarilla one drachm
hartshorn
cuttlefish bone, each, four drachms
amber two drachms
Mix. One drachm to be taken in a glass of sugar and water, at bedtime, against nocturnal pollutions. *Pierquin.*

Infusion of Cascarilla.

℞ Bruised cascarilla one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two fl. ounces.

Alkaline Infusion of Cascarilla.

℞ Bruised cascarilla three ounces
Carbonate of potassa two drachms
Boiling water sixteen fl. ounces
Macerate for two hours, and filter. Dose, a spoonful, two or three times a-day, as an antacid and tonic. *Palat. Ph.*

Extract of Cascarilla.

℞ Bruised cascarilla one part
Alcohol five parts
Treat the cascarilla several times with the alcohol, distil, and evaporate the residue. Dose, from ten grains to a drachm. *Guibourt.*

Mixture of Extract of Cascarilla.

℞ Extract of cascarilla one drachm
White sugar six drachms
Oil of chamomile twenty drops
Tragacanth half a drachm
Wine of opium twenty-five drops
Cinnamon water two fl. ounces
Peppermint water four fl. ounces
Mix. A spoonful every hour in dysentery. *Augustin.*

Tincture of Cascarilla.

℞ Powdered cascarilla five ounces
Proof spirit two pints
Macerate fourteen days, and filter. *Lond. Ph.*

Compound Wine of Cascarilla.

℞ Powdered cascarilla
one ounce and a-half
Contused orange peel one ounce
cinnamon two drachms
White wine twenty-seven fl. ounces
Digest for twenty-four hours, and filter. As a stomachic and tonic, in doses of two ounces, four times a-day. *Phœbus.*

CASSIA.

Purging Cassia.

Cassia is the fruit or pod of the *Cassia fistula*, a large tree, a native of Egypt and many parts of Asia, and cultivated in most tropical regions.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 540. Griffith, Med. Bot. 253.

The pods are about a foot in length, cylindrical, of a dark brown color, with two longitudinal furrows on one side, and one on the other. They are internally divided into numerous cells, each containing one seed enveloped in a soft pulp. This latter, which is the part used, has a faint nauseous smell, and a sweet, mucilaginous taste. It is laxative, in doses of one or two drachms, and purgative in those of one or two ounces.

Pulp of Purging Cassia.

℞ Purging cassia, bruised, sufficient
Pour boiling water on it to soften the pulp, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Pharm.*

Confection of Cassia.

℞ Cassia pulp half a pound
Manna two ounces
Tamarind pulp one ounce
Syrup of roses eight fl. ounces
Mix well, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

Slightly laxative.

Mixture of Cassia Pulp.

℞ Pulp of cassia one ounce
Infusion of rhubarb a drachm and a-half
Syrup of roses
Manna, each, one ounce
Mix well. A mild laxative. *Pierquin.*

CASSIA MARILANDICA.

American Senna.

This species is an indigenous perennial plant,

with showy, bright yellow flowers, growing in moist places and on the banks of streams.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 541. Griffith, Med. Bot. 260.

The leaves, which are the officinal portions, are usually exposed for sale in small packages, like the other herbs put up by the Shakers. They have a faint, unpleasant odor, and a nauseous taste like senna, of which they possess all the qualities, but are not quite as active.

Infusion of American Senna.

℞. American senna one ounce and a-half
Coriander seed, bruised, one drachm
Boiling water one pint
Macerate in a covered vessel one hour, and strain. *Martin.*

CASTOREUM.

Castor.

Castor is a peculiar substance obtained from membranous follicles in the *Castor fiber*, situated between the organs of generation and the anus. It is in the form of solid, unctuous masses, contained in small, wrinkled, brownish sacs. It has a strong, unpleasant smell, and a bitter, acrid taste. It is stimulant and antispasmodic, and has been much praised in the neuroses. In this country it is not much used. Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

Compound Powder of Castor.

℞. Castor twelve grains
Powdered cascarilla one scruple
Magnesia a scruple and a-half
Mix, and divide into three powders. *Saunders.*

℞. Castor
Powdered valerian
Sugar, each, ten grains
Mix, and divide into three doses. *Phœbus.*

As antispasmodics.

Bolus of Castoreum.

℞. Assafetida
Valerian
Castor
Amber, each, half an ounce
Camphor one scruple
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and form boluses of ten grains each. Said to be efficacious in hysteria, neuralgia, and vertigo. *Foy.*

Castoreum Pills.

℞. Assafetida one drachm
Galbanum
Myrrh, each, half a drachm
Castoreum fifteen grains
Tincture of valerian sufficient
Beat together, and divide into seventy-two pills. Dose, three to eight, three times a-day, in hysteria. *Phœbus.*

Pills of Castor and Succinic Acid.

℞. Castor one drachm
Succinic acid half a drachm
Extract of gentian sufficient
Beat together, and form twenty-four pills. Three, morning and night, in hysteria. *Ellis.*

Tincture of Castor.

℞. Bruised castor two ounces
Alcohol two pints
Digest for seven days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose from thirty drops to two fl. drachms.

Ethereal Tincture of Castor.

℞. Bruised castor two ounces
saffron one ounce
Spirit of sulphuric ether twelve ounces
Digest for twenty four hours, and filter. As an antispasmodic. In dose of thirty drops. *Spielmann.*

Ammoniated Tincture of Castor.

℞. Bruised castor two ounces and a-half
Contused assafetida two drachms
Spirit of ammonia two pints
Digest for seven days, in a closed vessel, express, strain, and filter. *Ed. Ph.*

A powerful stimulant, and antispasmodic, in cases of spasm of the stomach, hysteria, &c. Dose, thirty drops to two fl. drachms.

Compound Tincture of Castor.

℞. Assafetida two drachms
Opium half a drachm
Oil of amber one drachm
Castor half an ounce
Alcohol four ounces
Digest for four days, express, and filter. Dose, thirty to forty drops in wine, in hysteria. *Ferrara. Ph.*

Compound Plaster of Castor.

℞. Wax plaster sixteen ounces
Soap four ounces
Melt together, and add, on cooling,
Camphor one ounce
Castor half an ounce
Incorporate well. Highly praised in headache, rheumatism, toothache, &c. *Giordano.*

Compound Spirit of Castor.

℞. Castor half an ounce
Assafetida two drachms
Oil of amber one drachm
savine
rue, each, half a drachm
Alcohol ten ounces
Digest, distil, and add
Empyreumat. carb. of ammonia two ounces

Camphor one drachm
Distil again. Dose, twenty to forty drops. *Cottereau.*

CATALPA.

Catalpa.

The *Catalpa cordifolia* is a beautiful native tree, principally found in the southern and south-western States.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Bignoniaceæ.

Elliot. Bot. i. 24. Lindley, Flor. Med. 499.

The bark is said to be vermifuge, but the part used in medicine is principally the pods. These have been found efficacious in asthma.

Decoction of Catalpa Pods.

℞. Catalpa pods half an ounce
Water sufficient
to obtain eight ounces of decoction; add
Oxymel of squills half an ounce

℞. Catalpa pods half an ounce
Seneka two drachms
Water sufficient
to obtain eight ounces of decoction; add
Oxymel of squills one ounce
In spoonful doses, in chronic, nervous asthma. *Brera.*

℞. Catalpa pods three or four
Water twelve fl. ounces
Boil down to six ounces, to be given in two doses, morning and night.
Antomachi.

CATARIA.

Catnep.

This is the leaves, or whole herb of *Nepeta Cataria*, a perennial herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, and naturalized in the United States.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ.

Linn Sp. Pl. 797. Griffith, Med. Bot. 512.

It has a peculiar, somewhat unpleasant odor, and a bitterish, aromatic taste. It is stimulant, carminative, &c., and is used in the flatulent colic of infants, and as an emmenagogue, &c.

Infusion of Catnep.

℞. Catnep two drachms
Boiling water. eight ounces

Infuse in a covered vessel. Dose, a teaspoonful occasionally, whilst hot, for an infant in flatulent colic; to be taken freely, as a diaphoretic, or emmenagogue.

CATECHU.

Catechu.

Catechu is an extract procured from the wood of *Acacia catechu*, and also from other trees. The *Acacia catechu* is a native of the East Indies, and is now cultivated in some of the West India islands.

Sex. Syst. Polygam. moncec. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 409. Griffith, Med. Bot. 268.

Catechu comes in masses of various forms, of a rusty brown color externally, but paler within. It is inodorous, but has a bitter and astringent taste, followed by a sensation of sweetness. It principally consists of tannin and extractive. It is tonic and astringent, and is used in cases where astringents are required. The dose is from ten grains to half a drachm, repeated as required.

Compound Powder of Catechu.

℞. Powdered catechu fifteen grains
salts two grains
Mix, and make powder; to be taken after each liquid stool, in diarrhœa from a weakened condition of the bowels.
A. T. Thomson.

℞. Powdered catechu
cascarilla
gum Arabic
Aromatic powder equal parts
Mix. Dose, a scruple every two hours, in chronic diarrhœa. *Augustin.*

Bolus of Catechu.

℞. Powdered catechu twenty-four grains
Extract of opium two grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and form two boluses, one to be taken morning and evening, in chronic diarrhœa.
Foy.

Pills of Alum and Catechu.

℞. Alum six grains
Extract of opium
Catechu each one grain
Mix, and divide into six pills, one to be given every two to four hours. In passive hemorrhage and atonic mucous discharges.
Ellis.

Compound Catechu Bolus.

℞. Powdered catechu one scruple
Confection of opium twelve grains
Aromatic confection sufficient
Make a bolus, to be taken twice a-day, in inordinate flow of the menses.
Babington.

℞. Powdered catechu twelve parts
alum six parts
opium two parts
Syrup of red roses sufficient
Form a mass, and divide into pills of six grains each. One or two a-day, in the decline of gonorrhea. *Foy.*

Pills of Catechu and Liquorice.

℞ Catechu half a drachm

Gum Arabic
Extract of liquorice, each, two drachms
Mastic one drachm
Syrup of mallows sufficient
Form mass, and divide into pills of three grains each. Four, three times a-day, in chronic catarrh. *Van Mons.*

LOZENGES OF CATECHU.

℞. Catechu one ounce
Sugar half an ounce
Cloves one scruple
Essence of citron half a scruple
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Beat into mass, and divide into lozenges of ten grains, each. One, occasionally, to arrest fetor of breath. *Brunswick Ph.*

ELECTUARY OF CATECHU.

℞. Catechu
Kino, each, four ounces
Cinnamon
Nutmeg, each, one ounce
Opium diffused in a little sherry one drachm and a-half
Syrup of red roses, reduced to the consistence of honey, one pint and a-half
Pulverize the solids, mix the opium and syrup, add the powders, and beat into a mass. *Dub. Ph.*

In diarrhœa and chronic dysentery, in dose of half a drachm to a drachm.

℞. Catechu
Balsam of tolu, each, one drachm
Peruvian bark one ounce
Syrup of red roses sufficient
Beat together. One drachm morning and evening, in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. *Brera.*

INFUSION OF CATECHU.

℞. Catechu one drachm
Boiling water one pint
Digest for six hours, and strain. *Guibourt.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CATECHU.

℞. Powdered catechu half an ounce
Bruised cinnamon one drachm
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from one to three fl. ounces, three or four times a-day.

TINCTURE OF CATECHU.

℞. Catechu three ounces
Cinnamon, bruised, two ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

A pleasant astringent. Dose, thirty drops to three fl. drachms.

CATECHU COLLUTORY.

℞. Catechu
Myrrh, each, eight parts
Balsam of Peru one part
Spirit of cochlearia
Alcohol, each, twenty-four parts
Mix, and digest for four days, and filter. As a mouth-wash, in a spongy condition of the gums. *Saunders.*

MIXTURE OF CATECHU AND LOGWOOD.

℞. Extract of logwood three drachms
Tincture of catechu two fl. drachms
Water seven fl. ounces
Mix. Two spoonfuls, every three or four hours, in chronic stages of diarrhœa and dysentery. *Ellis.*

ANTI EMETIC MIXTURE.

℞. Catechu one drachm
Columbo thirty grains
Winter's bark twenty grains
Boiling water four ounces
Mix, and digest for eight hours, strain, and add
Syrup of red roses one ounce
In spoonful doses. *Pierquin.*

INJECTION OF CATECHU.

℞. Catechu
Myrrh, each, one drachm
Dissolve in
Lime water four ounces
and strain. As an injection, in chronic leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa.

AROMATIC PASTILLES OF CATECHU.

℞. Extract of liquorice
Water, each, three ounces and a-half
Dissolve on a water-bath, and add
Powdered catechu four hundred and sixty-two grains
gum Arabic two hundred thirty-one grains
Evaporate to the consistence of an extract, and incorporate,
Mastic
Cascarilla
Charcoal
Orris root, each, thirty grains
Reduce to proper consistence, remove from fire, and add
Oil of peppermint thirty drops
Tincture of ambergris musk, each, ten drops
Mix, and form into one-grain pills. Used to aromatize the breath. *Redwood.*

CEANOTHUS.

New Jersey Tea.

Several species of Ceanothus have medical properties, but the only one in use in this country, is the *C. Americanus*, a suffruticose plant, found in most parts of the United States.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Rhamnaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 284. Griffith, Med. Bot. 218.

The leaves and root are bitter and astringent, but the root is the most active. They have been used in a variety of cases, to which astringents are applicable.

Decoction of New Jersey Tea.

℞. New Jersey tea root — two drachms
Water — one pint

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. Said by Ferrein to be efficacious in gonorrhœa, and syphilis; and by Dr. Hubbard, in dysentery, and also as a gargle in aphthous sore mouth, and in ulcerations of the fauces.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA.

Blessed Thistle.

An annual plant, native of the south of Europe, and become naturalized in some parts of the United States.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. frust. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

Linn. Spl. Pl. 1294. Griffith, Med. Bot. (*Cnicus,*) 409.

The whole herb is used; it has a faint nauseous odor, and a very bitter taste. It is used as a tonic, diaphoretic, or emetic. Dose of powder, as tonic, a scruple to a drachm.

Infusion of Blessed Thistle.

℞. Blessed thistle — three drachms
Boiling water — one quart

Infuse for half an hour, and strain. As a diaphoretic. *Fr. Cod.*

℞. Blessed thistle — half an ounce
Cold water — one pint

Infuse, and strain. As a tonic, in the dose of two fl. ounces. *Wood.*

Wine of Blessed Thistle.

℞. Blessed thistle — one ounce and a-half
Columbo — three drachms
Cinnamon — two drachms
Wine — two pints

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain. Dose, one to four spoonfuls in the morning, as a stomachic. *Wirtemburg Ph.*

CENTAURIUM.

Centaury.

The herbs or flowering heads of *Erythræa centaurium*, a small annual plant, indigenous to many parts of Europe.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Gentianaceæ.

Linn. (Chironia,) Sp. Pl. 332. Griffith, Med. Bot. 459.

This plant is very bitter, and is analogous in its properties to gentian. In this country, its use has been superseded by the American centaury or sabbatia. Dose of the powder, from thirty grains to a drachm.

Portland Powder.

℞. Centaury
Germander
Gentian
Round aristolochia
Teucrium — equal parts

Powder, and mix. Once highly celebrated in the cure of gout.

Extract of Centaury.

℞. Centaury — one part
Hot water — eight parts

Macerate in one-half the water, express, and strain; repeat the process with the remainder of the water, unite the liquids, and evaporate. *Guibourt.*

Pills of Extract of Centaury.

℞. Extract of centaury — one drachm
Myrrh — two drachms
Balsam of Peru — one scruple

Mix, and form into pills of three grains. Four, three times a-day, as a tonic and stomachic. *St. Marie.*

Compound Wine of Centaury.

℞. Centaury
Apocynum
Madder, each, — one ounce
White wine
Water, each, — a pint and a-half

Boil down to two-thirds, and add to the strained liquid

Syrup of orange peel — two ounces

A cupful, morning and evening, in jaundice. *Beral.*

Mixture of Extract of Centaury.

℞. Extract of centaury — one drachm
Bitter almonds — two drachms
Chamomile water — two ounces

Rub well together, and strain. As a febrifuge. *Foy.*

CETACEUM.

Spermaceti.

A peculiar concrete substance, obtained from the head of *Physeter macrocephalus*, or spermaceti whale. It is white, semi-transparent, friable, soft, somewhat oily to the touch, insipid, but with a faint odor. It has been used as a demulcent, and also enters into the composition of several ointments and cerates.

Compound Powder of Spermaceti.

℞. Spermaceti two drachms
Nitrate of potassa one drachm
Orris root
Sugar, each, one ounce

Powder well, and mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, in catarrh. *Radius.*

Spermaceti Mixture.

℞. Spermaceti two drachms
Sugar three drachms
Paregoric elixir half fl. ounce
Water eight fl. ounces

Rub spermaceti and sugar together with the yolk of an egg; add the water and paregoric gradually. A tablespoonful, several times a-day. In catarrh. *Ellis.*

℞. Spermaceti half an ounce
Gum arabic two drachms
Syrup half an ounce
Water of bitter almonds one drachm
Water two ounces and a-half

Rub together, and strain. A dessertspoonful every two hours. In catarrh. *Phœbus.*

℞. Spermaceti two drachms
Olive oil one drachm
Powdered gum Arabic half an ounce
Water four fl. ounces

Triturate the spermaceti with the oil, until reduced to a paste, then add the gum, and lastly the water, gradually. *W. Procter.*

℞. Spermaceti two drachms
Yolk of egg one
Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
Paregoric elixir six drachms
Antimonial wine four drachms
White sugar three drachms
Water six ounces

Mix. Rub the spermaceti with the yolk of egg, then add the other ingredients separately; when well incorporated, introduce the water gradually. A tablespoonful every two or three hours to an adult. Useful in catarrh, especially of measles. *Dewees.*

Spermaceti Ointment.

℞. Spermaceti six drachms
White wax two drachms
Olive oil three fl. ounces

Mix over a gentle fire, and stir till cold. *Lond. Ph.*

Mild dressing for open surfaces.

Ointment of Spermaceti and Rose Water.

℞. Rose water
Oil of almonds each two fl. ounces
Spermaceti half an ounce
White wax one drachm

Melt together, by a water-bath, the oil, spermaceti and wax; add rose water, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

A pleasant and cooling application to irritable surfaces, well known as *cold cream.*

Cold Cream without Spermaceti.

℞. White wax one ounce
Oil of almonds four fl. ounces
Rose water two fl. ounces
Borax half a drachm
Oil of roses five minims

Dissolve the wax in the oil of almonds, by a gentle heat, also dissolve the borax in the rose water, and add the solution to the heated mixture, stirring till cold, then add the oil of roses. *E. Turnbull.*

Spermaceti Cerate.

℞. Spermaceti one ounce
White wax three ounces
Olive oil six fl. ounces

Melt wax and spermaceti together, then add the oil previously heated, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

An excellent dressing for blisters, wounds, &c.

Spermaceti Lip Salve.

℞. Spermaceti
White wax, each, half an ounce

Melt, and add

Oil of almonds one ounce
lavender twenty drops
bergamot ten drops
cloves two drops

Rub well together. *Niemann.*

℞. Spermaceti one ounce and a-half
White wax nine drachms
Oil of almonds twelve ounces
Alkanet root two ounces
Otto of roses one drachm

Digest the first four ingredients in the heat of a water-bath for four hours, strain, and add the otto of roses. *Gray.*

Spermaceti Liniment.

℞. Spermaceti
White wax, each, half a drachm
Oil of almonds one ounce
White lead
Litharge, each, twenty grains
Gum lac sufficient

Mix. As a cosmetic, but the presence of the lead requires it to be used with caution. *Pierquin.*

Sultana Ointment.

℞. Spermaceti eight parts
Butter of cacao sixteen parts
Oil of almonds thirty-two parts
Balsam of Peru one part

Melt together, and add
Orange-flower water one part
Stir constantly till cold. *Niemann.*

℞. Spermaceti
White wax, each,
one drachm and a-half
Oil of almonds three ounces
Melt together, and add
Rose water two ounces
Tincture of benzoin thirty drops
Mix well. *Taddei.*

CETRARIA.

Iceland Moss.

This is a lichen found in great abundance in the northern regions of both continents.

Sex. Syst. Cryptog. lichen. *Nat. Syst.* Lichenaceæ.

When dried it is inodorous, but has a bitter, mucilaginous taste. It is demulcent, tonic, and nutritious, and is useful in pulmonary and other complaints, in which the local disease is attended with a debility of the digestive organs, or of the general system. Dose of the powder, thirty grains to a drachm.

Decoction of Iceland Moss.

℞. Iceland moss half an ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint; express, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

To be taken during the twenty-four hours.

℞. Iceland moss one ounce and a-half
Water one quart
Macerate the moss in a weak solution of carbonate of potassa, before subjecting it to decoction.
Boil, and strain. *Van Mons.*

In this preparation the bitter principle is extracted by the potassa, and the result is a mere mucilaginous demulcent.

Iceland Moss Jelly.

℞. Iceland moss two parts
Water twenty parts
Boil down to six parts and strain, then add
Sugar four parts
Set by to cool. *Augustin.*

Iceland Moss Mixture.

℞. Iceland moss two ounces
Hartshorn shavings one ounce
Water one quart
Boil down to a pint, and strain, add
Wine of opium fifteen drops
In phthisis, to be taken during the day. *Brera.*

℞. Iceland moss two drachms
Powdered salep ten grains
cinnamon eight grains
Water twelve fl. ounces
Boil to six ounces, and add
Syrup sufficient
Said to be useful in phthisis, leucorrhœa, and hooping-cough, in doses of four ounces, three or four times a-day. *Augustin.*

℞. Decoction of Iceland moss seven fl. ounces and a-half
Diluted sulphuric acid one fl. drachm
Syrup four fl. drachms
Laudanum fifty drops
Mix. A wineglassful, three times a-day, in phthisis. *A. T. Thomson.*

Iceland Moss Chocolate.

℞. Fine chocolate four pounds
Sugar two pounds
Powdered Iceland moss, one pound and a-half
Tragacanth
Cinnamon, each, four ounces
Water sufficient
Rub into a uniform paste. *Cadet.*

Cetrarine.

℞. Iceland moss,
in coarse powder, one pound
Alcohol, .883 four pounds
Boil for half an hour, permit to cool, till no vapors are given off, express, and add to fluid
Muriatic acid three drachms
and four times its bulk of distilled water; let rest for a night in a closed matrass; then decant, throw deposit on filter, and press; while still moist, wash with alcohol or ether; then treat with boiling alcohol, filter, and permit cetrarine to precipitate. *Herberger.*

Powder of Cetrarine.

℞. Cetrarine
Gum Arabic, each, two grains
White sugar half a scruple
Useful in intermittent fevers, in doses of eight grains every two hours during the apyrexia. *Muller.*

CHELIDONIUM.

Celandine.

The herb of *Chelidonium majus*, a perennial herbaceous plant, native of Europe, but generally naturalized in this country.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Papaveraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 723. Griffith, Med. Bot. 130.

Exudes, when broken, an orange-colored, fetid juice. Its taste is extremely bitter and acrid, leaving a burning sensation. The root is

the most powerful. It has been used as a drastic hydragogue, and also in scrofula, &c. The dose of the dried root is half a drachm to a drachm; of the fresh juice, thirty to forty drops.

Extract of Celandine.

℞. Juice of celandine at will

Boil so as to coagulate; strain, evaporate, and at the close of evaporation add the coagulum. *Van Mons.*

Dose, five to fifteen grains, as a hydragogue purgative.

Pills of Celandine.

℞. Extract of celandine
Gum ammoniac, each, one drachm and a-half
Soap one drachm

Mix, and form pills of four grains. Two or three a-day, in engorgements of the viscera, especially of the spleen. *Schubarth.*

Extract of Celandine Mixture.

℞. Extract of celandine two drachms and a-half
henbane one scruple
Sulphate of potassa one ounce
Tartar emetic one grain
Elder water six ounces
Oxymel of squills one ounce

Mix. A dessertspoonful every two hours, as a hydragogue. *Augustin.*

CHENOPODIUM.

Wormseed.

This is the fruit of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, a native plant, found in most parts of the country.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Chenopodiaceæ.

The fruit is in small grains, of a greenish yellow color, with a bitterish, aromatic, pungent taste, and a nauseous peculiar smell. Besides the seeds, the expressed juice of the whole plant is used, and the essential oil. They are all efficient anthelmintics. The first are given in the form of an electuary; the second in tablespoonful doses.

Decoction of Wormseed.

℞. Fresh leaves one ounce
New milk one pint
Orange peel two drachms

Boil, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful, twice a-day.

Oil of Wormseed.

℞. Wormseed at will
Water sufficient

to cover the seed; infuse for some hours, distil, and separate the oil. Dose, from four to eight drops for a child, night and morning, for three or four days, to be followed by a cathartic. *Coxe.*

Wormseed Oil Mixture.

℞. Oil of wormseed one drachm
Sugar
Gum Arabic, each, one drachm and a-half

Mix, and add

Mint water two and a-half fl. ounces

A teaspoonful, four times a-day for two days, to a child, to be followed by a purge. *Ellis.*

CHIMAPHILA.

Pipsissewa.

The leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*, an evergreen plant, found in the northern portions of both continents.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Pyrolaceæ. Linn. (*Pyrola*) Sp. Pl. 568. Griffith, Med. Bot. 421.

Pipsissewa has a peculiar and rather pleasant odor, especially when fresh, and an astringent, bitter, and somewhat sweetish taste. It is tonic, diuretic, and astringent, and has been much used in nephritic complaints, dropsy, &c.

Decoction of Pipsissewa.

℞. Pipsissewa one ounce
Water one pint and a-half

Boil down to a pint, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

To be taken during the day, in dropsy and chronic affections of urinary organs.

Compound Decoction of Pipsissewa.

℞. Decoction of pipsissewa one pint
Solution of carbonate of potassa two drachms

Mix. Four tablespoonfuls, three times a-day, in same cases as above. *Foy.*

℞. Pipsissewa half an ounce to one ounce
Water twelve fl. ounces

Boil to six ounces, and add

Gin two ounces

Let stand for two hours, and strain. Two spoonfuls, four times a-day, in dropsy. *Radius.*

℞. Pipsissewa six drachms
Water twelve ounces

Boil to six ounces, and add at close

Senna two drachms

Strain. A tablespoonful every two hours as a diuretic. *Radius.*

Extract of Pipsissewa.

℞. Pipsissewa one pound
Water one gallon

Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down to two pints, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. Dose, ten to thirty grains.

Pipsissewa Pills.

℞ Extract of pipsissewa
Resin of guaiacum,
each, one drachm and a-half
Precipitated sulph. of
antimony twelve grains
Beat together, and make pills of two grains. Dose, five, twice a-day, in arthritic affections.

Pipsissewa Syrup.

℞ Powdered pipsissewa four ounces
Water eight fl. ounces
Macerate for thirty-six hours, percolate so as to obtain a pint of fluid, evaporate one-half, and add
Sugar sixteen ounces
One to two tablespoonfuls at a time.
W. Procter.

Pipsissewa Beer.

℞ Pipsissewa half a pound
Water one gallon
Boil, strain, and add
Brown sugar one pound
Powdered ginger half an ounce
Yeast sufficient
To produce fermentation. When this has taken place, keep in well-stopped bottles. Dose, a half-tumblerfull, three or four times a-day. In strumous affections, especially of the joints. *Dr. I. Parrish.*

CHIRETTA.

Chiretta.

This is the herb and root of *Agathotes chirayta*, a native of the northern mountainous parts of India.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Gentianaceæ.

Don. Phil. Mag., 1836. Griffith, Med. Bot. 462.

The whole plant is bitter, but the root most so; it is inodorous. It appears to have the same properties as gentian, and is applicable to the same cases. Dose, of powder, is twenty grains.

Infusion of Chiretta.

℞ Chiretta four drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for two hours, and strain. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. ounces as a simple tonic bitter.

Tincture of Chiretta.

℞ Chiretta five ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. Dose, a teaspoonful. *Dunglison.*

CHLORINUM.

Chlorine.

This is an elementary, gaseous fluid, of a greenish yellow color, and a peculiar, penetrating smell. It has been used as an inhalation in a diluted state, in diseases of the lungs, and also as a fumigation in diseases of the liver, &c., and also as a disinfectant.

Chlorine.

℞ Peroxide of manganese one part
Common salt three parts
Sulphuric acid
Water, each, two parts
Mix the acid and water, and pour on the other substances in powder. *Paris Cod.*

Chlorine Water.

℞ Dried muriate of
soda one hundred parts
Oxide of manganese thirty parts
Sulphuric acid eighty-seven parts
Water one hundred and twenty parts
Add the acid gradually to the water; when cold, pour on the other substances in powder, and put into a retort; then with a gradually increased heat, let the gas that escapes be transmitted through *two hundred* parts of distilled water; the process is concluded, when effervescence in the retort has subsided. *Dub. Ph.*

To be kept in well-stopped bottles, and in the dark. Chlorine water is stimulant, and antiseptic, and has been used in a variety of diseases. (See Dunglison, *New Rem.* 170 *et seq.*) The dose is from one to four fl. drachms, properly diluted.

Chlorine Collutory.

℞ Chlorine water half an ounce
Syrup of mallows one ounce
Mix. In aphthous sore mouth. *Radius.*

℞ Chlorine water half an ounce
Infusion of sage six ounces
Honey of roses one ounce
Mix. In same cases. *Radius.*

Chlorine Gargle.

℞ Tragacanth twelve grains
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Chlorine water
Syrup, each, half an ounce
Mix. As a gargle in ulceration, and chronic inflammation of the mouth, and fauces. *Foy.*

Chlorine Injection.

℞ Chlorine water half a drachm
Distilled water one ounce and a-half
Extract of opium fifteen grains
Mix. As an injection in ulcers of the uterus. *Phœbus.*

CHLORINE CLYSTER.

℞. Chlorine water two drachms
Starch four drachms
Extract of opium half a grain
Water six ounces
Mix. As an enema in the diarrhœa of consumptive patients. *Cadet.*

CHLORINE MIXTURE.

℞. Chlorine water two to four drachms
Decoction of mallows two ounces and a-half
Mix. A teaspoonful every hour, in softening the stomach in children. *Radius.*

℞. Chlorine water two ounces
Syrup six ounces
Mix. A spoonful every two hours, in typhoid fevers. *Swediaur.*

℞. Chlorine water two drachms
Strawberry water one ounce and a-half
Quince mucilage
Syrup of mallows, each, six drachms
Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours, to children in scarlatina. *Radius.*

CHLORINE OIL.

℞. Olive oil at will
Pass a current of chlorine through it, at the end of two or three days, wash it with cold water. As an application to tinea, and lepra. *Deimann.*

CHLORINE OINTMENT.

℞. Chlorine water one part
Lard eight parts
Triturate well together. Employed in itch. *Augustin.*

CHLORINE LINIMENT.

℞. Chlorine water one fl. drachm
Olive oil one fl. ounce
Mix well. In itch, tinea, and herpes. *Deimann.*

℞. White wax two drachms
Melt by a gentle heat, and add
Almond oil sufficient
to make a liniment; on cooling, add
Chlorine water one drachm and a-half
As an application to foul ulcers. *Ludwig.*

CHLOROFORMUM.

CHLOROFORM.

This has received various names, as *Chloride of Carbon, Chloride of Formyl, Chloric Ether, Terchloride of Formyl*, &c. It is a transparent, heavy fluid, of a peculiar, fragrant, ethereal, apple-like odor, and a slightly acid, intensely sweet taste. In large doses it is a narcotic poison; in medicine, a stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic anodyne, and anæsthetic; for which latter purpose it has attained much celebrity. The usual dose, when inhaled, is a fl. drachm, to be increased in a few minutes, if no effect is produced. The best plan of inhaling is to twist a handkerchief into the form of a bird's nest, wet this with the chloroform, and apply it to the mouth and nose. The dose, internally, is from five to twenty minims.

℞. Powdered chloride of lime four pounds
Water twelve pounds
Alcohol twelve fl. ounces
Mix, in a capacious still or retort, and distil as long as a dense liquid, which sinks in the water that comes over with it, is produced. Separate this, agitate it with sulphuric acid, and distil it from carbonate of barytæ. *Dumas.*

EMULSION OF CHLOROFORM.

℞. Chloroform six drachms
Syrup half an ounce
Yolk of egg one
Distilled water
four fl. ounces and a-half
Mix, by rubbing the yolk of the egg with the syrup, then adding the chloric ether and water so as to form an emulsion. *Moxon.*

LINIMENT OF CHLOROFORM.

℞. Soap liniment two fl. ounces
Chloroform one fl. drachm
Mix. As an application in neuralgic pains, over the affected part. *Tuson.*

CHONDRUS.

IRISH MOSS. CARRAGEEN.

The fronds of *Chondrus crispus*, a sea-weed growing on rocks and stones in the seas of Northern Europe, especially on the southern and western coasts of Ireland.

Sex. Syst. Cryptog. fuci. *Nat. Syst.* Ceramiaceæ.

Greville, Alg. Brit. 129. Dunglison, New Rem. 175.

It is of a yellowish, or purplish color, translucent, nearly tasteless, and scentless. It is nutritive and demulcent, and affords a useful article of diet to convalescents. It has also been recommended in scrofula, and bowel and pectoral affections. Before using it should be soaked in cold water to remove any salt or other impurities.

DECOCTION OF CARRAGEEN.

℞. Carrageen, sliced, half an ounce
Water three pints
Boil for a quarter of an hour, express, and strain. *Beral.*

℞. Carrageen, sliced, half a drachm
New milk, nine fl. ounces

Boil to five fl. ounces, strain, and add
Sugar half a drachm to a drachm
Bitter almond water one scruple
To be taken during the day. *Gräfe.*

℞. Carrageen four scruples
New milk twenty-four fl. ounces
Boil for ten minutes, express, and add
Orange-flower water one ounce and a-half

Carrageen Jelly.

℞. Carrageen two drachms
New milk one pint
Boil to consistence of jelly, strain, and add
Sugar one ounce
Bitter almonds two
Radius.

℞. Mucilage of carrageen five ounces
Sugar four ounces
Evaporate to eight ounces, by a gentle heat; strain, and add
Essence of citron fifty drops
Beral.

Carrageen Mixture.

℞. Carrageen half a drachm
Water sufficient
to obtain six ounces of mucilage; strain, and add
Phosphate of soda one drachm and a-half
Syrup of opium three drachms
A spoonful, every two hours, in hemoptysis. *Clarus.*

CICHORIUM.

Succory.

The *Cichorium intybus* is a perennial herbaceous plant, indigenous to Europe, but naturalized in many places in this country.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. æqual. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

The whole plant is bitter, the root the most so. It is tonic, aperient, and deobstruent. The dried and torrefied root is used in Europe to mix with, or as a substitute for coffee.

Extract of Succory.

℞. Juice of succory at will
Evaporate to proper consistence. *Guibourt.*

Dose, from ten grains to half a drachm.

Infusion of Succory.

℞. Dried succory half an ounce
Boiling water two pints
Infuse and strain, and add
Syrup of maidenhair one drachm
Cottereau.

Compound Syrup of Succory.

℞. Juice of succory
dandelion
fumitory, each, six ounces
Sugar one pound
Boil to proper consistence, and strain.
Dose, one to two ounces. As a diuretic.
St. Marie.

CIMICIFUGA.

Black Snakeroot.

This is the root of *Cimicifuga racemosa*, a native, found in many parts of the United States, in shady places.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. di pent. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Torrey and Gray, Fl. 1. 36. Griffith, Med. Bot. 92.

The root is thick, contorted, dark brown, with numerous radicles. The odor is peculiar and unpleasant, and the taste bitter and somewhat astringent. It is acro-narcotic, and is used in rheumatism, dropsy, pectoral affections, chorea, &c.. The dose of the powder, a drachm, several times a-day.

Decoction of Black Snakeroot.

℞. Black snakeroot (contused) one ounce
Water one pint
Boil for a short time, and strain. Dose, one to two fl. ounces. *Wood.*

Tincture of Black Snakeroot.

℞. Bruised black snakeroot four ounces
Alcohol one pint
Digest for fourteen days, and filter. Dose, twenty drops, three or four times a-day.
Carson.

Used in rheumatic cases.

CINCHONA.

Peruvian Bark.

Cinchona is the bark of several species of *Cinchona*, all natives of South America. There are numerous varieties of this article used in medicine, but the state of our knowledge on the subject does not permit a reference of them to a particular species of the tree, except in a few cases. (See *U. S. Dispens.* 212, and Griffith, *Med. Bot.* 368.) Peruvian bark owes its properties to the presence of one or more alkaloids, called quinia, cinchonia, &c.

It is a bitter tonic and antiperiodic, and is used in a variety of diseases, and is given in a multitude of forms. The dose in powder as a febrifuge is a drachm, frequently repeated as a tonic from ten to thirty grains. Its use is now much superseded by that of quinia.

Compound Powder of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark
Cremor tartar, each, one ounce
Powdered cloves one drachm
Mix. A drachm and a-half every two hours, in the apyrexia of fevers. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark half an ounce
Snakeroot one drachm
Bicarbonate of soda two scruples
Mix, and divide into four powders, one to be given every two hours, in apyrexia of obstinate intermittents. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark
uva ursi, each, one or two drachms
opium three grains
Mix, and divide into six powders, one to be taken three or four times a-day, followed by a draught of two ounces of lime water. Antilithic. *Ferriar.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
Tartar emetic two grains
Opium one grain
Mix, and divide into four powders; one to be taken every two hours. *Brera.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark
Sulphate of magnesia, each, six drachms
Mix, and divide into four powders. One every two hours, where purging is required, and at same time a tonic impression to be made. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark thirty grains
Aromatic powder ten grains
Make a powder, to be taken in a cup of milk every three hours. In convalescence from fevers.
A. T. Thomson.

POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK AND ARNICA.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark
arnica
camphor equal parts
Mix. As an application to gangrenous ulcers. *Cadet.*

POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK AND CASCARILLA.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark two drachms
cascarilla twelve grains
Mix. In apyrexia of intermittents *Foy.*

POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK AND CAMPHOR.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark half an ounce
camphor one scruple
gum Arabic two drachms
Mix. As an application to atonic ulcers. *Gen. Ph.*

PERUVIAN BARK DENTIFRICE POWDERS.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce and a-half
red saunders half an ounce
Oil of bergamot
Oil of cloves, each, twelve drops
Mix. *Hufeland.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark three ounces
cremor tartar
sage leaves
myrrh, each, half an ounce
catechu six drachms
Oil of cloves sixteen drops
Mix. *Hesse Ph.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark
charcoal, each, one drachm and a-half
cinnamon half a drachm
Mix. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
orris root
sage leaves
myrrh, each, half an ounce
Mix. *Fulda. Disp.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark two ounces
muriate of ammonia half an ounce
orris root one ounce
catechu
myrrh, each, six drachms
Oil of cloves twelve drops
Mix. *Pideret.*

POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK AND VALERIAN.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark two drachms
valerian one drachm
Mix. Divide into four powders. In nervous disorders. *Ratier.*

POWDER OF PERUVIAN BARK AND ISINGLASS.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
isinglass one drachm and a-half
Mix, and divide into sixteen powders. Dose, at first, from three to six a-day, in passive menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, &c. *Brera.*

PERUVIAN BARK MIXTURE.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark half an ounce
Confection of opium one drachm
Lemon juice two drachms
Port wine four fl. ounces
Mix. A wineglassful every two hours, in the apyrexia of intermittent fever. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark two drachms
Wine of opium sixty drops
Nitrate of potassa five grains
Infusion of gentian six ounces
Mix. An ounce every two hours.
Pierquin.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark two drachms
Compound tincture of bark one fl. ounce
Decoction of bark three fl. ounces
Syrup half fl. ounce
Mix. A tablespoonful every one or two hours in the apyrexia. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce and a-half
Magnesia six drachms
Saffron one scruple
Conserve of opium two drachms
White wine
Water, each, twelve ounces
Mix. To be taken in divided doses, during the day, in apyrexia. *Giordano.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
Alcohol eight ounces
Sulphuric ether two drachms
Mix. A spoonful every hour, or two hours. *Augustin.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
ginger twenty grains
Red wine eight fl. ounces
Sugar one ounce
Mix. To be taken during the apyrexia. *Radius.*

Extract of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Peruvian bark, in coarse powder, one pound
Alcohol four pints
Water sufficient
Macerate the bark in the alcohol for four days, and obtain tincture by displacement. When the liquid measures four pints, set aside, and obtain six pints of infusion. Distil off alcohol from tincture, and evaporate infusion to the consistence of thin honey; mix, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

Vinous Extract of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one part
White wine eight parts
Digest for three days, express, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Hesse Ph.*

Compound Bolus of Extract of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Extract of Peruvian bark twenty grains
Nitrate of potassa thirty grains
Conserve of orange peel sufficient
Mix, and form five boluses. *Pierquin.*

Compound Pills of Extract of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Extract of Peruvian bark
Extract of gentian, each, one drachm
Sulphate of iron half a drachm
Powdered myrrh one drachm
Oil of caraway ten drops
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Beat together into mass, and form forty pills. Three to be taken, three times a-day. *Ellis.*

℞. Extract of Peruvian bark one drachm
opium one grain
Camphor twelve grains
Powdered Peruvian bark sufficient
Beat into a mass, and form twelve pills. One to be taken, three or four times a-day. *Ellis.*

℞. Extract of Peruvian bark
rhubarb
gentian
blessed thistle equal parts
Beat into mass, and form pills of four grains. Dose, one or two, three times a-day. *St. Marie.*

℞. Extract of Peruvian bark
gentian, each, one drachm
Sulphate of iron half a drachm
Powdered myrrh one drachm
Oil of caraway ten drops
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Beat well together, and divide into forty pills. Three to be taken three times a-day. In the apyrexia of intermittents. *Thomson.*

℞. Extract of Peruvian bark two drachms
Powdered alum one drachm
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and divide into thirty-six pills. Four to be taken every four or six hours. In passive hemorrhages. *A. T. Thomson.*

Decoction of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Peruvian bark, bruised, one ounce
Water one pint
Boil for ten minutes, and strain while hot. Dose, two fl. ounces. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Peruvian bark, bruised, one ounce
Water one pint
Boil for ten minutes, and while hot, add
Snakeroot half an ounce
Orange peel two drachms
Infuse for half an hour, near the fire, in a covered vessel. Dose, a wineglassful every hour. *Ellis.*

℞. Decoction of Peruvian bark six fl. ounces
Compound tincture of bark one fl. ounce
Aromatic sulphuric acid ten drops
Mix. A tablespoonful every hour or two. *Ellis.*

Decoction of Peruvian Bark Mixture.

℞. Decoction of Peruvian bark six ounces
Tincture of Peruvian bark one ounce
Sulphuric acid one drachm
Syrup of orange peel half an ounce
Mix. A tablespoonful every hour or two. *Foy.*

℞. Decoction of Peruvian bark eight ounces
Infusion of arnica flowers six ounces
Camphor two scruples
Syrup of balsam of tolu one ounce
Emulsion of gum four ounces
Mix. To be taken in divided doses, during the day. *Brugnatelli.*

Decoction of Peruvian Bark and Cascarilla.

℞. Peruvian bark one ounce
Cascarilla two drachms
Water twelve ounces
Boil to eight ounces, express, and strain, and add, when cold,
Sulphuric ether two drachms
Mix. *Copenhagen Ph.*

Decoction of Peruvian Bark and Rhatany.

℞. Peruvian bark
Rhatany, each, half an ounce
Water sufficient
to obtain nine ounces of decoction; strain, and add
Vinous extract of Peruvian bark four scruples
Compound tincture of Peruvian bark one fl. drachm
Citron water one ounce
Mix. In chronic diarrhœa. *Brera.*

Compound Decoction of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Peruvian bark one ounce
Virginia snakeroot half an ounce
Orange peel two drachms
Powdered cloves one drachm
Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Mix. Put the mixture into a proper vessel, with three half pints of water, boil down gently, to one pint; let settle, decant. Dose, a wineglassful every hour, for eight hours, in the apyrexia. *Dewees.*

Infusion of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Peruvian bark, bruised, one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two fl. ounces, as occasion may require.

Infusion of Peruvian Bark with Lime Water.

℞. Bruised Peruvian bark two ounces
Lime water two pints
Infuse, and strain. A wineglassful to be given three or four times a-day. *Ellis.*

Infusion of Peruvian Bark and Valerian.

℞. Bruised Peruvian bark one ounce and a-half
valerian half an ounce
Boiling water two pints
Infuse for twelve hours, and strain. *Fulda Disp.*

Infusion of Peruvian Bark and Serpentaria.

℞. Bruised Peruvian bark ten drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for four hours, then boil for half an hour, then add
Snakeroot two drachms
Infuse for two days, and strain. *Saunders.*

Infusion of Peruvian Bark and Magnesia.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
Magnesia one drachm
Boiling water twelve ounces
Infuse for twelve hours, express, and strain. Said to be more astringent than other infusions. *Van Mons.*

Compound Infusion of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Peruvian bark
Juniper berries, each, one drachm
Orange peel
Cinnamon, each, two drachms
Winter's bark half a drachm
Ipecacuanha fifteen grains
Boiling water seven ounces
Infuse, and strain, then add
Extract of juniper berries one drachm and a-half
In spoonful doses, in atonic dropsies. *Bories.*

℞. Root of scorzonera one ounce
Contused lemon seeds two drachms
Water six pints
Boil to four pints; pour boiling liquid on
Bruised Peruvian bark two ounces
Contrayerva one ounce
Infuse for a quarter of an hour, strain, and add
Honey of elder three ounces
As a stimulating diuretic. *Span. Ph.*

Compound Infusion of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
Aromatic sulphuric acid one fl. drachm
Water one pint
Macerate for twelve hours, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two fl. ounces.

Compound Infusion of Peruvian Bark and Iron.

℞. Peruvian bark, in coarse powder, one ounce
Sliced Colombo root three drachms
Bruised cloves two drachms
Iron filings half an ounce
Digest for three days in a close vessel, add
Peppermint water sufficient
to yield a mixture of twelve ounces, on filtering, then add
Compound tincture of cardamom three ounces
Tincture of orange peel three drachms
Dose, one to two fl. ounces. *Dub. Ph.*

Electuary of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Mix. A teaspoonful every hour. *Radius.*

Astringent Electuary of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark
orange peel, each, six drachms
crabs' eyes two drachms
Conserve of red roses
rose hips, each, six drachms
Syrup of catechu sufficient
Mix. Dose, one drachm, two or three times a-day, in chronic diarrhœa. *Saunders.*

Electuary of Peruvian Bark and Catechu.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
catechu
Balsam of tolu, each, one drachm
Syrup of comfrey sufficient
Divide into ten doses, one to be taken twice or three times a-day, in some appropriate vehicle. Much praised in hemoptysis. *Pierquin.*

Electuary of Peruvian Bark and Tin.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
tin
valerian, each, half an ounce
Syrup sufficient
Mix. Dose, a drachm, morning and evening, in epilepsy. *Cadet.*

Electuary of Peruvian Bark and Cloves.

℞. Peruvian bark two ounces
Cloves one drachm
Simple syrup sufficient
to form electuary. A piece, the size of a nutmeg, every two hours in the apyrexia of intermittent fever. *Dewees.*

Electuary of Peruvian Bark and Iron.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark six drachms
Pure oxide of iron
Confection of opium, each, two drachms
Syrup of cinnamon sufficient
Mix. Dose, a drachm, morning and evening, in ascites, after the evacuation of the fluid. *Cadet.*

Electuary of Peruvian Bark and Sulphur.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one drachm
sulphur
crabs' eyes
spermaceti, each, two drachms
Extract of opium four grains
Powdered mushrooms one drachm and a-half
Conserve of roses four drachms
Syrup of milfoil sufficient
Mix. Dose, two scruples, three times a-day. Highly praised in phthisis. *Cadet.*

Tincture of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark six ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Generally employed as an adjuvant to other preparations of bark, in the dose of one to four fluid drachms.

Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark two ounces
Bruised orange peel one ounce and a-half
snakeroot three drachms
Saffron, cut,
Red saunders, rasped, each, one drachm
Diluted alcohol twenty fl. ounces
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

An excellent stomachic and useful adjunct to other preparations of bark.

Tincture of Peruvian Bark and Valerian.

℞. Tincture of Peruvian bark
valerian, each, one fl. ounce
cardamom two fl. drachms
Mint water four fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful every three hours, as a tonic in nervous temperaments. *Ellis.*

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND SNAKEROOT.

℞. Powdered bark three ounces
snakeroot two ounces
contrayerva one ounce
Alcohol sixteen fl. ounces
Macerate for twenty-four hours, express, and filter. Dose, fifty to sixty drops.
Van Mons.

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND AMMONIA.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
Ammoniated alcohol eight fl. ounces
Macerate for eight days in a covered vessel, express, and filter. *Swediaur.*

TINCTURE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND GENTIAN.

℞. Bruised Peruvian bark eight parts
gentian
orange peel, each, three parts
Diluted alcohol ninety-six parts
Macerate for three days, express, and filter.
Foy.

TINCTURE OF BARK AND CANTHARIDES.

℞. Tincture of bark three ounces
Paregoric elixir half an ounce
Tincture of Spanish flies one drachm
Mix. Used, it is stated, with great success, in hooping-cough. To be given in small doses, until a slight strangury is caused.
Sutcliffe.

CATAPLASM OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Cataplasm of linseed meal one pound
Powdered Peruvian bark four ounces
Mix. *Foy.*

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark
charcoal, each, one ounce
camphor one drachm and a-half
Spirits of turpentine sufficient
Mix. *Phœbus.*

These cataplasms are employed as applications to gangrenous ulcers, &c.

CERATE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Simple cerate eight ounces
Camphor one drachm and a-half
Rub together, and gradually incorporate
Decoction of Peruvian bark one ounce
An application to ill-conditioned ulcers.
Van Mons.

PERUVIAN BARK POMATUM.

℞. Extract of Peruvian bark half a drachm
Oil of roses two drops
bergamot eight drops
Beef marrow half an ounce
Incorporate well. As an application to promote the growth of the hair. *Phœbus.*

PERUVIAN BARK GELATINE.

℞. Bruised Peruvian bark
Water, each, four ounces
Boil, express, strain, and add
Gelatine three drachms
White sugar one ounce and a-half
To be taken in spoonfuls, in the apyrexia of intermittents. *Pierquin.*

CLYSTER OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Decoction of Peruvian bark four ounces
Yolk of egg one
Powdered Peruvian bark three drachms
Tincture of opium twelve drops
Mix. *Radius.*

℞. Extract of Peruvian bark half a drachm
Warm water four fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Olive oil half a fl. ounce
Tincture of opium ten drops
Mix. To be administered every four hours, in the apyrexia of intermittents.
Ellis.

GARGLE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Tincture of Peruvian bark
Syrup of mulberries, each, four fl. drachms
Spirit of horseradish one drachm
Infusion of sage six fl. ounces
Mix. In obstinate sore throat, when active inflammation has subsided. *Cadet.*

LOTION OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Extract of Peruvian bark
Sulphuric ether, each, one drachm
Alcohol seven drachms
Mix. As a friction, three times a-day, in weakness of the back. *Augustin.*

PERUVIAN BARK BEER.

℞. Bruised Peruvian bark one and a-half ounces
Cinnamon two drachms
Rasped nutmeg seven drachms
Yeast two ounces
Sugar twenty-five ounces
Water one hundred fl. ounces
Mix, and expose to a warm temperature after fermentation, decant, and strain. Three or four glasses to be taken during the apyrexia of intermittents. *Ferrara Ph.*

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞ Powdered Peruvian bark two drachms

Powdered seneka half a drachm
liquorice one drachm
Contused poppy heads three
ipecacuanha one scruple
Ground ivy
Hyssop
Pennyroyal, each, a handful
Sugar one pound
Water sufficient
Boil, and make a syrup. Three spoonfuls a day, in hooping-cough. *Bories.*

WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one part
White wine twelve parts
Digest for twenty-four hours, often stirring, and filter. *Cottereau.*

℞. Red wine twenty parts
Tincture of Peruvian bark one part
Mix. *Niemann.*

WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

℞. Bruised Peruvian bark, one ounce and a-half
Oxide of iron half an ounce
Powdered cinnamon two drachms
Sugar one ounce
White wine two pints
Mix, and digest for two days, and filter. Dose, an ounce, two or three times a-day, as a tonic.

WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND CALAMUS.

℞. Bruised Peruvian bark
Calamus, each, one ounce and a-half
Quassia
Cinnamon
Elder flowers, each, six drachms
Alcohol three pints
Water eighteen pints
Macerate, express, strain, and add
Tincture of iron twelve ounces
Orange-flower water, one pint and a-half
Syrup six ounces
Mix. Dose, two drachms, morning and evening, in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. *Cadet.*

PERUVIAN BARK MIXTURE.

℞. Peruvian bark six drachms
Confection of opium three drachms
Cremor tartar two drachms
Water six ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every hour, in the apyrexia. *Dewees.*

SYRUP OF PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Extract of bark fourteen drachms
White wine two pounds
White sugar three pounds
Dissolve the extract in the wine, filter, form a syrup with the sugar, with the aid of a very moderate heat. *Monchon.*

CINCHONIA.

CINCHONIA.

An alkaloid existing in Peruvian bark; most abundant in the pale kinds. It is white, translucent, and crystallizable, but little soluble in water; very bitter, and has much the same properties as quinia.

CINCHONIA.

℞. Pale bark one thousand parts
Muriatic acid sixty-four parts
Water twelve thousand parts
Quicklime one hundred parts
Exhaust the bark by three successive boilings with a third part of the acid and water, each time, unite the decoctions, add the lime, diffused in water, wash, and dry the precipitate; treat it with alcohol, filter whilst hot, distil in a water-bath, evaporate to dryness, digest in cold alcohol, dissolve the residue in boiling alcohol, with the addition of some animal charcoal, filter whilst hot, and crystallize. *Par. Cod.*

PILLS OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Cinchonia one scruple
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and form twenty-four pills. Dose, two to eight. *Cadet.*

MURIATE OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Cinchonia at will
Muriatic acid sufficient
to saturate, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Giordano.*

KINATE OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Alcoholic solution of sulphate of cinchonia at will
Aqueous solution of kinate of lime sufficient
to produce full precipitate; filter, evaporate, redissolve, and crystallize. *Magendie.*

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Cinchonia at will
Diluted sulphuric acid sufficient
to dissolve the cinchonia, evaporate, and crystallize *Guibourt.*

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Sulphate of cinchonia half a drachm
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. Dose, one to eight. *Cadet.*

BOLUSES OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Sulphate of cinchonia three grains
Crumb of bread
Honey
Liquorice, each, sufficient

Mix, and form boluses. One every two hours. *Brera.*

SYRUP OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Sulphate of cinchonia forty-eight grains
Syrup one pint
Mix. A spoonful is a dose. *Cadet.*

℞. Sulphate of cinchonia twenty-four grains
Orange-flower water two drachms
Syrup twelve fl. ounces
Mix. As above. *Giordano.*

WINE OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Sulphate of cinchonia twenty-four grains
Maderia wine two pints
Make solution, and filter. Dose, one to four ounces. *Cottereau.*

TINCTURE OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Sulphate of cinchonia twelve grains
Alcohol one ounce
Dissolve. *Foy.*

MIXTURE OF SULPHATE OF CINCHONIA.

℞. Sulphate of cinchonia three grains
Peppermint water three ounces
Syrup of capillaire one ounce
Mix. To be taken in four doses, during the day. *Cadet.*

CINNAMOMUM.

CINNAMON.

This is the bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, and *C. aromaticum*, and also, perhaps, of other species; all natives of various parts of the tropical regions of Asia. That most commonly used in this country, is what is termed cassia, in commerce, and is imported from China.

Sex. Syst. Enneand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lauraceæ.

Nees. Laurineæ. 52. Griffith, Med. Bot. 555.

It is in tubular pieces, of a light brownish red color, of an aromatic, warm, agreeable taste, and of a fragrant, peculiar smell. It is a warm cordial stimulant. Dose, in powder, ten grains to a scruple.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CINNAMON.

℞. Powdered cinnamon
ginger, each, two ounces
Cardamom seeds
Rasped nutmeg, each, one ounce
Rub together. *U. S. Ph.*

Stimulant, and carminative. Dose, ten to thirty grains, in debility of the stomach, with flatulence.

℞. Powdered cinnamon one ounce
cloves
ginger
nutmeg, each, three drachms
Powdered mace two drachms
red saunders half an ounce
sugar thirty-two ounces
Mix well. Dose, from ten grains to a drachm. *Wirtemberg Ph.*

℞. Powdered cinnamon twenty grains
cloves twelve grains
vanilla six grains
Rice flour six drachms
Sugar half an ounce
Mix. Dose, six grains to a scruple. *Speilmann.*

CINNAMON LOZENGES.

℞. Powdered sugar
Cinnamon water, each, six ounces
Boil to syrup, and add
Powdered sugar one pound
Oil of cinnamon one drachm and a-half
Mix, make lozenges, and dry. *Taddei.*

COMPOUND ELECTUARY OF CINNAMON.

℞. Confection of orange peel, three ounces
nutmeg one ounce and a-half
ginger six drachms
Powdered cinnamon half an ounce
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Mix. *Swediaur.*

INFUSION OF CINNAMON.

℞. Bruised cinnamon half an ounce
Boiling water two pints
Infuse. In dyspepsia and nervous colics. *Radius.*

COMPOUND VINEGAR OF CINNAMON.

℞. Cinnamon
Cloves
Nutmeg, each, one drachm
Peppermint half an ounce
Lavender
Rosemary, each, one ounce
Vinegar eight fl. ounces
Diluted alcohol twenty fl. ounces
Mix, and distil twenty-eight ounces. Used as an aromatic. *Van Mons.*

COMPOUND WINE OF CINNAMON.

℞. Powdered cinnamon
Cloves
Mace
Cardamom, each, half a drachm
White wine two pints
Boil, filter, and add
Sugar ten ounces
As a cordial stomachic and stimulant. *Augustin.*

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

℞. Bruised cinnamon three ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to four fl. drachms.

Compound Tincture of Cinnamon.

℞ Bruised cinnamon one ounce
cardamom seeds half an ounce
ginger three drachms
Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

A warm, aromatic tincture, useful in flatulence, gastrodynia, &c. Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

℞ Bruised cinnamon one ounce
cloves
nutmeg
Cut saffron, each, half an ounce
Bruised calamus one drachm
mace two drachms
Fresh lemon peel no. two
orange peel no. one
Diluted alcohol one pint and a-half

Digest, express, and filter. Dose fifty to eighty drops, as a stomachic.
Wirtemberg Ph.

Tincture of Cinnamon Gargle.

℞ Tincture of cinnamon one part
Syrup of currants two parts
Peppermint water sixteen parts

Mix. In malignant sore throat. *Foy.*

Ethereal Tincture of Cinnamon.

℞ Bruised cinnamon three drachms
cardamom half an ounce
angelica one drachm and a-half
long pepper one drachm
Sulphuric ether five fl. ounces
Diluted alcohol ten fl. ounces

Macerate for eight days, express, and filter. Stomachic and carminative. Dose, thirty to fifty drops. *Niemann.*

Water of Cinnamon.

℞ Oil of cinnamon half fl. drachm
Carbonate of magnesia half a drachm
Distilled water two pints

Rub the oil with the magnesia, and both with the water, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Mostly employed as a vehicle or adjuvant to other medicines.

Compound Cinnamon Water.

℞ Sage
Rosemary
Peppermint
Lavender, each, two parts
Fennel
Cinnamon, each, one part
Water one hundred and twenty parts

Mix, and distil seventy-two parts. In spoonful doses. *Saxon Ph.*

Oil of Cinnamon.

℞ Bruised cinnamon at will
Water sufficient

Distil, and separate the oil. *Par. Cod.*

Cinnamon Spice Plaster.

℞ Olibanum three ounces
Yellow wax half an ounce
Powdered cinnamon six drachms
Oil of pimento
lemons, each, two drachms

Melt the wax and olibanum, and add the cinnamon, rubbed with the oils. *Coxe.*

COCCULUS.

Cocculus Indicus.

This is the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*, a woody vine, native of the East Indias.

Sex. Syst. Dicœc. dodecand. *Nat. Syst.* Menispermacæ.

Wight and Arnott, 1. 449. Griffith, Med. Bot. 105.

They are about the size of a pea, roundish, with a thin, dry, blackish, external coat, inclosing another of a lighter color, containing an oily, bitter, white kernel. They are inodorous, but of a permanent, bitter taste. They are acro-narcotic, and owe their properties to the presence of a peculiar principle, called *picrotoxin*. They are seldom used in medicine.

Ointment of Cocculus Indicus.

℞ Cocculus indicus at will

Separate the kernels, beat them in a mortar, first alone, then with a little lard, finally, add lard equal to five times the weight of kernels. *Ed. Ph.*

Used for the destruction of vermin, and in the treatment of ringworms and scabies of the scalp.

Ointment of Picrotoxin.

℞ Picrotoxin six grains
Lard one ounce

Mix well. In tinea. *Radius.*

COCCUS.

Cochineal.

Cochineal is a small, hemipterous insect, inhabiting Mexico and some parts of South America, living principally on different species of cactus, and especially the *Opuntia cochinillefera*. It is in grains of reddish-black, often covered with a white powder. It has a feeble odor, and a bitterish, somewhat acidulous taste. The powder is of a reddish-purple color, tinging fluids of a deep red. It is said to be somewhat anodyne

and antispasmodic, but is principally used as a coloring agent.

TINCTURE OF COCHINEAL.

℞. Powdered cochineal one part
Diluted alcohol eight parts
Macerate eight days, express, and filter.
Advised in convulsive coughs. *Beral.*

MIXTURE OF COCHINEAL AND CARB. POTASSA.

℞. Carbonate of potassa one scruple
Powdered cochineal half a scruple
Sugar one drachm
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Make mixture. Dose, for children, a teaspoonful, every two or three hours. A highly popular remedy in hooping-cough. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF COCHINEAL AND COMMON SALT.

℞. Common salt three drachms
Powdered cochineal fifteen grains
Divide into six doses. One to be taken every morning, the last followed by a purge. As a vermifuge. *Rush.*

COCHLEARIA.

SCURVY GRASS.

Scurvy grass is the *Cochlearia officinalis*, an herbaceous plant, native of the northern parts of Europe, and cultivated there and in the United States as a garden herb.

Sex. Syst. Tetradyn. silic. *Nat. Syst.* Brassicaceæ.

The whole herb is used; it has a penetrating and acrid smell when bruised, and a pungent, bitter taste. It is antiscorbutic, aperient, and diuretic.

ELECTUARY OF SCURVY GRASS.

℞. Conserve of scurvy grass one ounce and a-half
Calamus one drachm
Syrup of orange peel
Aromatic sulphuric acid, each, sufficient
Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours, as an antiscorbutic. *Augustin.*

GARGLE OF SCURVY GRASS.

℞. Spirit of scurvy grass one drachm
Syrup of Peruvian bark half an ounce
Infusion of water cress eight ounces
Mix. As a gargle in scurvy. *Foy.*

CODEIA.

CODEIA.

An alkaloid obtained from opium, and bearing the same relation to morphia that cinchonia does to quinia. It is precipitated by tannin, and is soluble in ether, but is not thrown down from a dilute solution of its salts by ammonia. It acts somewhat like morphia, but produces great itching of the skin.

CODEIA.

℞. Opium at will
Macerate in a sufficient quantity of water, decant, treat with chloride of calcium, filter, evaporate, and crystallize; decompose by ammonia, filter, concentrate fluid, crystallize, dissolve the crystals in water, add a slight excess of caustic potassa, dissolve the precipitate in alcohol and ether, and crystallize. Dose, one to two grains, in neuralgia, &c. *Cottereau.*

℞. Mother water of morphia (by Gregory's process) at will
Evaporate and crystallize; re-dissolve the crystals, and re-crystallize. Treat with solution of potassa, which dissolves the morphia and precipitates the codeia; wash the latter with a little water, dissolve in hot ether, and suffer the solution to evaporate spontaneously.

SYRUP OF CODEIA.

℞. Codeia twenty-four grains
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Sugar eight ounces
Reduce codeia to fine powder, triturate with one-third of water, allow to settle and decant; treat residue with the remainder of water, at two operations. Treat in a matrass on water-bath till quite dissolved, add sugar, and dissolve. *Cap.*

Dose, one drachm, night and morning; gradually increased in neuralgic irritation of the stomach, hooping-cough, &c.

MURIATE OF MORPHIA AND CODEIA.

℞. Opium at will
Treat with water, add a strong solution of chloride of calcium, filter with animal charcoal, evaporate, and crystallize. *Magendie.*

Dose, half a grain to a grain.

COFFEA.

COFFEE.

Coffee is the product principally of *Coffea Arabica*, a small tree, native of the eastern coast of Africa, but now cultivated in most tropical regions. The varieties are very numerous, and in some cases probably are derived from other species.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Cinchonaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 245. Griffith, Med. Bot. 361.

Raw coffee has febrifuge properties, and has been used with success in the treatment of inter-

mittents. In a roasted state it acts on the nervous system, producing wakefulness, and also somewhat excites the circulatory system. It is said to be useful in periodic asthma, and is an efficient anti-emetic.

Decoction of Raw Coffee.

℞. Raw coffee one ounce
Water eighteen ounces
Boil to two-thirds, strain, and add
Lemon juice two ounces
To be taken warm, during the apyrexia.
Foy.

Vinegar of Coffee.

℞. Roasted coffee, ground, three ounces
Vinegar twelve ounces
Boil, strain, and add
Sugar one ounce and a-half
Two spoonfuls occasionally, in poisoning by opium, after the evacuation of the poison.
Pierquin.

Syrup of Coffee.

℞. Coffee, roasted, four ounces
Water two pints
Refined sugar three pounds
Infuse the coffee in a pint and a-half of the water for six hours, boil in a water-bath, let settle, decant, and add remainder of the water. Let stand for some hours; decant, add sugar, form syrup, and strain. Dose, from one ounce to two. *Ferrari.*

COLCHICUM.

Colchicum.

The *Colchicum autumnale*, or meadow saffron, is a bulbous plant, a native of most parts of Europe, flowering in the autumn, and putting forth its leaves, and perfecting its seed the succeeding spring.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Melanthaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 485. Griffith, Med. Bot. 644.

The parts used are the bulb and the seeds. The first is of a brown color externally, white within, rounded on one side, flattened on the other, of scarcely any smell, but an acrid, bitter taste; the seeds are small, rounded, of a brownish yellow color, and of the same taste as the bulb. They owe their properties to the presence of colchicia.

Colchicum is principally used in the various forms of gout and rheumatism. It is an active irritant, and in large doses, acro-narcotic. The dose of the powdered bulb is two to eight grains, every four or six hours, that of the seeds much the same.

Extract of Colchicum Bulb.

℞. Fresh colchicum bulb one pound
Bruise in stone mortar, express juice, evaporate to proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

Acetic Extract of Colchicum Bulb.

℞. Fresh colchicum bulb one pound
Acetic acid three fl. ounces
Bruise, gradually adding acid, express, and evaporate in porcelain vessel to proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, one to two grains, two or three times a-day.

Colchicum Pills.

℞. Powdered colchicum three grains
Soap sufficient
Make three pills, to be taken during the day, gradually increasing to five or six.
Ritton.

Compound Colchicum Pills.

℞. Acetic extract of colchicum three grains
Dover's powder
Compound extract of colocynth, each, one grain
Mix, and make a pill. In gout, after having taken, for some days, thirty to forty drops of colchicum wine, morning and evening. *Halford.*

℞. Extract of colchicum root two grains
foxglove one grain
col., comp., twenty grains
Mix, and form five pills. One at night, in gout. *Lartigues.*

Wine of Colchicum Root.

℞. Colchicum root, bruised, one pound
Sherry wine two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Wine of Colchicum Seeds.

℞. Colchicum seed, bruised, four ounces
Sherry wine two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

The dose of the first, which is saturated, is from ten drops to a fl. drachm; for the second, one to two fl. drachms.

℞. Colchicum three ounces
Sherry wine, deprived of its spirit by evaporation two ounces
Macerate for six days, and filter. *Taddei.*

This is said to be the formula of the *Eau medicinale of Husson.*

Tincture of Colchicum Seeds.

℞. Colchicum seed, bruised, four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from half a fl. drachm to two fl. drachms. Sometimes used as an embrocation in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia.

Compound Tincture of Colchicum Seeds.

℞. Colchicum seeds, bruised, five ounces
Aromatic spirit of ammonia two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *Lond. Ph.*

More stimulating than the last. Dose, thirty drops to a fl. drachm.

Tincture of Colchicum Flowers.

℞. Dried colchicum flowers one ounce
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for eight days, express, and filter. Advised in acute rheumatism. *Bushell.*

Vinegar of Colchicum Root.

℞. Dried colchicum root two ounces
Distilled vinegar two pints
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Macerate the root in the vinegar for seven days, express, and let dregs subside, pour off and add alcohol. *U. S. Ph.*

As a diuretic in dropsy, also given in gout, rheumatism, &c. Dose, thirty drops to two fl. drachms.

Oxymel of Colchicum.

℞. Fresh colchicum root, sliced, one ounce
Distilled vinegar one pint
Clarified honey two pounds
Macerate the colchicum in the vinegar for two days, express, and strain; add honey, and boil to consistence of syrup. *Dub. Ph.*

Dose, one fl. drachm twice a-day.

Vinegar of Colchicum Seeds.

℞. Colchicum seeds one part
Distilled vinegar four parts
Macerate a month, and filter. *Beral.*

Syrup of Colchicum.

℞. Vinegar of colchicum root sixteen parts
Sugar twenty-six parts
Boil, by a gentle fire. *Swediaur.*

Mixture of Colchicum and Magnesia.

℞. Magnesia one drachm
Sugar
Gum Arabic, each, sufficient
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Wine of colchicum forty drops
Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours, till it operates. In gout and rheumatism. *Ellis.*

Mixture of Colchichum and Sulphate of Magnesia.

℞. Sulphate of magnesia one to two ounces
Mint water ten fl. ounces
Vinegar of colchicum
Syrup of saffron, each, one fl. ounce
Magnesia eight scruples
Mix. Dose, one to three tablespoonfuls, every two hours, till four to six evacuations are procured in the twenty-four hours. In gout. *Scudamore.*

Compound Wine of Colchicum.

℞. Tincture of colchicum seeds
one scruple to half a fl. drachm
Wine of colchicum seeds half a fl. ounce
Mix. Fifteen to forty drops, three times a-day. *Weber.*

Tincture of Colchicum Mixture.

℞. Tincture of colchicum seeds
guaiacum, each,
three fl. drachms
Mix. Thirty to forty drops, three times a-day, in chronic rheumatism. *Radius.*

Tincture of Colchicum and Digitalis.

℞. Tincture of colchicum seed
digitalis, each,
two fl. drachms
Nitric ether one scruple
Mix. Twenty drops, morning and evening, on sugar, in hydrothorax. *Hildebrand.*

Colchicum Mixture.

℞. Wine of colchicum seed thirty drops
Denarcotized laudanum twenty-five drops
Sugar thirty grains
Water one ounce
Mix. Found useful in acute rheumatism. To be taken at night. *Dewees.*

Colchicum Mixture.

℞. Wine of colchicum seeds forty drops
Acetic tincture of opium twenty drops
Sugar thirty grains
Water one ounce
Mix. In gout, after inflammation is allayed. To be taken at bedtime. *Dewees.*

℞. Expressed juice of colchicum flowers two parts
Brandy one part
Mix, and let rest for a few days; decant, and keep for use in well-stopped bottles. *Wilson.*

Said to be identical in every respect to the *Eau medicinale of Husson.*

Mixture of Colchicum and Elaterium.

℞. Elaterium one grain
Spirit of nitric ether two fl. ounces
Tincture of squills
Oxymel of colchicum, each,
half a fl. ounce
Syrup one fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, in hydrothorax. *Ferriar.*

VINEGAR OF COLCHICUM MIXTURE.

℞. Vinegar of colchicum
Syrup, each, half a fl. ounce
Carbonate of magnesia one drachm and a-half
Peppermint water four ounces
Mix. In tablespoonful doses, as a sudorific in gout, &c. *Foy.*

MIXTURE OF COLCHICUM AND SQUILLS.

℞. Oxymel of colchicum squills
Tincture of tobacco, each, half fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful four times a-day. As a diuretic in dropsy. Requires caution. *Ferriar.*

MIXTURE OF WINE OF COLCHICUM.

℞. Wine of colchicum half fl. drachm
Carbonate of magnesia one drachm
Cinnamon water
Distilled water, each, three fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, three times a-day. As a diuretic. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF COLCHICUM AND AMMONIA.

℞. Oxymel of squills
Solution acetate of ammonia, each, two fl. ounces
Parsley water six fl. ounces
Mix. A spoonful, every two hours, as a diuretic. *Augustin.*

LINIMENT OF COLCHICUM AND CAMPHOR.

℞. Tincture of colchicum root
camphor, each, three fl. ounces
Mix. As an embrocation, in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. *Leycock.*

COLLINSONIA.

HORSE BALM.

The *Collinsonia Canadensis* is a native plant, found in most parts of this country, in woods; it is from two to three feet in height.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 39. Griffith, Med. Bot. 513.

The whole plant has a strong, peculiar, unpleasant odor, and a warm, pungent taste: these are most developed in the root; this is knotty and hard. It is diuretic, diaphoretic, and tonic; and is popularly used in diseases of the bladder, leucorrhœa, and dropsy, and externally as a fomentation to wounds, ulcers, &c.

DECOCTION OF HORSE BALM.

℞. Horse balm root, bruised, two ounces
Water two pints
Boil for half an hour, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful, every two hours, in dropsy.

TINCTURE OF HORSE BALM.

℞. Bruised horse balm root two ounces
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Dose, a teaspoonful.

OIL OF HORSE BALM.

℞. Horse balm at will
Water sufficient
Distil, return product, and redistil, collect product. Dose, five to ten drops.

COLOCYNTHIS.

COLOCYNTH.

Colocynth is the dried pulp of the fruit of *Citrullus colocynthis*, a cucurbitaceous vine found in many parts of Asia and Africa. The fruit is a round pepo, of the size and color of an orange, with a thin, but hard rind, and containing numerous seeds, enveloped in a white, spongy pulp.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Cucurbitaceæ.

Royle, Mat. Med. 396. Griffith, Med. Bot. 306.

It occurs in the shops in white, round, light balls, composed of a spongy, dried pulp, enclosing numerous seeds. This spongy substance has a faint odor, but an intensely bitter and nauseous taste. It is a powerful drastic and hydragogue purgative, and is seldom given alone.

POWDER OF COLOCYNTH.

℞. Colocynth one to three grains
Gum Arabic
Liquorice
Sugar, each, five grains
Mix. As a hydragogue purgative. *Augustin.*

EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

℞. Sliced colocynth one pound
Distilled water two gallons
Mix, and boil over a slow fire for six hours, occasionally adding more water. Strain while hot, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, from five grains to half a drachm.

℞. Colocynth pulp at will
Diluted alcohol nine grains
Macerate the pulp in a sufficiency of menstruum to cover it for twenty-four hours, displace till exhausted, and evaporate to the proper consistence. This extract is more active than the aqueous preparation. *W. Procter.*

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

℞. Colocynth sliced six ounces
Powdered aloes twelve ounces
scammony four ounces
cardamom one ounce
Castile soap three ounces
Diluted alcohol one gallon
Macerate the colocynth in the alcohol, with

a mild heat for four days, express, and filter, then add the aloes, scammony, and soap, evaporate to proper consistence, and add the cardamom. *U. S. Ph.*

A valuable and safe cathartic. In small doses, laxative. Dose, five to thirty grains.

COMPOUND PILLS OF COLOCYNTH.

℞. Compound extract of colocynth, powdered, half an ounce
Extract of jalap, in powder,
Calomel, each, three drachms
Gamboge, in powder, two scruples

Mix, and with water form mass, to be divided into one hundred and eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

A most excellent cathartic, when it is wished to act on the biliary organs. Dose, one to three or four pills.

℞. Powdered aloes
Scammony, each, eight parts
Colocynth four parts
Sulphate of potassa
Oil of cloves, each, one part
Rectified spirit sufficient

Pulverize the aloes, scammony, and sulphate of potassa, together; mix the colocynth with them, add oil of cloves, and with the rectified spirit beat into a mass, to be divided into five-grain pills. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, five to fifteen grains.

℞. Compound extract of colocynth one scruple
Alcoholic extract of jalap six grains
Compound powder of scammony
Calomel, each, ten grains
Tartar emetic one grain
Castile soap five grains
Oil of cinnamon four drops

Beat well together, and form fifteen pills. Dose, one to three, at bedtime. *Meigs.*

℞. Extract of colocynth two drachms
Resin of jalap one drachm
Soap one drachm and a-half
Guaiacum three drachms
Tartar emetic eight grains
Oil of juniper
Rosemary, each, four drops
Syrup of buckthorn sufficient

Mix well, and divide into four-grain pills. Dose, one to three. *Barclay.*

PILLS OF COLOCYNTH AND HENBANE.

℞. Extract of colocynth two parts
henbane one part

Beat together, with a few drops of rectified spirit, and divide into five-grain pills. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, five to twenty grains.

COLOCYNTH CLYSTER.

℞. Extract of colocynth one scruple
Common salt three drachms
Syrup of dogtooth grass one ounce and a-half
Infusion of chamomile five ounces

In cerebral affections. *Phœbus.*

COLOCYNTH MIXTURE.

℞. Colocynth one drachm
Boiling water six ounces

Boil for ten minutes, strain, add, when cold,

Hoffmann's anodyne one drachm
Syrup of orange peel one ounce

Mix. A spoonful, three times a-day, in ascites, or hydrothorax. *Augustin.*

TINCTURE OF COLOCYNTH.

℞. Colocynth eight parts
Star anise one part
Alcohol ninety-six parts

Macerate for three days, and filter. Dose, fifteen to twenty drops. *Van Mons.*

TINCTURE OF COLOCYNTH MIXTURE.

℞. Tincture of colocynth two drachms
Solution of antimoniated soap six drachms

Mix. Dose, twenty to thirty drops a-day, in lepra and obstinate cutaneous affections. *Heim.*

COLOMBA.

COLUMBO.

Columbo is the root of *Cocculus palmatus*, a climbing plant, a native of Mozambique.

Sex. Syst. Dicœc. hexand. *Nat. Syst.* Menispermaceæ.

Hooker, Bot. Mag. 2970–71. Griffith, Med. Bot. 103.

As found in the shops, the root is in round slices, externally of a brown, wrinkled appearance, internally yellow. It is somewhat aromatic, and has a very bitter taste. It is an excellent bitter tonic, with no astringency. It is useful in diseases where the pure bitters are required, and generally agrees with the stomach. Dose, in powder, is from ten to thirty grains.

POWDER OF COLUMBO AND IRON.

℞. Powdered columbo
Subcarbonate of iron
Powdered rhubarb
ginger, each, one drachm

Mix, and make eleven powders; one to be taken every four hours. *A. T. Thomson.*

POWDER OF COLUMBO AND MAGNESIA.

℞. Powdered columbo ten grains
Magnesia two scruples

Mix. For a dose. In cardialgia. *Brugnatelli.*

Powder of Columbo and Ginger.

℞ Powdered columbo
subcarbonate of iron
rhubarb
ginger, each, one drachm
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One to be taken three times a-day, in syrup.
Ellis.

Powder of Columbo and Tartrate of Iron.

℞ Tartrate of iron and potassa two scruples
Powdered columbo half a drachm
Mix, and divide into four powders. One every three or four hours, in syrup. *Ellis.*

Compound Pills of Columbo.

℞ Powdered columbo four scruples
Opium four grains
Oil of peppermint ten drops
Syrup of pinks sufficient
Beat into mass, and form thirty pills. Two, three times a-day, in spasmodic vomiting.
St. Marie.

℞ Powdered columbo one drachm
rhubarb two scruples
Extract of chamomile two drachms
Oil of caraway five drops
Syrup of saffron sufficient
Form mass, and divide into pills of four grains. Four to be taken a-day, in mania with amenorrhœa. *Augustin.*

Infusion of Columbo.

℞ Bruised columbo half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day.

Infusion of Columbo and Ginger.

℞ Bruised columbo one ounce
ginger two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse, and strain. A wineglass, cold, every two hours, in chronic diarrhœa.
Ellis.

Infusion of Columbo, Rhubarb, &c.

℞ Bruised caraway
columbo
rhubarb, each, one scruple
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Digest for two hours, and strain.

℞ To strained liquid three half fl. ounces
Add
Tincture of rhubarb one fl. drachm
Syrup of ginger two fl. drachms
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, in diarrhœa. *Ellis.*

Mixture of Columbo.

℞ Columbo half a drachm
Boil in
Water three to five fl. ounces
Strain, and add
Carbonate of potassa ten grains
Lemon juice three fl. drachms
Tincture of opium twelve drops
Mix. A tea to a table spoonful, every hour, as an anti-emetic. *Ellis.*

Compound Decoction of Columbo.

℞ Columbo
Quassia, each, two drachms
Orange peel one drachm
Rhubarb one scruple
Subcarbonate of potassa half a drachm
Water twenty fl. ounces
Boil down to a pint, strain, and add
Tincture of lavender half fl. ounce
Coxe.

Extract of Columbo.

℞ Bruised columbo two parts
Alcohol three parts
Water nine parts
Macerate for twenty-four hours, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Cottereau.*

Tincture of Columbo.

℞ Columbo bruised four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, one to four fl. drachms.

Mixture of Columbo and Cascarilla.

℞ Powdered columbo half an ounce
Water ten fl. ounces
Boil to six ounces, add, towards close,
Cascarilla two drachms
Strain, and add
Tincture of orange peel two drachms
Syrup of cinnamon one ounce
A spoonful every hour, in chronic diarrhœa.
Berends.

Mixture of Columbo and Salep.

℞ Extract of columbo one drachm
Decoction of salep three ounces
Fennel sugar two scruples
Mix. Two spoonfuls a-day, in the diarrhœa of children. *Wendt.*

COMPTONIA.

Sweet Fern.

A shrubby, indigenous plant, found in the northern and middle States.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. triand. *Nat. Syst.* Myricaceæ. Aiton, Hort. Rev. iii. 334. Griffith. Med. Bot. 584.

It is aromatic, especially when bruised. It is a mild astringent, and is used in bowel complaints, in the form of decoction.

CONIUM.

Hemlock.

This is an umbelliferous, poisonous plant, the *Conium maculatum*, a native of Europe, but naturalized in many parts of this country, growing in waste places.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 349. Griffith, Med. Bot. 339.

Both the seeds and the leaves are used. The latter have a strong, unpleasant, narcotic odor, and a somewhat bitterish taste; the seeds possess these qualities in a less degree. They are both narcotic, but neither stimulant nor sedative, and are given in a variety of complaints, to alleviate, especially in malignant tumors, in which they are thought to exert a curative influence. The dose, in powder, is from three to four grains of the leaves; and of the seeds, rather less; twice a-day, gradually increasing.

Powder of Hemlock.

℞. Powdered hemlock five grains
liquorice six grains

Make a powder, to be taken three times a-day. In scirrhous affections, scrofula, old ulcers, &c.

Fecula of Hemlock.

℞. Hemlock juice at will

Place on the fire, remove the coagulum, wash it well, dry, and pulverize. Dose, five to twenty grains. *Van Mons.*

Extract of Hemlock.

℞. Fresh hemlock leaves one pound

Bruise in a stone mortar, sprinkling on them a little water; express the juice, heat to boiling point, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one grain, morning and evening, gradually increased till it affects the system.

Alcoholic Extract of Hemlock.

℞. Hemlock leaves, in coarse powder, one pound
Diluted alcohol four pints

Moisten powder with half a pint of the alcohol, and allow to macerate for twenty-four hours, place in percolating apparatus and add remainder of alcohol; when this has disappeared, add water so as to keep powder covered. Stop process when the liquid passing, causes precipitate in that previously obtained. Distil off alcohol, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two grains, twice a-day, gadually increasing.

Pills of Hemlock and Ipecacuanha.

℞. Extract of hemlock
Dover's powder, each, ten grains

Mix, and form five pills. Two at bed-time, in pulmonary irritation, with rheumatic and other local pains. *Ellis.*

℞. Extract of hemlock five drachms
Ipecacuanha one drachm
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient

Mix, and make four grains.

Pills of Hemlock and Calomel.

℞. Extract of hemlock two scruples
Calomel fifteen grains

Mix, and form fifteen pills. One, three times a-day, in syphiloid affections. *Ellis.*

Pills of Hemlock and Dandelion.

℞. Extract of hemlock
dandelion
Gum Arabic
Soap, each, one drachm
Honey sufficient

Mix, and form three-grain pills. In glandular and other tumors. *Brera.*

Infusion of Hemlock.

℞. Hemlock leaves half an ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse and strain. As a wash to cancerous and malignant ulcers. *Ellis.*

Hemlock Collutory.

℞. Hemlock leaves two drachms
Poppy seeds one drachm
Henbane seeds half a drachm
Milk half a pint

Boil slightly, and strain. In rheumatic toothache. *Phœbus.*

Tincture of Hemlock.

℞. Hemlock leaves four ounces
Diluted alchohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, thirty drops to a fl. drachm.

Ethereal Tincture of Hemlock.

℞. Hemlook leaves one part
Sulphuric ether four parts

Macerate for two days, and filter. *Soubeiran.*

Ointment of Hemlock.

℞. Fresh hemlock leaves
Prepared lard, each, two pounds

Boil till the leaves becomes crisp, then express through linen. *Dub. Ph.*

℞. Juice of hemlock leaves one part
Lard four parts

Boil till moisture is expelled, and express

through a cloth. As a dressing to painful ulcers. *Swediaur.*

OIL OF HEMLOCK.

℞. Fecula of hemlock — one part
Olive oil — four parts
Mix, and strain. As a friction to the abdomen in ileus, and to the anus in hemorrhoids. *Van Mons.*

HEMLOCK PLASTER.

℞. Elemi — two parts
White wax — one part
Melt together, and add
Alcoholic extract of hemlock — nine parts
As an application to painful ulcers and malignant tumors. *Guibourt.*

℞. Juice of hemlock — twelve parts
Powdered hemlock — six parts
Evaporate to a pasty consistence, and add to, a melted mixture of
Yellow wax — ten parts
Turpentine — four parts
Olive oil — six parts
Used as above. *Pideret.*

COMPOUND HEMLOCK PLASTER.

℞. Yellow wax — eight parts
Resin — sixteen parts
Fecula of hemlock — forty-eight parts
Melt together, and add a melted mixture of
Gum ammoniac — four parts
Turpentine — one part
Stir well till cold. Used as above. *Van Mons.*

℞. Hemlock plaster — one ounce
Burgundy pitch
Diachylon, each, — half an ounce
Mix, and spread, then sprinkle with from six to twelve grains of tartar, according to the age of the patient. Said to be very useful in hooping-cough.

℞. Soap plaster — one ounce
Extract of hemlock — half an ounce
Powdered belladonna — two drachms
Mix. *Hamburg Cod.*

CATAPLASM OF HEMLOCK.

℞. Powdered hemlock
Linseed meal, each, — one ounce
Fecula of hemlock
Boiling water, each, — sufficient
Mix. As an application to cancerous and other painful ulcers. *Guibourt.*

℞. Hemlock leaves — a handful
Henbane leaves — half a handful
Lard — half an ounce
Rose oil — one ounce
Decoction of mallows — sufficient
Mix, and boil to the consistence of cataplasm. *Pierquin.*

℞. Powdered hemlock — two ounces
Carrot juice — one pound
Tincture of opium and saffron — three drachms
Linseed meal — sufficient
Make a cataplasm. In cancerous ulcers. *Piderot.*

MIXTURE OF HEMLOCK AND PAREGORIC.

℞. Extract of hemlock — one drachm
Paregoric elixir
Syrup of tolu, each, — half fl. ounce
Rose water — four fl. ounces
Mix. From half to a teaspoonful once in four hours, to a child a year old, watching the effect, in pertussis. *Pearson.*

SUPPOSITORY OF HEMLOCK.

℞. Extract of hemlock
White wax, each, — one part
Butter of cocoa — four parts
Mix, in painful hemorrhoids and spasms of the rectum. *Beral.*

CONTRAYERVA.

CONTRAYERVA.

Contrayerva is the root of *Dorstenia contrayerva*, and other species, all natives of South America, Mexico, and the West Indies. They are perennial, dwarf, herbaceous plants, usually growing in high, rocky places.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Moracæ.

Linn. Mat. Med. No. 124. Griffith, Med. Bot. 577.

The root is oblong, hard, rough, and solid, of a reddish-brown color, with numerous, long, yellowish fibres. It has an aromatic odor, and a warm, pungent, somewhat bitterish taste. It is a stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic, and has been found useful in low states of the system. The dose of the powder is about half a drachm.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CONTRAYERVA.

℞. Powdered contrayerva — six drachms
Virginia snakeroot — two drachms
Prepared chalk — one ounce
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, two or three times a day, as a tonic. *Spielmann.*

EXTRACT OF CONTRAYERVA.

℞. Contrayerva, bruised, — one part
Boiling water — six parts
Infuse for three days, boil, strain, express, and evaporate to proper consistence. Dose, one to two scruples. *Palat. Cod.*

DECOCTION OF CONTRAYERVA.

℞. Contrayerva, bruised, — one drachm

Water one pint
Boil for ten minutes, and strain.
Taddei.

GARGLE OF CONTRAYERVA.

℞. Contrayerva half an ounce
Figs one ounce
Water eighteen fl. ounces
Mix, and boil down to two-thirds.
Saunders.

TINCTURE OF CONTRAYERVA.

℞. Contrayerva one part
Diluted alcohol eight parts
Digest in one-half the alcohol for four days, strain and digest with the other half of the alcohol; strain, and filter the united liquids. Dose, thirty to forty drops.
Guibourt.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CONTRAYERVA.

℞. Contrayerva
Virginia snakeroot, each,
one ounce and a-half
Juniper berries one ounce
Spirit of ammonia six fl. ounces
Alcohol one pint
Macerate for four days, express, and filter. Dose, forty to eighty drops, as a stimulating diaphoretic. *Lip. Dispen.*

CONTRAYERVA MIXTURE.

℞. Powdered contrayerva eight grains
Cinnamon water one fl. ounce and a-half
Nutmeg water two fl. drachms
Syrup of cinnamon three drachms
Mix. A spoonful as a stomachic.
Swediaur.

℞. Gum tragacanth
Comp. contrayerva powder, each,
one scruple
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Cinnamon water three fl. drachms
Syrup of saffron one fl. drachm
Mix. As a quieting draught for a woman after delivery. *Merriman.*

CONVOLVULUS PANDURATUS.

WILD POTATO.

This is a native plant, with a large perennial root, found in sandy soils in most parts of the United States.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Convolvulaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 219. Griffith, Med. Bot. (Ipomœa) 476.

The root, as found in the shops, is in circular pieces, of a yellowish-brown color, scarcely any smell, and a bitterish, somewhat acrid taste. It is feebly cathartic, but is said to be a good diuretic in calculous complaints. Dose, as purgative, forty grains. As a diuretic, it is given in decoction.

COPAIBA.

COPAIBA.

This is the juice of *Copaifera officinalis* and other species, all large trees, natives of South America and principally of Brazil.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 557. Griffith, Med. Bot. 264.

This juice or balsam is clear and transparent, of a pale yellowish color; a peculiar and somewhat unpleasant odor, and a bitterish, pungent, nauseous taste. It is rather more consistent than olive oil when fresh, but, by age, becomes thicker, and may even assume the solidity of a resin. It is stimulant, diuretic, and cathartic, and is principally used in morbid discharges from mucous surfaces, especially those of the genito-urinary organs. The dose is from twenty drops to a fl. drachm, three times a-day.

BOLUSES OF COPAIBA.

℞. Copaiba two drachms
Gum Arabic one ounce
Powdered liquorice sufficient
Mix, and form mass. Dose, a scruple to two scruples. *Radius.*

℞. Copaiba one ounce
Calcined magnesia one drachm
Opium four grains
Powdered cubebs three drachms
Syrup of poppies sufficient
Mix, and divide into boluses of half a drachm. Two to be taken at night, in gonorrhœa. *Henschel.*

PILLS OF COPAIBA.

℞. Copaiba two ounces
Magnesia (freshly prepared) one drachm
Mix, and set aside, till it concretes into a pilular mass; this to be divided into two hundred pills. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two to six, two or three times a-day.

℞. Copaiba
Powdered cubebs, each, one drachm
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and divide into three-grain pills. Five to ten a-day. *Hildenbrand.*

℞. Copaiba one ounce
Dragon's blood half an ounce
Calomel one drachm
Conserve of roses four ounces
Mix, and make pills of six grains. Dose, from three to five a-day. *Foy.*

PILLS OF COPAIBA AND CUBEBS.

℞. White wax two drachms
Melt, by a gentle heat, and add

Copaiba half an ounce
Powdered cubebs one ounce
Incorporate well, and divide into two hundred and forty pills. *Berens.*

Pills of Copaiba, Cubebs, and Turpentine.

℞. Oil of copaiba
cubebs
turpentine, each, one fl. drachm
Magnesia two drachms
Mix, and form sixty pills.

This is said to be an excellent preparation. It was communicated by Mr. Procter, who is unacquainted with the author of it.

Copaiba Confection.

℞. Turpentine one ounce
Copaiba half an ounce
Mix well, in a warmed mortar, and add
Mucilage of gum Arabic one ounce
Conserve of roses four ounces
Dose, two to three drachms, three times a-day, in obstinate gonorrhœa. *Swediaur.*

℞. Copaiba
Powdered cubebs, each, four drachms and a-half
Yolk of egg one
Conserve of roses half an ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day. *Voght.*

℞. Copaiba
Powdered cubebs, each, two ounces
alum one ounce
Opium five grains
Incorporate well. One drachm to be taken in the pulp of a prune, night and morning, and rapidily increased to two drachms. Is very effectual in gonorrhœa. *Berton.*

Emulsion of Copaiba.

℞. Copaiba
Mucilage gum Arabic, each, two ounces
Water, twelve fl. ounces
Rub the copaiba gradually with the mucilage in a mortar, add the water by degrees, constantly rubbing. *Beral.*

Injection of Copaiba.

℞. Copaiba two drachms
Mucilage of gum Arabic half an ounce
Lime water six fl. ounces
Mix well. As an injection in ulcers of the rectum, vagina, or urethra. *Abernethy.*

℞. Copaiba half an ounce
Yolk of egg sufficient
Lime water six ounces
Honey of roses three ounces
Mix. As an injection in fistulous ulcers. *Plenck.*

Copaiba Mixture.

℞. Copaiba
Sweet spirits of nitre, each, half a fl. ounce
Powdered gum Arabic
sugar, each, one drachm
Compound spirits of lavender two fl. drachms
Tincture of opium one fl. drachm
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful three times a-day in gonorrhœa. *Chapman.*

℞. Copaiba
Powdered cubebs, each, half an ounce
Gum Arabic two drachms
Paregoric elixir half a fl. ounce
Sugar two drachms
Water eight fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every three hours. *Ellis.*

℞. Copaiba half an ounce
Mint water
Alcohol
Syrup, each, half a fl. ounce
Sweet spirit of nitre half a fl. drachm
Mix. To be taken in four doses in a day, followed by demulcent drinks. In chronic gonorrhœa. *Ellis.*

℞. Balsam copaiba
Sweet spirit of nitre, each, half a fl. ounce
Compound spirit of lavender
Laudanum, each, one fl. drachm
Powdered gum Arabic one drachm
Water three fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful three times a-day in gonorrhœa. *Chapman.*

℞. Copaiba half an ounce
Mucilage of gum Arabic two ounces
Clarified honey six drachms
Solution of potassa two drachms
Essence of lemon half a drachm
Rose water five fl. ounces
Mix. Two to three spoonfuls, three times a-day. *Stephenson.*

℞. Copaiba one drachm and a-half
Powdered kino one scruple
Mucilage of gum Arabic two drachms
Syrup of rhatany one ounce
Decoction of chamomile four ounces
Mix. A spoonful every hour or two. *Foy.*

℞. Copaiba half a drachm
Tincture of allspice

Syrup of mallows, each, two drachms
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Water one ounce
Mix. To be taken morning and evening. *Saunders.*

℞. Copaiba
Syrup of lemon
Mint water
Orange-flower water, each, one ounce
Sulphuric acid one drachm
Tragacanth sufficient
Mix. A spoonful, morning and evening. *Delpech.*

℞. Copaiba
Tolu
Powdered gum Arabic, each, half an ounce
Elixir of vitriol twenty drops
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, in chronic hooping-cough. *Ellis.*

℞. Copaiba one drachm
Carbonate of potassa thirty grains
Resin of Peruvian bark twenty grains
Gum Arabic twelve grains
Aloes two grains
Syrup of capillaire two ounces
Cinnamon water
Mint water, each, three fl. ounces
Mix. Dose, a glass full, several times a-day, as an anthelmintic. *Pierquin.*

TINCTURE OF COPAIBA.

℞. Copaiba one part
Alcohol eight parts
Digest for several days, and filter. Dose, thirty to sixty drops. *Guibourt.*

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF COPAIBA.

℞. Copaiba one ounce
Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Alcohol four fl. ounces
Digest, and filter. Dose, twenty-five to fifty drops. *Brunswick Ph.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF COPAIBA.

℞. Copaiba one ounce
Guaiacum two drachms
Oil of sassafras half a drachm
Alcohol four and a-half fl. ounces
Digest with a gentle heat, filter. *Foy.*
Dose, a drachm, in some infusion.

℞. Copaiba one ounce and a-half
Balsam Peru half an ounce
Carbonate of potassa one drachm and a-half
Cut saffron two drachms
Alcohol sixteen fl. ounces
Mix, and digest for three days, and filter. Two spoonfuls, two or three times a-day, in water or in wine. *Wirtemberg Ph.*

OIL OF COPAIBA.

℞. Copaiba one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Distil, return product several times, and redistil; separate oil. *Ed. Ph.*
Dose, ten to thirty drops, rubbed up with mucilage and water.

COPAIBA CLYSTER.

℞. Copaiba one to four drachms
Extract of opium one grain
Yolk of egg one
Decoction of mallows four to six fl. ounces
Make an emulsion, as a clyster in gonorrhœa. *Guibourt.*

COPAIBA PASTE.

℞. Sweet almonds six drachms
Mallow paste one drachm
Catechu half a drachm
Copaiba three drachms
Rub together into a paste. Dose, a spoonful. *Phœbus.*

COPTIS.

GOLDTHREAD.

The root of *Coptis trifolia*, a small evergreen plant, found in the more northern parts of both continents, in wet and boggy situations.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Salisbury. Linn. Trans. viii. 305. Griffith, Med. Bot. 87.

The roots, which are the part used, are long, slender, orange-yellow, with no smell, but a strong, and purely bitter taste. It is a simple tonic bitter, with no astringency. It is used as a stomachic, and as a local application to aphthous sore mouth. Dose, in powder, ten to thirty grains.

INFUSION OF GOLDTHREAD.

℞. Goldthread one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for an hour, and strain. Dose, half fl. ounce to two fl. ounces. *Dunglison.*

TINCTURE OF GOLDTHREAD.

℞. Goldthread one ounce
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for a week, and filter. Dose, one fl. drachm to three fl. drachms. *Wood.*

CORIANDRUM.

CORIANDER.

This is the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*, an annual plant, a native of the south of Europe,

but naturalized in many other parts of that quarter of the world, and also extensively cultivated.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 367. Griffith, Med. Bot. 341.

The fruit is somewhat globular, of a grayish, or brownish-yellow color, and often separated into two portions, or mericarps. It has a pleasant aromatic smell and taste. It is principally used as an adjuvant to other articles, to disguise their taste, or to modify their griping qualities. Dose, from a scruple to a drachm.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CORIANDER.

℞. Powdered coriander, one drachm and a-half
Ivory filings
Burnt hartshorn
Prepared chalk, each, one scruple
Powdered cinnamon half a scruple
Sugar of roses sufficient

Mix well. A teaspoonful, after eating, as a stomachic. *Pierquin.*

℞. Powdered coriander
rhubarb
columbo, each, ten grains

Mix. To be taken at bedtime, in dyspepsia with flatulence and costiveness. Stomachic. *Ainslie.*

TINCTURE OF CORIANDER.

℞. Coriander one part
Diluted alcohol eight parts

Macerate for a week, and filter. *Beral.*

COMPOUND WATER OF CORIANDER.

℞. Coriander eight ounces
Citron water one fl. ounce
Nutmeg
Storax
Benzoin, each, half an ounce
Vanilla three drachms
Alcohol forty-eight fl. ounces

Macerate for two days, and distil. Dose, half fl. ounce, as a stomachic and carminative. *Spielmann.*

CORNU.

HARTSHORN.

This is officinally the horn of the *Cervus elaphas*, or European stag; but that of our native species has the same properties. It is found in the shops, in the form of shavings, which are of a yellowish white color, friable, and without smell or taste. They consist principally of gelatine and phosphate of lime, and are employed to make a jelly, which is not superior to any other animal jelly.

HARTSHORN JELLY.

℞. Hartshorn four ounces
Water eight ounces
Muriatic acid one drachm

Beat together for ten minutes, wash in two or three waters, boil with fresh water for half an hour, express, strain, and add

Sugar four ounces

Boil down sufficiently for the mixture to jelly, on cooling. *Ferrez.*

COMPOUND JELLY OF HARTSHORN.

℞. Hartshorn jelly eight ounces
Paste of sweet almonds one ounce
Sugar half an ounce
Orange-flower water one drachm
Essence of citron twelve drops

Mix, and heat; then permit to cool. *Guibourt.*

BURNT HARTSHORN.

℞. Burn pieces of hartshorn in an open vessel till quite white; powder, and prepare like prepared chalk. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, half a drachm to two drachms.

DENTIFRICE OF BURNT HARTSHORN.

℞. Powdered burnt hartshorn one ounce
Orris root two drachms
Dragon's blood one drachm
Oil of roses two drops

Mix. *Steph. & Church.*

CORNUS.

DOGWOOD.

CORNUS CIRCINATA.

ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD.

A large shrub, native of the United States, with a bitter, astringent, aromatic bark.

CORNUS FLORIDA.

TREE DOGWOOD.

A small tree found in most parts of the United States, flowering early in the spring. The bark, especially of the root, has a bitter, astringent, somewhat aromatic taste, and a faint odor.

CORNUS SERICEA.

SWAMP DOGWOOD.

A large shrub, like the others a native of this country, with a bark of the same qualities as them.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Cornaceæ.

The barks of these shrubs and trees are tonic and astringent, and have much the same properties as Peruvian bark, and may be used as a substitute for it. That of *C. Florida* is said to contain a peculiar bitter principle, which has been

called *cornine*. The dose of the powder is from a scruple to a drachm.

Decoction of Dogwood.

℞. Dogwood bark, bruised, one ounce
Water one pint
Boil for half an hour, and strain. A wineglassful every hour, in the apyrexia of intermittents. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Dogwood bark
Sassafras, each, six ounces
Water eight pints
Boil, and strain. Given as above. *Niemann.*

Pills of Round-leaved Dogwood.

℞. Extract of round-leaved dogwood one drachm and a-half
Powdered ginger ten grains
Dried carbonate of soda ten grains
Mix, and form twenty-four pills. *Reece.*

Wine of Round-leaved Dogwood.

℞. Extract of round-leaved dogwood three drachms
White wine one pint and a-half
Digest for fourteen days, and filter. *Reece.*

COTULA.

Mayweed.

A small annual syngenesious plant, a native of Europe, and extensively naturalized in the United States. It is the *Maruta cotula* of botanists.

Sex. Syst. Syng. frust. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ. Decandolle, Prod. vi. 13. Griffith, Med. Bot. 399.

The whole herb has a strong, unpleasant smell, and a bitter, warm taste. It has much the same properties as chamomile as an internal remedy, and may be used as a substitute for it; but its disagreeable odor renders it nauseous to most persons. It is also employed in amenorrhœa, and as an antispasmodic. It is usually given in infusion.

Infusion of Mayweed.

℞. Mayweed half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for a quarter of an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain. Used in same cases, and in same manner as infusion of chamomile.

Cataplasm of Mayweed.

℞. Mayweed, fresh, at will
Bruise, or cut very fine. When applied as a cataplasm, it produces redness and vesication as rapidly as Spanish flies. *Ashley.*

CREASOTUM.

Creasote.

A peculiar substance, analogous to the volatile oils, existing in the products of the distillation of wood. It is a colorless, oleaginous fluid, of a burning, caustic taste, and of an odor resembling that of smoked meat. It is corrosive, but, in a diluted state, is an effectual preserver of animal substances. It is irritant, narcotic, styptic, &c., and has been employed in a variety of diseases, both internally and as a local application.

Creasote.

℞. Tar at will
Distil, changing the recipients several times, till the residue has the consistence of pitch; agitate the heavy oil that passes with a little concentrated sulphuric acid; then mix it with its own volume of water, and rectify in small retorts; dissolve the product which sinks to the bottom in a hot solution of potassa, aided by a gentle heat; when it cools, add a slight excess of sulphuric acid, separate the oil, and distil it in small quantities at a time; again rectify it two or three times. Dose, one to two drops, mixed with water.

Creasote Mixture.

℞. Creasote six drops
Powdered mallows
Sugar, each, one drachm
Mix well, and divide into three powders, to be taken during the day. In hemoptysis and phthisis. *Radius.*

Creasote Pills.

℞. Creasote one drachm
Powdered mallow root sufficient
to make one hundred and ten pills. Said to be beneficial in acute rheumatism. Four or five to be taken, morning and evening. *Riech.*

℞. Creasote one drachm
Extract of liquorice, each, one drachm and a-half
Water sufficient
Beat into mass, and make pills of two grains. Two, morning and evening, in phthisis and laryngitis. *Radius.*

℞. Creasote ten drops
Powdered liquorice
Mucilage of gum Arabic, each, sufficient
Mix, and form twenty pills. Dose, one, three times a-day. In bronchitis, neuralgia, &c. *Ellis.*

℞. Creasote one drachm
Extract of liquorice

Galbanum, each, half a drachm
Powdered mallows two drachms
Form mass, and divide into one hundred and twenty pills. Six, four times a-day, in phthisis. *Riech.*

Alcoholic Solution of Creasote.

℞. Creasote one part
Alcohol sixteen parts
Mix. A drop or two placed in the cavity of an aching tooth, will afford relief. *Marinus.*

℞. Creasote one fl. drachm
Alcohol two fl. ounces
Mix. Used with water as a mouth wash, to correct fetor of the mouth, and to check caries of the teeth. *Buchner.*

℞. Creasote one fl. drachm
Alcohol one fl. ounce and a-half
Tincture of cochineal six fl. drachms
Oil of mint thirty-six drops
Mix. Used as above. *Ringhini.*

Creasote Lotion.

℞. Creasote half a drachm
Water five ounces
Mix. As a lotion in psora, &c. *Radius.*

℞. Creasote ten drops
Vinegar two fl. drachms
Water two fl. ounces
Mix. As an application to phagedenic ulcerations and chancres. *Short.*

Creasote Collutory.

℞. Creasote three drops
Compound spirit of lavender twenty drops
Distilled water half fl. ounce
Mix. *Black.*

℞. Creasote four drops
Distilled water two fl. ounces
Mix. In irritation of the gums. *Fremanger.*

℞. Creasote half a fl. drachm
Powdered gum Arabic one ounce and a-half
Camphor water two fl. ounces and a-half
Mix. To be used every two hours in aphthous ulceration of the mouth. *Magendie.*

Creasote Mixture.

℞. Creasote
Acetic acid, each, sixteen drops
Compound spirit of juniper
Syrup each one fl. ounce
Water fourteen fl. ounces
Mix the creasote with the acid, gradually add the water, and then the spirit and syrup. *Ed. Ph.*
Dose, one fl. ounce.

℞. Creasote two to four drops
Mucilage of gum Arabic one ounce
Infusion of salep five ounces
Sugar one drachm
Mix. A spoonful every two hours in the colliquative diarrhœa of phthisis. *Radius.*

℞. Creasote five drops
Mucilage of gum Arabic three fl. ounces
Syrup of mallows one fl. drachm
Mix. A spoonful every three hours in hemoptysis. *Santoni.*

℞. Creasote one drop
Camphor water
Compound infusion of gentian, each, six fl. drachms.
Mix. To check vomiting. *Santoni.*

Creasote Ointment.

℞. Creasote half a fl. drachm
Lard one ounce
Melt the lard, add the creasote, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

As an application in scaly, cutaneous eruptions, ulcers, &c.

℞. Simple cerate
Oil of almonds, each, one ounce.
Creasote thirty drops
Mix. As an application in scrofulous caries. *Fremanger.*

Compound Ointment of Creasote.

℞. Creasote
Solution of subacetate of lead, each, ten drops
Extract of opium one grain and a-half
Lard one ounce
Mix. As an application to chilblains. *Devergie.*

℞. Creasote half a drachm
Purified animal charcoal one drachm
Alcohol one fl. drachm and a-half
Spermaceti ointment, one ounce and a-half
Mix. Used as an application to burns, to be diluted, if necessary. *Sutro.*

CROCUS.

Saffron.

Saffron is the stigmas of *Crocus sativus*, a bulbous rooted plant, native of Greece, Asia Minor, &c., and extensively cultivated in many parts of Europe.

Sex. Syst. Triand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Iridaceæ.

Saffron has a peculiar, sweetish, fragrant odor, a warm, bitter taste, and is of an orange red color. It was at one time much used as an excitant, narcotic aromatic and emmenagogue, but is seldom employed in this country, except as a coloring ingredient in compound preparations. Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

PILLS OF SAFFRON.

℞. Saffron
Myrrh
Sulphur, each, one drachm
Inspissated bile sufficient
Mix, and form one hundred and fifty pills.
Dose, twelve a-day, as an emmenagogue. *Phœbus.*

TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

℞. Saffron, cut fine two ounces
Proof spirit two pints
Digest for fourteen days, express, and filter. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

℞. Saffron one ounce
Myrrh two ounces
Socotrine aloes ten ounces
Cinnamon
Mace
Nutmeg, each, half an ounce
Orange-flower water one pint
Alcohol sixteen pints
Digest for two days, distil off eight pints. *Cottereau.*

ELIXIR DE GARUS.

℞. Compound tincture of saffron eight pints
Syrup of maidenhair ten pints
Mix, color with caramel, dissolved in
Orange-flower water eight fl. ounces
Used as a stomachic and carminative. *Foy.*

INFUSION OF SAFFRON.

℞. Saffron two drachms
Boiling water two pints
Infuse, and strain. Advised in debility of the digestive organs. *Beral.*

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

℞. Saffron ten drachms
Boiling water one pint
White sugar three pounds
Macerate the saffron in the water for twelve hours, strain, and add the sugar. *Lond. Ph.*

Slightly stimulant.

SAFFRON COLLYRIUM.

℞. Saffron one part
Boiling water two hundred parts
Infuse, strain, and add
Tincture of opium one part *Phœbus.*

SAFFRON OINTMENT.

℞. Cut saffron one scruple
Camphor two scruples
Oil of henbane two drachms
Goulard's cerate six drachms
Mix. As an application to painful hemorrhoids. *Speilmann.*

CUBEBA.

CUBEBS.

Cubebs are the berries or fruit of *Piper cubeba*, a climbing perennial vine, native of many parts of the East Indies.

Sex. Syst. Diand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Piperaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 90. Griffith, Med. Bot. 567.

Cubebs somewhat resemble black pepper, but are of a lighter color, and are furnished with a short stalk. The stalk is thin and hard, and the seed round, white, and oily. The taste is acrid, peppery, and camphoraceous; the odor aromatic and pleasant. Cubebs are stimulant, with a special action on the genito urinary organs, and have been much used in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c., and have also been found useful in piles, bronchitis, &c. The dose of the powder is from ten grains to three drachms, according to circumstances.

POWDER OF CUBEBS.

℞. Powdered cubebs
half a drachm to one drachm
ipecacuanha
eighth of a grain
Oil of peppermint half a drop
Mix. To be taken four times a-day, in gonorrhœa. *Schmidt.*

POWDER OF CUBEBS AND ERGOT.

℞. Powdered ergot two scruples
cubebs one ounce
cinnamon half a drachm
sugar one drachm
Mix, and divide into eight powders. One to be given three or four times a-day. In gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c. *Ryan.*

POWDER OF CUBEBS AND HEMLOCK.

℞. Powdered cubebs
half a drachm to a drachm
Extract of hemlock half a grain
Prepared oyster shell five grains
Mix. To be taken four times a-day, in gonorrhœa. *Phœbus.*

POWDER OF CUBEBS AND ALUM.

℞. Powdered cubebs two ounces
alum half an ounce
Mix, and divide into nine powders. One to be taken three times a-day. *Ricord.*

Cubeb Lozenges.

℞. Powdered cubebs two drachms
Balsam of tolu six grains
Mix, and add
Extract of liquorice one ounce
Syrup of balsam of Peru one drachm
Gum Arabic sufficient
Rub well together, and form lozenges of ten grains. One of these, permitted gradually to melt in the mouth, alleviates the obstruction in the nose, in coryza. *Spitta.*

Electuary of Cubebs.

℞. Powdered cubebs half an ounce
Clarified honey sufficient
Mix. Three or four teaspoonfuls a-day, in gonorrhœa, mucous discharges from the bladder, &c. *Radius.*

℞. Powdered cubebs
Balsam copaiba, each, two ounces
Powdered alum one ounce
Extract of opium five grains
Rub together. Dose, one drachm, night and morning, in the pulp of a prune, rapidly increasing the dose to two drachms. In gonorrhœa. *Beral.*

Injection of Cubebs.

℞. Powdered cubebs one ounce
Water one pint
Boil, and strain. Add
Extract of belladonna one scruple
In gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. *Soubeiran.*

Clyster of Cubebs.

℞. Powdered cubebs one to four drachms
Decoction of mallows six ounces
Mix. To be administered, night and morning, in gonorrhœa. *Foy.*

Ethereal Extract of Cubebs.

℞. Powdered cubebs one pound
Sulphuric ether sufficient
Introduce the powder into a displacer, insert the lower end into a closely fitting bottle, add the ether carefully, cover the top of the filter with wet bladder pierced with several pin-holes. The flow should be very gradual. Introduce the tincture into a large retort, and distil, by means of a water-bath, into a well-cooled receiver, till five-sixths have passed over. Continue the evaporation at a heat below 120° F., till the extract is of proper consistence.
W. Procter.

Emulsion of Ethereal Extract of Cubebs.

℞. Ethereal extract of cubebs two drachms
Powdered gum Arabic half an ounce
sugar one drachm
Water three ounces and a-half
Mix. A tablespoonful is equal to two drachms of cubebs. *W. Procter.*

Alcoholic Ethereal Extract of Cubebs.

℞. Powdered cubebs at will
Exhaust by ether, by means of a displacement apparatus, act on residue with diluted alcohol, distil the two tinctures separately. Evaporate the residue of the alcoholic tincture by means of a water-bath; add both together, and let the remaining ether evaporate spontaneously. *Labelonye.*

Lozenges of Alcoholic Ethereal Extract of Cubebs.

℞. Extract of cubebs eight ounces
Alcohol two pints
Dissolve, and add
Powdered sugar one pound
Oil of peppermint eighteen drops
Mix, and allow alcohol to evaporate by a gentle heat; reduce to powder, and add
Mucilage tragacanth sufficient
Mix, and divide into lozenges of six to eighteen grains. *Labelonye.*

Cubeb Mixture.

℞. Powdered cubebs two drachms
Carbonate of soda half a drachm
Mucilage of gum Arabic six fl. drachms
Mint water six fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every hour.
Fosbroke.

℞. Powdered cubebs two drachms
Subnitrate of Bismuth half a drachm
Mucilage of gum Arabic half fl. ounce
Syrup six fl. drachms
Water six fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful four times a-day.
Fosbroke.

Both these are recommended in the various affections of mucous membranes.

℞. Powdered cubebs two drachms
Wine two ounces
Essence of bergamot one drop
Mix. To be taken every hour or two.
Pierquin.

Tincture of Cubebs.

℞. Bruised cubebs four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two drachms, as a stomachic and carminative, or in advanced stage of gonorrhœa.

Syrup of Alcoholic Ethereal Extract of Cubebs.

℞. Extract of cubebs three ounces

Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Peppermint water one pint
White sugar two pounds
Mix. A teaspoonful, several times a-day, in a glass of water. *Labelonye.*

OIL OF CUBEBS.

℞. Powdered cubebs one part
Water two parts
Distil, and collect the oil. *Giordano.*

Dose, ten to twelve drops, gradually increased. Given in emulsion, or in gelatin capsules.

MIXTURE OF OIL OF CUBEBS AND COPAIVA.

℞. Oil of cubebs one scruple
Copaiba two ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful, four times a-day. *Beral.*

CUNILA.

DITTANY.

The whole herb of *Cunila mariana.* A native plant, found in most places in the United States. *Sex. Syst.* Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ Linn. Sp. Pl. 30. Griffith, Med. Bot. 509.

It has a powerful, aromatic odor, and a warm, pungent taste. It is stimulant, carminative, sudorific, and emmenagogue.

INFUSION OF DITTANY.

℞. Dittany half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse and strain. Used warm, as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

OIL OF DITTANY.

℞. Dittany at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and separate oil. As a carminative, in doses of two or three drops, with sugar.

CUPRUM.

COPPER.

A brilliant ductile, malleable metal, of a reddish color, having an unpleasant taste and smell. It is not used in its pure state in medicine, but affords numerous remedial preparations.

CUPRI ACETAS.

ACETATE OF COPPER.

℞. Pulverized verdigris at will
Acetic acid sufficient
Dissolve, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Van Mons.*

CUPRI SUBACETAS.

VERDIGRIS.

PREPARED SUBACETATE OF COPPER.

℞. Verdigris, in powder, at will
Prepared as directed for chalk. *Dub. Ph.*

POWDER OF VERDIGRIS AND SAVINE.

℞. Verdigris
Savine equal parts
Mix. To be dusted on sores with fungous excrescences. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF ACETATE OF COPPER.

℞. Acetate of copper fifteeen grains
Boiling water sufficient
to dissolve, add
Opium five grains
Extract of liquorice one drachm
Powdered liquorice sufficient
Mix, and make one hundred and eighty pills. Dose, three to ten, three times a-day. *Phœbus.*

VERDIGRIS AND ALUM.

℞. Verdigris
Nitre
Alum, each, eight parts
Melt together, and add
Camphor one to two parts
Much used in Europe as a basis for ophthalmic solutions, under the name of Beer's divine stone. *Radius.*

OPHTHALMIC WASHES.

℞. Beer's divine
stone eight to twelve grains
Water four fl. ounces and a-half
Wine of opium
a scruple to one fl. drachm
Mix. In chronic ophthalmia. *Benedict.*

℞. Beer's divine stone three to four grains
Elder water one fl. ounce
Tincture of opium twelve drops
Solution of acetate of lead five drops
Mix. Used like the last. *Rust.*

COMPOUND VERDIGRIS LOTION.

℞. Verdigris
Burnt alum, each, two drachms
Honey half an ounce
White wine one pint
Mix. As a wash for indolent venereal or scorbutic ulcers. *Scherf.*

METZ'S BALSAM.

℞. Linseed oil
Olive oil, each, six ounces
Oil of laurel berries one ounce

Turpentine two ounces
Melt by a gentle heat, and add
Powdered aloes two drachms
verdigris three drachms
white vitriol one drachm and a-half
Pour into a bottle, and add
Oil of juniper half an ounce
cloves one drachm
Mix. As a dressing to wounds and ulcers.
Guibourt.

Verdigris Ointment.

℞. Verdigris, in fine powder, one drachm
Simple ointment fifteen drachms
Melt the ointment, and add the verdigris, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as a mild escharotic and stimulant to fungous ulcers, to warts, corns, &c., and obstinate cutaneous affections.

℞. Verdigris two drachms
Oxide of zinc
Camphor, dissolved in
alcohol, each, six drachms
Triturate well, and incorporate with a melted mixture of
Lard
Suet, each, two ounces
and stir till cold
Recommended in scrofulous ophthalmia.
Swediaur.

Verdigris Plaster.

℞. Galbanum one ounce
Pitch half an ounce
Litharge plaster two drachms
Melt, and add
Verdigris
Muriate of ammonia, each, one ounce
This is a good application to corns and warts. *Saxon Ph.*

Egyptian Ointment.

℞. Verdigris five parts
Purified honey sixteen parts
Strong vinegar seven parts
Burnt alum half a part
Mix, and melt by a gentle heat, stirring constantly. This is thought to form an excellent detergent application to ulcers.
Giordano.

Liniment of Verdigris.

℞. Powdered verdigris one ounce
Vinegar seven fl. ounces
Honey fourteen ounces
Dissolve the verdigris in the vinegar, strain, gradually add the honey, and boil down to proper consistence. *Lond Ph.*

Used like the last, and also much diluted as a gargle in venereal sore throat.

CUPRI MURIAS.

Muriate of Copper.

℞. Chloride of potassium seven parts
Sulphate of
copper eleven and a-half parts
Pulverize, mix, and gradually add twelve parts boiling water; on cooling, filter, separate the sulphate of potassa that forms, then permit the crystals of the muriate to form, separate, and dry.
Van Mons.

Cupreous Ether.

℞. Chloride of barium ten parts
Sulphate of copper twelve parts
Sulphuric ether six parts
Triturate the salts together, add the ether, and decant when all the muriate of copper is dissolved. Has been recommended in small doses in epilepsy. *Van Mons.*

Muriate of Copper and Ammonia.

℞ Muriate of copper
ammonia equal parts
Dissolve in water, add liquid ammonia, drop by drop, as long as any precipitate takes place, and is again dissolved by the addition of more ammoniac, filter, and evaporate. *Augustin.*

Used in epilepsy, in doses of two to ten grains.

Solution of Ammoniacal Muriate of Copper and Mercury.

℞. Copper filings two drachms
Calomel two ounces
Dissolve the copper in two fl. ounces liquid ammonia, and the calomel in two fl. ounces muriatic acid, with fifteen drops of nitric acid; mix the solutions in such proportions that the precipitate that first forms is redissolved. *Radius.*

Koechlin's Drops.

℞. Solution of ammoniacal
muriate of copper and
mercury two fl. drachms
Distilled water twenty fl. ounces
Mix. Much praised in obstinate venereal affections, scrofula, &c. Dose, a teaspoonful after each meal. *Augustin.*

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM.

Ammoniated Copper.

℞. Sulphate of copper half an ounce
Carbonate of ammonia six drachms
Rub together in a glass mortar till effervescence ceases, wrap in bibulous paper, and dry with a gentle heat. *U. S. Ph.*

Has been used in epilepsy, chorea, hysteria,

&c. Dose, a quarter to half a grain twice a-day, and gradually increased.

Solution of Ammoniated Copper.

℞. Ammoniated copper one drachm
Distilled water one pint
Dissolve, and filter. *Lond. Ph.*

As a lotion to foul and indolent ulcers, or internally, in same cases as the powder.

Injection of Ammoniated Copper.

℞ Ammoniated copper five grains
Rose water eight fl. ounces
Mix. In gonorrhœa. *Ellis.*

Powder of Ammoniated Copper and Belladonna.

℞. Ammoniated copper two to four grains
Powdered belladonna root one to four grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix, and form six powders, one to be taken every two hours, in epilepsy. *Hildebrand.*

Pills of Ammoniated Copper.

℞. Ammoniated copper two grains
Crumb of bread sufficient
Mix, and form four pills. One to be taken twice a-day, in epilepsy, gradually increasing the dose. *A. T. Thomson.*

℞. Ammoniated copper fifteen grains
Crumb of bread two scruples
Sugar one scruple
Liquid ammonia sufficient
Mix, and form thirty pills. Dose, one, three times a-day, gradually increased. In epilepsy. *Van Mons.*

Compound Pills of Ammoniated Copper.

℞. Ammoniated copper
Opium, each, ten grains
Extract of dandelion
Powdered mallows, each, two scruples
Mix, and form fifty pills. Dose, five, twice a-day, in diabetes. *Radius.*

Gargle of Ammoniated Copper.

℞. Ammoniated copper eight grains
Savine water six fl. ounces
Mix. In chronic sore throat. *Kopp.*

Ointment of Ammoniated Copper.

℞. Solution of ammoniated copper one fl. drachm
Simple cerate, melted, one ounce
Mix well. As a stimulant to indolent ulcers. *Swediaur.*

CUPRI SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Copper.

Powder of Sulphate of Copper.

℞. Sulphate of copper twelve grains
Sugar of milk four scruples
Mix, and divide into four powders. Much praised in croup—given as follows: one is to be administered at once, another dissolved in three spoonfuls of water, one of which is to be taken every hour. *Radius.*

℞. Sulphate of copper four grains
Sugar of milk eight scruples
Mix, and divide into eight powders. Two a-day in obstinate diarrhœa. *Elliotson.*

Compound Powder of Sulphate of Copper.

℞. Sulphate of copper
zinc
Alum
Carbonate of lead
Armenian bole equal parts
Melt the three first substances together, pulverize, add the two other articles, and sift.

This is a powerful astringent, and has proved useful as a styptic. *Cottereau.*

Pills of Sulphate of Copper.

℞. Sulphate of copper four grains
Extract of cinchona thirty-two grains
Mix, make mass, and divide into sixteen or twenty pills. One to be taken three times a-day, in obstinate intermittents. *Ellis.*

℞. Sulphate of copper
Ipecacuanha, each, one drachm
Syrup sufficient
Form mass, and divide into pills of five grains each. Dose, two to four, every two or three days, in the morning, before eating, in phthisis. *Foy.*

℞. Sulphate of copper six grains
Powdered calamus two drachms
Extract of liquorice
Water, each, sufficient
Form mass, and divide into ninety-six pills. Four to seven, two or three times, in the apyrexia of obstinate intermittents. *Adair.*

Pills of Sulphate of Copper and Opium.

℞. Sulphate of copper two grains
Opium four grains
Conserve of roses sufficient

Mix, and make sixteen pills. One, three times a-day, in obstinate intermittents. *Chapman.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

℞. Sulphate of copper two grains
Alcohol. ext. cascarilla seventeen grains
Opium two grains
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Mix, and make eight pills. One, three times a-day, in epilepsy. *Ainslie.*

ELECTUARY WITH SULPHATE OF COPPER.

℞. Sulphate of copper one scruple
Opium one grain
Armenian bole
Catechu, each, one drachm and a-half
Syrup sufficient
Mix. In obstinate diarrhœa. *Saunders.*

GARGLE WITH SULPHATE OF COPPER.

℞. Sulphate of copper twenty grains
Infusion of sage six fl. ounces
Tincture of myrrh
catechu
kino, each, one drachm
pimpinella five drachms
Honey six drachms
Mix well. In obstinate salivation. *Kopp.*

COLLYRIUM OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

℞. Sulphate of copper
Armenian bole, each, eight grains
Camphor two grains
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Rub well together, permit to settle, and strain. As an application in purulent ophthalmia of infants. *Ware.*

℞. Sulphate of copper six grains
Camphor one drachm
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Rub the camphor with the water, strain, and add sulphate of copper. As a substitute for the above. *Ellis.*

SULPHATE OF COPPER LOTION.

℞. Sulphate of copper one ounce and a-half
Alum five drachms and a-half
Sage leaves five ounces
Vinegar one pint
Solution of muriate of ammonia two pints
Boil together for half an hour. Used as an application, in a tepid state, to swellings and contusions. *Purmann.*

INJECTION OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

℞. Sulphate of copper six grains
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Tincture of opium one fl. drachm
Dissolve. As an injection in chronic gonorrhœa. *Ellis.*

℞. Sulphate of copper six grains
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Solution subacetate of lead twenty drops
As a wash and injection in phymosis. *Swediaur.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

℞. Sulphate of copper
Calamine, each, five grains
Camphor two grains
Fresh butter two drachms
Triturate well together. A small portion to be applied to the edges of the eyelids, in the evening, in psorophthalmia. *Rust.*

℞. Sulphate of copper
Verdigris, each, two drachms
Alum half an ounce
Corrosive sublimate two scruples
Lard one ounce
Burgundy pitch one pound
Melt the pitch and lard by a gentle heat, and add the other ingredients, stirring till cold. As a dressing to venereal and fungous ulcers. *Augustin.*

℞. Powdered sulphate of copper.
catechu, each, four drachms
alum nine drachms
resin four ounces
Olive oil sufficient
Make ointment. As an application to indolent and ill-conditioned ulcers. *Kerr.*

SULPHATE OF COPPER STYPTIC.

℞. Sulphate of copper three grains
Sulphuric acid twenty drops
Water two ounces
Dissolve. In epistaxis. Twenty to forty drops to be taken in water, every hour. *Thatcher.*

CYDONIA.

QUINCE SEEDS.

These seeds are the product of *Cydonia vulgaris*, a small tree, native of some parts of Europe, but extensively cultivated in this country. The fruit is much used for the purpose of making preserves.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. pentag. *Nat. Syst.* Pomaceæ.

Persoon, Enchirid. ii. 40. Griffith, Med. Bot. 291.

The seeds are inodorous, insipid, and abounding with mucilage, one drachm rendering six ounces of water, viscid. Used like the other bland mucilages.

Decoction of Quince Seeds.

℞. Quince seeds two drachms
Distilled water one pint
Boil over a slow fire, for ten minutes, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

℞. Quince seeds one ounce
Boiling water six. fl. ounces
Digest on hot coals, for two hours; strain.

Both these are used in ophthalmia, &c.

Quince Seed Mixture.

℞. Mucilage of quince seeds one ounce
Yolk of eggs two
Honey of roses three ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally, in cough and hoarseness. *Sainte Marie.*

Bandoline for the Hair.

℞. Mucilage of quince seeds eight fl. ounces
Cologne water, or
Brandy eight fl. ounces
Mix.

Used as an application to the hair, to give gloss and smoothness.

CYMINUM.

Cumin.

Cumin seeds are produced by *Cuminum cyminum*, an umbelliferous plant, a native of Egypt, but cultivated in southern Europe.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 365. Lindley, Fl. Med. 51.

These seeds have a peculiar, strong, heavy odor, and a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste. They are carminative and stimulant, are seldom used internally, but enter into the composition of some warm plasters.

Cumin Plaster.

℞. Cumin
Caraway
Laural berries, each, three ounces
Burgundy pitch three pounds
Yellow wax three ounces
Melt the pitch and wax together, and add the other ingredients, stirring well. *Lond. Ph.*

D

DELPHINIUM.

Larkspur.

The *Delphinium consolida* is a native of Europe, but has become partially naturalized in this country, and is also much cultivated in gardens as an ornamental flower.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 748. Griffith, Med. Bot. 88.

Several parts of this plant have been employed medicinally, as the flowers, seeds, and roots. They owe their properties to the presence of an alkaloid, called delphinia. The flowers are said to be diuretic, vermifuge, and emmenagogue, and the seeds and root to be diuretic, &c.

Tincture of Larkspur Seeds.

℞. Larkspur seeds one ounce
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for some days, and filter. Dose, ten to twenty drops, three times a-day, in spasmodic asthma. *Augustin.*

DELPHINIA.

Delphinia.

This alkaloid is prepared from the seeds of different species of *Delphinium*, but generally from those of the *D. staphisagria.*

℞. Larkspur seeds at will
Water sufficient
Boil, repeat the decoction with another portion of water, till all soluble portions of the seeds are dissolved. Concentrate the united decoctions, add calcined magnesia, and filter after a short ebullition. Wash the precipitate with cold water, and dry it, digest it in alcohol on a water-bath, and permit to crystallize. *Magendie.*

This is used in the same cases as veratria, in doses of a quarter to half a grain, to the extent of two to three grains a-day. It is also employed in ointment or in solution in alcohol.

Solution of Delphinia.

℞. Delphinia one scruple
Rectified spirit two fl. ounces
Dissolve. For outward use. *Turnbull.*

Ointment of Delphinia.

℞. Delphinia ten to thirty grains
Olive oil one drachm
Rub together, and add
Lard one ounce
Mix well. *Turnbull.*

DIANTHUS.

Pink.

The only species that is officinal is the *D. caryophyllus* or clove pink, a native of the south of Europe, but generally cultivated in gardens, for the beauty and fragrance of its flowers.

Sex. Syst. Decand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Caryophyllaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 587. Woodville, Med. Bot. t. 205.

The parts used are the flowers, these should be of a dark red color, and very aromatic. They are principally employed to form a syrup, used as a vehicle for other medicines.

Syrup of Clove Pink.

℞ Petals of clove pink — one pound
Boiling water — two pints
Infuse for twelve hours, strain, and add twice the weight of sugar. *Guibourt.*

DIGITALIS.

Foxglove.

The foxglove is a native of Europe, but is cultivated in this country, both as an ornamental plant and for medicinal purposes.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. angios. *Nat. Syst.* Scrophulariaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 868. Griffith, Med. Bot. 520.

The parts used are the leaves; these should be dried in the dark, and always kept from the light. When good, they are of a dull green color, a feeble, narcotic odour, and a bitter, unpleasant taste. Digitalis is narcotic, sedative, and diuretic, and, in large doses, poisonous. It is given to fulfil many indications; as a diuretic, as a sedative, and antispasmodic, to reduce the force of the circulation, &c. It is given in substance in the dose of one grain, two or three times a-day, gradually increasing the quantity until some effect is produced on the system.

Powders of Foxglove.

℞ Powdered foxglove — one grain
cinnamon — four grains
sugar — ten grains
Mix. For a single dose, to be repeated two or three times a-day. *Radius.*

℞ Foxglove — a quarter to one grain
Sulphate of quinine — a-half to two grains
Fennel seed — six grains
Sugar of milk — ten grains
Mix. To be taken three or four times a-day, in phthisis. *Gunther.*

℞ Powdered foxglove — ten grains
calomel — six grains
valerian — two scruples
assafetida
castor, each, — half a drachm
sugar — one drachm
Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders. One, morning and evening, in the convulsions attendant on hydrocephalus. *Pierquin.*

℞ Powdered foxglove — fifteen grains
nitre — three drachms
cremor tartar — half an ounce
Mix, and divide into six powders. One to be taken every two hours. As a diuretic in dropsies. *Brera.*

℞ Powdered foxglove — six grains
Golden sulphuret of antimony
Calomel, each, — three grains
Sugar — one drachm
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, every three hours in peripneumonia. *Radius.*

℞ Powdered foxglove — eight grains
Extract of opium — four grains
Sugar — one ounce
Oil of peppermint — four drops
Mix, and divide into eight powders. One in the evening in palpitation of the heart. *Sainte Marie.*

Extract of Foxglove.

℞ Fresh juice of foxglove — at will
Evaporate to proper consistence, without removing fecula. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, from half a grain to two grains.

Bolus of Foxglove.

℞ Powdered foxglove — fifteen grains
Calomel — eight grains
Root of juniper — one drachm
Mix, and form four boluses. One, every four hours in encephalitis. *Brera.*

℞ Powdered foxglove — twelve grains
Calomel — six grains
Tartar emetic — two grains
Purified honey
Powdered liquorice root, each, sufficient
Mix, and form four boluses. One, every four hours, in hemoptysis and engorgement of the abdominal viscera. *Brera.*

Pills of Foxglove.

℞ Powdered foxglove — twelve grains
Calomel — six grains
Opium — two grains
Conserve of roses — sufficient
Mix, and form twelve pills. One to be taken every eight hours, in hydrothorax and ascites. *Ellis.*

℞ Powdered foxglove — four grains
camphor — twelve grains
Extract of henbane — eighteen grains
Mix, and make six pills. Two to be taken at bedtime. Used in maniacal and spasmodic affections. *A. T. Thomson.*

℞. Powdered squills four grains
myrrh one scruple
foxglove ten grains
calomel six grains
Triturate together, and add
Assafetida half a drachm
Extract of gentian sufficient
Beat into mass, and divide into fifteen pills. One night and morning, as a diuretic in dropsies. *Paris.*

℞. Powdered foxglove
opium, each, six grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make twelve pills. One to be taken every four hours. In asthma, &c. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered foxglove one drachm
Extract of hemlock
rhubarb
Aloes, each, half a drachm
Gum ammoniac four scruples
Oxymel of squills
Powdered liquorice root, each, sufficient
Mix, and make pills of six grains. Three to be taken morning and evening. In dropsy, &c. *Brera.*

INFUSION OF FOXGLOVE.

℞. Foxglove leaves one drachm
Boiling water half a pint
Tincture of cinnamon one fl. ounce
Macerate the foxglove with the water, in a covered vessel, for four hours, strain, and add the tincture. *U. S. Ph.*

The dose is half a fl. ounce, twice a-day, till the system is affected.

MIXTURE OF FOXGLOVE AND ACETATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Infusion of foxglove four fl. ounces
Tincture of foxglove one fl. drachm
Acetate of potassa one drachm
Tincture of opium ten drops
Mix. A dessertspoonful three or four times a-day; as a diuretic. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF FOXGLOVE AND ACETATE OF LEAD.

℞. Powdered foxglove three to five grains
Solution of subacetate of lead five drops
Syrup of orange flowers one ounce
Infusion of poppies six ounces
Mix. In spoonful doses, in hypertrophy of the heart. *Foy.*

MIXTURE OF FOXGLOVE AND TARTARIC ACID.

℞. Infusion of foxglove half an ounce
Tartaric acid one scruple
Carbonate of soda twenty-four grains
Sweet spirit of nitre one drachm
Tincture of squills four drops
Mint water two ounces
Mix. As a diuretic, in ascites. To be taken twice or thrice a-day. *Dewees.*

EXPECTORANT MIXTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

℞. Foxglove leaves thirty grains
Boiling water sufficient
to obtain four ounces of strained infusion, add
Syrup of gum Arabic three ounces
Kermes mineral six grains
Syrup of mallows one ounce
Mix. To be taken, in teaspoonful doses, in pneumonia and pleurisy. *Brera.*

TINCTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

℞. Foxglove leaves four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from ten to twenty drops, two or three times a-day.

MIXTURE OF TINCTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

℞. Tincture of foxglove one fl. drachm
opium sixty drops
Distilled water two fl. ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful, two or three times a-day, in hemoptysis and incipient phthisis. *Ellis.*

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF FOXGLOVE.

℞. Foxglove leaves one part
Sulphuric ether four parts
Macerate for two days, and decant. Dose, from ten to twenty drops. *Soubeiran.*

VINEGAR OF FOXGLOVE.

℞. Foxglove leaves half an ounce
Vinegar four fl. ounces
Infuse for twenty-four hours, strain, and add
Sugar five ounces
A teaspoonful, several times a-day. Highly spoken of in incipient phthisis. *Martius.*

OINTMENT OF FOXGLOVE.

℞. Bruised foxglove leaves one part
Lard two parts
Melt over a slow fire, until all moisture is driven off, and strain. As an application to chronic ulcers. *Soubeiran.*

PLASTER OF FOXGLOVE.

℞. Foxglove leaves two drachms
Vinegar one fl. ounce
Macerate, and evaporate to consistence of an extract, and add
Calomel ten grains
Elemi ointment eight scruples
In chronic glandular swellings. *Sundelin.*

Syrup of Foxglove.

℞. Foxglove leaves (European) four ounces
Water sufficient
Sugar one pound

Bruise the foxglove, add sufficient water to render quite moist, exhaust, by process of displacement, evaporate in a water-bath to ten ounces, add sugar, and form syrup. One teaspoonful is equivalent to fifteen grains of digitalis, or about two ounces of infusion. *Duhamel.*

DIGITALINA.

Digitalin.

℞. Powdered foxglove at will

Macerate for twenty-four hours in a sufficiency of sulphuric ether, decant, repeat the operation several times, the last on a water-bath. Unite, and filter the tinctures, and distil off the most of the ether, over a water-bath. Treat the residue with distilled water. Add, very gradually, finely powdered litharge, till there is no acid reaction. Evaporate to dryness, treat with sulphuric ether, and evaporate to crystallizing point. *Magendie.*

Dose, from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a grain.

Pills of Digitalin.

℞. Digitalin three quarters of a grain
Powdered gum Arabic
Mucilage of gum Arabic, each, sufficient

Mix, and make twenty pills. Dose, one to four daily, in hypertrophy of the heart. *Bouchardat.*

Granules of Digitalin.

℞. Digitalin fifteen and a-half grains
Sugar one ounce and a-half
Water sufficient

Mix, and form one thousand granules. Dose, from four to six a-day. *Homolle.*

DIOSMA.

Buchu.

Buchu consists of the leaves of several species of *Diosma*, or more properly *Barosma*, especially of *B. crenata* and *B. serratifolia.* They are small shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Rutaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. (Diosma) 287. Griffith, Med. Bot. 191.

These leaves have a strong, somewhat aromatic odor, and a bitterish, aromatic taste. They are gently stimulant and diuretic, and are much used in diseases of the urinary organs, and also in some other complaints. The dose, in substance, is from twenty to thirty grains.

Infusion of Buchu.

℞. Buchu leaves one ounce
Boiling water one pint

Macerate for four hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

The dose is from one to two fluid ounces.

Compound Infusion of Buchu.

℞. Buchu leaves
Urva ursi, each, half an ounce
Boiling water eight ounces

Digest for half an hour, strain, and add
Syrup of senega half a fl. ounce

One or two spoonfuls every two hours, in atony of the bladder, and mucous discharges. *Radius.*

Tincture of Buchu.

℞. Buchu leaves two ounces
Proof spirit one pint

Macerate for seven days, and filter. *Dub. Ph.*

Dose, from one to four fl. drachms.

Extract of Buchu.

℞. Buchu, in coarse powder, a pound
Ether four fl. ounces
Alcohol twelve fl. ounces

Displace without maceration, add diluted alcohol until a pint of ethero-alcoholic tincture is obtained; suffer this to evaporate spontaneously; treat the residue in the displacer, with diluted alcohol, till two pints are obtained; evaporate to a syrup; add the product of the first tincture, and with a gentle heat concentrate to the proper consistence. *W. Procter.*

Fluid Extract of Buchu.

℞. Buchu leaves eight ounces
Alcohol sixteen fl. ounces
Water sufficient

Reduce the leaves to a coarse powder, moisten them in a covered vessel, with twelve fl. ounces of the alcohol, macerate for six hours, and introduce into a displacer. When the clear fluid has ceased to pass, add the remaining alcohol, mixed with four fl. ounces of water, until the displaced liquid amounts to twelve fl. ounces, which is to be set aside until reduced to six fl. ounces by spontaneous evaporation. The residue in the displacer is then to be treated with a pint of cold water by maceration for twelve hours, and subjected to pressure till a pint is obtained. Evaporate this to ten fl. ounces, mix with six fl. ounces of the tincture, agitate for several days, filter, or strain. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. *W. Procter.*

DIOSPYROS.

Persimmon.

The Persimmon, or *Diospyros Virginiana*, is a native tree, found in the middle and southern States, most frequent in the latter.

Sex. Syst. Dicœc. octand. *Nat. Syst.* Ebenaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1510. Griffith, Med. Bot. 435.

Several parts of the Persimmon have been used in medicine, as the bark and the unripe fruit. They are both powerful astringents, and have been employed with success in bowel complaints and hemorrhages. The bark may be given in infusion, the fruit, in syrup or vinous tincture.

Infusion of Persimmon Bark.

℞. Persimmon bark, bruised, half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours, and strain.

Used in doses of a fl. ounce, in intermittents, and as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat.

Wine of Persimmons.

℞. Crushed green persimmons one pound
Port wine one pint and a-half
Macerate for fourteen days, strain, and filter. Dose, two to four fl. drachms a day, as an astringent. *Beasley.*

DIRCA.

Leatherwood.

The *Dirca palustris* is an indigenous shrub, found in boggy situations, with long, tough roots.

Sex. Syst. Octand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Thymelaceæ.

Linn. Amœn. iii. 12. Griffith, Med. Bot. 561.

The part used is the bark, which is very fibrous; it causes redness and vesication, when applied to the skin; when chewed, it induces salivation. It has been given in infusion, or decoction, as a sudorific, and expectorant, and also in the same class of diseases as mezereon.

DRACONTIUM.

Skunk Cabbage.

A perennial plant, with very large leaves, indigenous to the United States, growing in wet situations: it is the *Symplocarpus fœtidus.*

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Orontiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1372 (Dracontium). Griffith, Med. Bot. 619.

The root is officinal, but the seeds are equally powerful. They both have a very acrid taste when fresh. The leaves, when bruised, have a nauseous smell, and are a good stimulating application to blisters. The root and seeds are stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic; and have been employed with success in asthma, hysteria, &c. The dose in powder is from two to twenty grains, several times a-day.

Infusion of Skunk Cabbage.

℞. Skunk cabbage root one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse in a covered vessel for an hour, and strain. Dose, an ounce to two ounces.

Tincture of Skunk Cabbage Root.

℞. Skunk cabbage root, sliced, one ounce
Alcohol six fl. ounces
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. *Turner.*

Tincture of Skunk Cabbage Seed.

℞. Skunk cabbage seed two drachms
Alcohol four fl. ounces
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. *Turner.*

DULCAMARA.

Bittersweet.

The Bittersweet, or *Solanum dulcamara*, is a climbing shrub, indigenous to Europe, and naturalized extensively in this country.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* solanaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 264. Griffith, Med. Bot. 480.

The officinal portions are the small stems. These have a heavy, unpleasant odor when fresh, but are scentless when dry. They have a somewhat bitter taste, followed by a peculiar sweetness. The properties of Bittersweet are those of a narcotic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. It has been used in chronic rheumatism, asthma, &c., and especially in chronic cutaneous disorders. The dose, in substance, is from thirty grains to a drachm, but it is seldom given in this form.

Decoction of Bittersweet.

℞. Bittersweet, bruised, one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from one to two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day, gradually increased, till a pint is taken in the twenty-four hours. In chronic eruptions, &c.

Compound Decoction of Bittersweet.

℞. Bittersweet half an ounce
Liquorice root
Burdock
Sassafras bark
Guaicum, each, two drachms
Water two pints
Boil down to sixteen ounces, and strain. Dose, one to two fl. ounces, several times a-day, in chronic rheumatism, and venereal affections. *Augustin.*

Extract of Bittersweet.

℞. Bittersweet, in coarse powder, one pound
Water sufficient
Mix the powder with a pint of the water,

let it stand for twenty-four hours, put it in a displacement apparatus, and add water gradually, till the liquor that passes is but slightly impregnated with the properties of the bittersweet. Heat the filtered fluid, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from five to ten grains.

℞. Freshly dried bittersweet, contused, eight ounces
Diluted alcohol four pints

Digest by a gentle heat, for fourteen days, express, filter, and evaporate on water-bath, to a proper consistence. Dose, five to eight grains. *J. W. Simes.*

SYRUP OF BITTERSWEET.

℞. Coarsely powdered bittersweet four ounces
Water twelve fl. ounces
Alcohol four fl. ounces

Mix the fluids, pour on the powder in a displacer, until one pound of tincture is obtained, adding water to displace the diluted alcohol. Evaporate to half a pint, add fifteen ounces of sugar, and make a syrup. *W. Procter.*

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF BITTERSWEET.

℞. Extract of bittersweet one ounce
Crude antimony
Powder of bittersweet, each, half an ounce

Mix, and form pills of two grains each. Dose, from fifteen to twenty, twice a-day, in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF BITTERSWEET.

℞. Extract of bittersweet three drachms
seneka two drachms
hemlock one drachm
Antimonial wine
Cinnamon water, each, one ounce

Mix. Forty to eighty drops, four times a-day, in scrofulous swelling, spasmodic cough, &c. *Augustin.*

℞. Extract of bittersweet half a scruple
Infusion of liquorice
Decoction of mallows, each, one ounce and a-half
Wine of opium two drops
Oxymel three drachms

Mix. A teaspoonful, in chronic catarrh in children. *Radius.*

E

ELATERIUM.

ELATERIUM

Is a peculiar substance deposited by the juice of the fruit of *Ecbalium elaterium*, a native of the south of Europe, growing in waste places.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monad. *Nat. Syst.* Cucurbitaceæ.

Richard. Griffith, Med. Bot. 305.

Elaterium is in light, friable, thin, somewhat curled flakes or fragments, of a pale, grayish-green color. The taste is acrid, and bitterish; but the odor is very slight. The dose is from one to two grains, of the common commercial kind, of the pure and genuine, not more than one-eighth to a quarter of a grain.

ELATERIUM PILLS.

℞. Elaterium ten grains
Extract of gentian three drachms

Mix, and form pills of four grains each. One or two, twice a-day, as a hydragogue purgative. *Saunders.*

℞. Elaterium six grains
Extract of gentian
Soap, each, nine grains

Mix, and form twelve pills. One to four in obstinate constipation. *Radius.*

℞. Elaterium half a drachm
Aloes
Gamboge, each, two drachms
Gum ammoniac two ounces
Tincture of wormwood sufficient

Mix, and form pills of four grains each. *Swed. Ph.*

℞. Elaterium fifteen grains
Sulphate of potassa one scruple
Soap one drachm
Powdered ginger one drachm and a-half

Rub the elaterium and sulphate of potassa together, and then with the ginger and soap, adding sufficient water to form mass, and form sixty pills. One to two every hour, until full evacuations are procured. *Sprague.*

ELATERIUM MIXTURE.

℞. Elaterium one grain
Spirit of nitric ether two fl. ounces

Tincture of squills
Oxymel of colchicum, each, half a fl. ounce
Syrup one fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, in a little water. In ascites, or hydrothorax. *Ferriar.*

℞. Elaterium one grain
Parsley water six fl. ounces
Oxymel of squills
Syrup of buckthorn, each, half fl. ounce
Root of juniper one ounce
Aromatic tincture one drachm
Spirit of nitric ether two fl. drachms
Mix. Used as above, and in the same cases. *Hufeland.*

OIL OF ELATERIUM.

℞. Fruit of elaterium one part
Oil of olives two parts
Digest in a water-bath, for some days, then evaporate all moisture, and strain. As an application for sore nipples, frosted limbs, and painful hemorrhoids. *Lond. Ph.*

ELATERINA.

ELATERIN.

℞. Juice of ecbalium at will
Treat with water, dissolve the insoluble residue in alcohol, evaporate to consistence of syrup, purify the crystals that form, by washing with ether.

TINCTURE OF ELATERIN.

℞. Elaterin one grain
Alcohol one ounce
Nitric acid four drops
Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops, in cinnamon water. *Morris.*

ELEMI.

ELEMI.

Elemi is a resinous exudation of various species of plants, principally belonging to the natural order of Amyridaceæ. It occurs in masses of various consistence and color, but usually diaphanous; it has a terebinthinate and somewhat aromatic odor, and a warm, unpleasant taste. It has the usual properties of the turpentines, but is only employed as an external application. It is seldom used in this country, but is extensively employed in Europe.

OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

℞. Elemi one pound
Common turpentine ten ounces
Suet two pounds
Olive oil two fl. ounces
Melt the elemi with the suet; remove from fire, and add turpentine and oil, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

As a gentle stimulant to flabby ulcers, &c.

℞. Elemi
Venice turpentine, each, one ounce and a-half
Suet two ounces
Balsam tolu one ounce
Melt together, and strain. As a dressing to indolent and ill-conditioned ulcers. *Neimann.*

ELEMI CAUTERY PLASTER.

℞. Elemi
Spermaceti, each, five parts
Turpentine six parts
White wax ten parts
Melt together, and spread on paper. To keep up discharge from issues. *Soubeiran.*

EMETINA.

EMETINE.

This is a peculiar alkaloid, found in the various kinds of ipecacuanha, and to which they owe their active properties. There are two varieties, the colored or impure, and the white or pure.

IMPURE EMETINE.

℞. Ipecacuanha one part
Alcohol (.835) four parts
Macerate for some days, express, and filter; treat the residue with three parts of alcohol as above, unite the tinctures, distil, dissolve the residue in four parts of cold water, filter, evaporate to the consistence of honey, and finish the drying by a gentle heat. *Cottereau.*

It is reddish brown, inodorous, bitter, and deliquescent.

PURE EMETINE.

℞. Impure emetine at will
Dissolve in water, treat with magnesia, wash with cold water, treat several times with alcohol, on a water-bath, evaporate the solution to dryness, dissolve the residues in very dilute sulphuric or acetic acid, boil with a little animal charcoal, add an alkaline solution to saturate the acid, dry the precipitate, dissolve it in alcohol, and evaporate to dryness. *Cottereau.*

It is yellowish or white, pulverulent, not deliquescent. Dose, 1-16th to 1-4th of a grain.

EMETINE MIXTURE.

℞. Impure emetine four grains
Infusion of orange leaves two fl. ounces
Syrup of orange flowers half a fl. ounce

Mix. A dessertspoonful every half hour, to produce vomiting. *Magendie.*

℞. Pure emetine, dissolved in
Nitric acid one grain
Infusion of linden three fl. ounces
Syrup of mallows one fl. ounce
Mix. Given as the last. *Foy.*

EMETINE LOZENGES.

℞. Impure emetine thirty-two grains
Sugar two ounces
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Rub together, and form lozenges of eighteen grains. One will usually vomit a child, and three or four an adult. *Magendie.*

℞. Impure emetine thirty-two grains
Sugar four ounces
Mucilage tragacanth sufficient
Mix, and form lozenges of nine grains each. One occasionally as an expectorant. *Guibourt.*

SYRUP OF EMETINE.

℞. Impure emetine sixteen grains
Dissolve in a little water, filter, and add to
Syrup one pound
℞. Pure emetine four grains
Syrup one pound
Mix. The dose of these syrups is a teaspoonful. *Soubeiran.*

ERGOTA.

ERGOT.

Ergot is the diseased seeds of the common rye, but the cause of this morbid growth has given rise to much controversy. The most general opinion, now is, that it is owing to a fungus, but authors are not agreed as to the character of this. The most recent investigator, Mr. Queckett, calls it *Ergotetia arbortifaciens.* It is also a question whether the peculiar properties of ergot depend on the fungus, or on the morbid grain. Ergot is one of the few articles that act specifically on the uterus, increasing its contractile energy; and its principal use is as a stimulant to uterine action in labor, and also to check hemorrhage from that organ, but it has been employed in a variety of other diseases, and especially externally as a styptic. The dose, in substance, to aid labor, is from fifteen to twenty grains, to be repeated every twenty minutes, till the desired effect is produced, or till a drachm is taken.

INFUSION OF ERGOT.

℞. Ergot one drachm
Boiling water four fl. ounces
Infuse. One-third as a dose, to be repeated every twenty minutes. *Wood.*

℞. Ergot half a drachm
Boiling water one fl. ounce and a-half
Infuse for half an hour, and strain. To be repeated every four hours. *Ramsbotham.*

DECOCTION OF ERGOT.

℞. Ergot one ounce
Water two pints and a-half
Boil to two pints, and strain. A tablespoonful every quarter of an hour.

WINE OF ERGOT.

℞. Bruised ergot two ounces
Sherry wine one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, in labor, two to three fl. drachms; for other purposes, one to two fl. drachms.

SYRUP OF ERGOT.

℞. Ergot one ounce and a-half
White wine two ounces
Macerate for eight days, express, and filter; treat the residue three times with water, mix together all the decoctions, and add
Sugar one pound
Evaporate to consistence of syrup, and add the vinous tincture. Dose, one to two fl. ounces. *Foy.*

℞. Ergot twenty grains
Extract of opium three-quarters of a grain
Syrup eight fl. ounces
Mix. Dose, one fl. ounce occasionally in engorgements of the uterus. *Lisfranc.*

TINCTURE OF ERGOT.

℞. Ergot two ounces and a-half
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. Dose, twenty drops to a fl. drachm. As a sedative. *Guy's Hospital.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF ERGOT.

℞. Powdered ergot two scruples
cubebs one ounce
cinnamon half a drachm
sugar one drachm
Mix, and divide into eight powders; one to be taken, three or four times a-day, in leucorrhœa or gleet. *Ryan.*

℞. Powdered ergot half a drachm
Aromatic powder half a scruple
Sugar half a drachm
Mix, and divide into ten powders. One to be given every hour to three hours, in hemorrhages. *Ryan.*

ERGOT MIXTURE.

℞. Powdered ergot half a drachm
Syrup half a fl. ounce
Mint water one fl. ounce
Mix. One-third to be taken at a dose, and repeated every twenty minutes; to aid labor. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Powdered ergot one drachm
Syrup three fl. ounces
Tincture of opium twenty drops
Essence of bergamot six drops
Mix. A spoonful, to be repeated as may be required. *Pierquin.*

ERGOT CLYSTER.

℞. Powdered ergot one to three drachms
Water twelve ounces
Boil for ten minutes, and strain. As an enema, to aid labor. *Foy.*

COMPOUND ERGOT PILLS.

℞. Powdered ergot half a drachm
Extract of gentian one drachm
Rub together, and make fifteen pills. In dysmenorrhœa. One pill to be taken three times a-day. *Dewees.*

ERGOT INJECTION.

℞. Powdered ergot half an ounce
Boiling water half a pint
Infuse, and strain. As an injection in erythema of the vagina and urethritis. *Desruelles.*

EXTRACT OF ERGOT.

℞. Powdered ergot at will
Water sufficient
Exhaust the ergot by the process of displacement; heat the result on water-bath; filter, and evaporate to consistence of syrup, add alcohol to precipitate gummy principles, permit to rest, decant, and evaporate to consistence of soft extract. *Bonjean.*

Said to be very efficacious in hemorrhages, in doses of two grains every two hours; also applied as a styptic to bleeding vessels.

EXTRACT OF ERGOT MIXTURE.

℞. Extract of ergot fifteen grains
Syrup of orange flowers one fl. ounce
Water three fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, every quarter of an hour, in uterine hemorrhage. Dose to be increased, if requisite. *Bonjean.*

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF ERGOT.

℞. Extract of ergot one drachm
Powdered liquorice root sufficient
Mix, and make fifty pills. Dose, six to ten, a-day.

OIL OF ERGOT.

℞. Powdered ergot at will
Sulphuric ether sufficient
Exhaust ergot by process of displacement; evaporate result by a gentle heat. *Wright.*

Dose, from twenty to fifty drops, in some appropriate vehicle, in parturition, &c. In doses of ten drops, every three hours, in diarrhœa, gastric irritability, &c.

ERIGERON.

1. ERIGERON CANADENSE.

CANADA FLEABANE.

A common native plant, with numerous white flowers, found in waste places, in the northern and middle States.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ. Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 1954. Torrey & Gray; Fl. ii. 175.

The whole plant is used; it has a rather pleasant smell, and a bitterish, acrid, somewhat astringent taste. It is said to be diuretic, tonic, and astringent, and to be useful in dropsies and diarrhœa. Dose, in substance, thirty grains to a drachm.

INFUSION OF CANADA FLEABANE.

℞. Canada fleabane one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse. Dose, two to four fl. ounces. *Dupuy.*

EXTRACT OF CANADA FLEABANE.

℞. Canada fleabane one pound
Water one gallon
Boil down to four pints, filter, and evaporate to proper consistence. Dose, five to ten grains.

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2. ERIGERON ANNUUM.

FLEABANE.

This species, which has been also called, *E. heterophyllum*, is very closely allied to, and identical in properties with, *E. strigosum* (*E. Philadelphicum*). It is also a common plant in the United States.

Persoon, Synop. ii. 431. Griffith, Med. Bot. 394.

The whole plant is used. It has a peculiar, but not unpleasant odor, when bruised, and astringent, bitterish taste. It is much celebrated as a diuretic, especially in dysuria of children.

INFUSION OF FLEABANE.

℞. Fleabane one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse. Dose, two to four fl. ounces, every three or four hours. *Dewees.*

ERYNGIUM.

1. ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM.

SEA HOLLY.

This plant is a native of Europe, growing on sandy beaches.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 337. Griffith, Med. Bot. 315.

It is thought to be diuretic, and was also esteemed aphrodisiac. The part used is the root, which has a sweet, agreeable taste, and an aromatic odor.

2. ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM.

Button Snakeroot.

A native species, growing in wet places, from Virginia to Florida.

Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. p. 336. Torrey & Gray, Fl. 1. 604.

The root is bitter, aromatic, and pungent. It is diaphoretic and expectorant, and is useful in the same cases to which senega is appropriate. Used to some extent in South Carolina.

EUPATORIUM.

Boneset.

This, the *E. perfoliatum*, is a native plant, found in abundance in most parts of the United States, in moist situations. Several other native species are almost identical in their properties, as *E. teucrifolium*, *E. purpureum*, &c.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. æqual. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

The parts used are the leaves and flowers. These have a faint odor, and a peculiar, bitter taste. It is tonic and diaphoretic, and, in large doses, emetic and laxative. Dose, in substance, as a tonic, is twenty to thirty grains.

Infusion of Boneset.

℞. Boneset one ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

As a diaphoretic, to be taken freely, warm; as a tonic, a fl. ounce, cold.

Decoction of Boneset.

℞. Boneset one ounce
Water one pint and a-half

Boil down to a pint.

Dose, a wineglassful, or more, as an emetic and catharthic.

Compound Infusion of Boneset.

℞. Boneset
Sage, each, half an ounce
Cascarilla one drachm
Boiling water one pint and a-half

Infuse till cold, and strain. A wineglassful, every three or four hours. In hectic fever. *Ellis.*

EUPHORBIA.

Spurge.

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1. EUPHORBIA COROLLATA.

Bowman's Root.

A native plant, with numerous white flowers, found in many parts of the United States, in dry, sandy soil.

Sex. Syst. Dodecand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Euphorbiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 258. Griffith, Med. Bot. 592.

The root, which is the part used, is large, white, inodorous, and almost tasteless. It is a safe and certain emetic, in doses of fifteen or twenty grains, and diaphoretic in that of three or four.

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2. EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA.

Wild Ipecacuanha.

Also a native plant, with numerous procumbent stems, and variously shaped leaves.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 653. Griffith, Med. Bot. 592.

The root, the part used, is large, white, almost inodorous, and a somewhat sweet taste. It is an energetic emetic, but, like the last species, apt to act on the bowels. Dose, ten to fifteen grains.

Compound Powder of Wild Ipecacuanha.

℞. Powdered wild ipecacuanha
opium, each, six grains

Sulphate of potassa forty-eight grains

Triturate well, and divide into six powders. As a substitute for Dover's powder, to which it is equal, if not superior.

W. P. C. Barton.

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3. EUPHORBIA HYPERICIFOLIA.

Black Purslane.

A small, procumbent, native plant, with leaves often marked with a purple spot.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 652. Griffith, Med. Bot. 593.

The whole plant is used, and is said to be astringent and narcotic. It is inodorous, but has a sweetish, somewhat austere taste. It has been recommended in diarrhœa, fluor albus, &c.

Infusion of Black Purslane.

℞. Dried black purslane half an ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse for half an hour, and strain. Dose, in dysentery and diarrhœa, a tablespoonful, every hour, till the morbid symptoms yield, then less frequently; in menorrhagia and leucorrhœa, a wineglassful, three times a-day. *Zollickoffer.*

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4. EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS.

Mole Plant.

A tall species, native of Europe, but often cultivated in this country.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 655. Lindley, Flor. Med. 194.

The seeds, which are the officinal portion, afford a purgative oil, which is tasteless, and almost inodorous. It acts on the bowels, in doses of from four to twelve drops, but is apt to cause nausea and vomiting.

MIXTURE OF OIL OF MOLE PLANT.

℞. Oil of mole plant eight drops
Powdered gum Arabic one drachm
Sugar two ounces
Distilled water three fl. ounces
Mix. As a purgative draught.
Pichonnier.

EUPHORBIUM.

EUPHORBIUM

Is the concrete resinous juice obtained from several succulent species of euphorbia, principally natives of Africa. It is in the form of tears, or small, irregular masses, of a yellowish, or reddish color. The taste is at first slight, but soon becomes acrid and burning; the odor is very faint. It is a violent emetic and purgative, and is not used internally; as an external application it is employed in Europe, and also as a sternutatory.

STERNUTATORY OF EUPHORBIUM.

℞. Powdered euphorbium one drachm
white hellebore four scruples
Mix. Very violent in its action. *Pierquin.*

OIL OF EUPHORBIUM.

℞. Euphorbium one part
Olive oil ten parts
Digest for ten days, and filter. As a friction in paralysis. *Van Mons.*

PLASTER OF EUPHORBIUM.

℞. Pitch
Yellow wax, each, three ounces
Turpentine one ounce
Melt together, and add
Gum ammoniac
Olibanum
Mastich
Calamine, each, one ounce
Euphorbium
Pyrethrum
Common salt, each, two ounces
Stir, till cold. A stimulating and rubefacient application, known as *capuchin* ointment. *Wirtemberg Ph.*

EUPHRASIA.

EYEBRIGHT.

The *Euphrasia officinalis* is a small, annual plant, a native of Europe, and the northern parts of Asia and America.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Scrophulariaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 841. Lindley, Flor. Med. 506.

The whole plant is used. It is slightly bitter and aromatic, and, at one time, was much used in diseases of the eyes. Dr. Kranichfeld says it is peculiarly beneficial in catarrhal ophthalmia, and also in cough and other catarrhal affections.

F

FERRUM.

IRON.

A solid, hard, malleable, ductile metal, of a silvery white color, and fibrous texture, attracted by the magnet, of a slight styptic taste, and a faint, but peculiar odor, when rubbed. Oxidizable in the air, and when heated to whiteness, burning with great brilliancy. It is employed medicinally in a great number of forms, both in the metallic form, in those of oxides and salts. All these are powerfully tonic and astringent.

FERRI FILUM.

IRON WIRE.

FERRI RAMENTA.

IRON FILINGS.

These should always be perfectly pure, when used internally, and in a state of minute division.

PREPARED METALLIC IRON.

℞. Iron filings at will
Pound in an iron mortar, with great force, sift through a fine sieve, and porphyrize, until all metallic brilliancy has disappeared, and again sift. Keep in a perfectly dry place. *Paris Cod.*

Dose, from five to twenty grains.

℞. Spread oxide of iron in a tube, heat the tube, and cause a stream of hydrogen gas to pass through it, till the iron is reduced. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Place precipitated carbonate of iron on layers of iron gauze, in a tube of wrought iron, pass a stream of hydrogen through it, heat to a dull red, and maintain this for some hours, keeping up a small current of gas, till cool. *W. Procter.*

Powder of Metallic Iron.

℞. Prepared metallic iron ten grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix. To be given, four times a-day, in chlorosis and amenorrhœa. *Brera.*

Compound Powder of Metallic Iron.

℞. Prepared metallic iron
Powdered guaiacum, each, half a drachm
Prepared oyster shell half an ounce
Sugar three drachms
Mix. Divide into ten powders; one, twice a-day, in scrofula. *Gœlis.*

℞. Prepared metallic iron
Powdered cinnamon, each, half a drachm
Sugar, three drachms
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One every three hours, as a tonic. *Guibourt.*

℞. Prepared metallic iron one grain
Carbonate of magnesia five grains
Powdered cinnamon two grains
sugar one scruple
Mix. One-half in the morning, the other in the evening, in rachitis. *Hufeland.*

℞. Prepared metallic iron
Powdered anise
Castor, each, two drachms
Powdered cinnamon nutmeg, each, one drachm
Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders. One, morning and evening, in chlorosis. *St. Marie.*

Bolus of Prepared Iron.

℞. Prepared metallic iron
Powdered myrrh, each, ten grains
Aromatic powder two grains
Powder of rosemary half a drachm
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Make a bolus. To be taken morning and evening, in amenorrhœa. *Augustin.*

Pills of Prepared Iron.

℞. Prepared metallic iron two ounces
Extract of wormwood, sufficient
Mix, and make six-grain pills. Three or four, morning and evening, in chlorosis, dyspepsia, &c. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Prepared metallic iron one drachm
Powdered black hellebore one scruple
Extract of gentian two drachms
Syrup of saffron sufficient
Mix, and form sixty pills. Two, three times a-day, as an emmenagogue. *St. Marie.*

℞. Prepared metallic iron half an ounce
Powdered columbo four scruples
rhubarb
cinnamon, each, two scruples
Extract of quassia sufficient
Mix, and form pills of three grains each. Three to four a-day, as a tonic in debility. *Jahn.*

Aromatic Mixture of Iron.

℞. Powdered Peruvian bark one ounce
Sliced columbo three drachms
Bruised cloves two drachms
Iron filings half an ounce
Digest for three days in a covered vessel, and add as much peppermint water as will yield a mixture of twelve ounces, after filtration, then add compound tincture of cardamom, three ounces, and tincture of orange peel, three drachms. *Dub. Ph.*

As a tonic, in doses of one or two fl. ounces.

FERRI ACETAS.

Acetate of Iron.

℞. Subcarbonate of iron one part
Acetic acid six parts
Digest for three days, and filter. *Dub. Ph.*

Dose, from ten to twenty-five drops, in water.

Tincture of Acetate of Iron.

℞. Acetate of potassa two parts
Sulphate of iron one part
Rectified spirit twenty-six parts
Rub the acetate and sulphate together, dry by a moderate heat, and triturate with spirit. Digest in a closed bottle for seven days, and decant. *Dub. Ph.*

Dose, from thirty drops to a teaspoonful, in some convenient vehicle.

Alcoholic Tincture of Acetate of Iron.

℞. Liquid acetate of iron one part
Diluted alcohol seven parts
Digest for two days, and filter. Dose, ten to fifty drops. *Guibourt.*

Ethereal Tincture of Acetate of Iron.

℞. Liquid acetate of iron nine ounces
Acetic ether one ounce
Alcohol two ounces
Mix. Dose, twenty to thirty drops. *Spielmann.*

Acetate of Iron and Alum.

℞. Sulphate of iron two parts
Alum one part

Boiling water ten parts
Filter the solution, and gradually add solution of subacetate of lead till precipitation ceases; let rest, and filter; evaporate to consistence of a jelly. As a marking ink; it resists alkalies, but not acids.
Guibourt.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM.

Ammoniated Iron.

℞. Subcarbonate of iron three ounces
Muriatic acid ten fl. ounces
Muriate of ammonia two pounds and a-half
Distilled water four pints
Mix the subcarbonate with the acid, in a glass vessel, and digest for two hours, then add the muriate of ammonia, previously dissolved in the water, filter, and evaporate to dryness. *U. S. Ph.*

Said to be useful in amenorrhœa, scrofula, epilepsy, &c. Dose, four to twelve grains, several times a-day.

Compound Powder of Ammoniated Iron.

℞. Ammoniated iron
Powdered quassia, each, two drachms
Powdered chamomile half an ounce
Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders. One, four times a-day, as a febrifuge. *Wurtzburg Ph.*

℞. Ammoniated iron five grains
Gum ammoniac three grains
Powdered senega five grains
liquorice one drachm
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One, every three hours, in gonorrhœa.
Foy.

Bolus of Ammoniated Iron.

℞. Ammoniated iron five grains
Aromatic powder twelve grains
Mucilage sufficient
Mix, and make bolus. One to be taken twice a-day, in chlorosis and scrofula.
Ainslie.

Pills of Ammoniated Iron.

℞. Ammoniated iron
Galbanum, each, one drachm
Assafœtida two drachms
Castor one scruple
Tincture of valerian sufficient
Beat into mass, and form pills of three grains. Two, morning and evening, in atonic nervous disorders. *Radius.*

℞. Ammoniated iron
Aromatic powder
Extract of Peruvian bark
Alum, each, half a drachm
Oil of cinnamon twelve drops
Beat into mass, and form pills of two grains. Five to ten, morning and evening, in asthenic menorrhagia. *Formey.*

Mixture of Ammoniated Iron.

℞. Powdered galanga
rhubarb, each, half a drachm
Boiling water sufficient
to obtain three ounces of strained solution, add
Ammoniated iron six grains
Peppermint sugar four grains
Mix. A dessertspoonful, every three hours, in indigestion and chronic diarrhœa of children. *Wendt.*

Tincture of Ammoniated Iron.

℞. Ammoniated iron four ounces
Proof spirit one pint
Dissolve, and filter. Dose, forty to sixty drops. *Lond. Ph.*

FERRI ARSENIAS.

Arseniate of Iron.

℞. Solution of sulphate of iron at will
Add gradually a solution of arseniate of potassa, collect, and wash the precipitate.

Pills of Arseniate of Iron.

℞. Arseniate of iron three grains
Extract of hops two drachms
Powdered mallows half a drachm
Syrup sufficient
Beat together, and form forty-eight pills. One or two to be given, daily, in scrofulous, herpetic, and cancerous affections.
Biett.

Ointment of Arseniate of Iron.

℞. Arseniate of iron half a drachm
Phosphate of iron two drachms
Spermaceti cerate six drachms
Triturate together. As an application to cancerous ulcers. To be used with great caution. *Carmichael.*

FERRI BROMIDUM.

Bromide of Iron.

℞. Bromine one part
Distilled water twenty parts
Iron filings sufficient
Boil on a sand-bath; when the solution becomes greenish, filter, and evaporate to dryness. *Magendie.*

Pills of Bromide of Iron.

℞. Bromide of iron twelve grains

Conserve of roses eighteen grains
Gum Arabic twelve grains
Mix, and form twenty pills. Two, in the morning and evening, as a tonic and alterative. *Magendie.*

℞. Bromide of iron one drachm
Extract of liquorice sufficient
Mix, and make sixty pills. One or two, in the morning and evening, in scrofula, &c. *Radius.*

Ointment of Bromide of Iron.

℞. Bromide of iron one drachm
Bromine twelve grains
Lard one ounce
Mix. In frictions on the inside of the thighs, in amenorrhœa. *Cadet.*

FERRI CARBONAS.

Carbonate of Iron.

From the avidity with which carbonate of iron absorbs oxygen from the air and loses its carbonic acid, it is a very unstable preparation, and therefore what is usually prescribed under this name is merely a subcarbonate, or sesquioxide; by combination with saccharine matter; it, however, is protected from the oxidizing process, to a very great extent.

Saccharine Carbonate of Iron.

℞. Sulphate of iron four ounces
Carbonate of soda five ounces
Pure sugar two ounces
Water four pints
Dissolve the sulphate and carbonate, each in half the water, add the solutions together, collect the precipitate, divest it of as much water as possible, and immediately triturate it with the sugar. Dry it at a low temperature. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, from five to thirty grains.

Pills of Carbonate of Iron.

℞. Sulphate of iron four ounces
Carbonate of soda five ounces
Clarified honey two ounces and a-half
Syrup
Boiling water, each, sufficient
Dissolve the sulphate and carbonate, each in a pint of water, adding to each solution one fl. ounce of syrup; mix the two solutions in a bottle just large enough to hold the mixture, close accurately with a stopper, and set by to let the carbonate of iron subside; decant, wash, precipitate with water sweetened with syrup, until the washings cease to be saline, express, in flannel, as much of the water as possible, and mix with the honey. Heat over a water-bath, to proper consistence. This is known as Vallet's carbonate of iron. Dose, from ten to thirty grains, in the course of the day, where iron is indicated. *U. S. Ph.*

Subcarbonate of Iron.

℞. Sulphate of iron eight ounces
Carbonate of soda nine ounces
Boiling water one gallon
Dissolve the sulphate and carbonate, each in four pints of the water, mix the solutions, stir, set by for powder to subside, decant, wash the precipitate with hot water, wrap in bibulous paper, and dry with gentle heat. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, five to thirty grains, or even more, several times a-day.

Powder of Subcarbonate of Iron.

℞. Subcarbonate of iron one drachm
Divide into six powders. One every six hours, in syrup. In chorea, neuralgia, &c. *Ellis.*

Mixture of Subcarbonate of Iron.

℞. Powdered myrrh one drachm
Sulphate of iron one scruple
Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Sugar two drachms
Water six fl. ounces
Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful, according to circumstances. *Ellis.*

℞. Myrrh one drachm
Carbonate of potassa twenty-five grains
Rose-water seven fl. ounces and a-half
Powdered sulphate of iron one scruple
Spirit of lavender half a fl. ounce
White sugar one drachm
Rub the myrrh with the rose water, gradually added, mix with the spirit of lavender sugar and carbonate of potassa, and, lastly, the iron; pour into a well-stopped bottle, and keep closed. *U. S. Ph.*

These are well known under the name of Griffith's antihectic mixture. Dose, one or two fl. ounces, two or three times a-day, in chlorosis, debility of the gastric organs, &c.

℞. Subcarbonate of iron
Carbonate of potassa, each, four ounces
Black hellebore two ounces
Water sufficient
Boil, after macerating for some days, stirring from time to time; then let settle, decant, and evaporate to consistence of an extract, and add to this
Spirit of scurvy grass three times its weight
And filter. Forty to sixty drops, in hypochondria, melancholia, &c. *Palat. Ph.*

Artificial Chalybeate Water.

℞. Water fifty pints
Carbonate of lime five drachms
magnesia ten drachms
Black oxide of iron two drachms
Sulphate of magnesia six drachms
Common salt one drachm
Mix, and condense a thousand cubic inches of carbonic acid in the solution. *Swediaur.*

Compound Pills of Subcarbonate of Iron.

℞. Powdered foxglove half a drachm
yew leaves
Carbonate of iron, each, one drachm
Ergot two drachms
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make two hundred and fifty pills. Two to eight a-day, with an infusion of savine, in chlorosis and amenorrhœa. *Neuman.*

℞. Powdered myrrh two drachms
Carbonate of soda
Sulphate of iron, each, one drachm
Syrup sufficient
Rub the myrrh with the carbonate of soda, then add the sulphate of iron, and rub well; beat with syrup into a mass, and divide into eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two to six pills, three times a-day.

℞. Sulphate of iron
Bicarbonate of potassa, each, two drachms
Powdered mallow root, thirty-six grains
Gum Arabic eighteen grains
Beat with water into a mass, and form forty-eight pills.

℞. Sulphate of iron
Myrrh, each, two scruples
Carbonate of potassa
Soap, each, half a drachm
Beat together, and form forty pills. Dose, two, three times a-day, as an emmenagogue. *Ellis.*

℞. Subcarbonate of iron
Extract of conium, each, one drachm
Mix, and divide into twenty-four pills. Two to be taken twice a-day. Given in fluor albus and scrofula. *A. T. Thomson.*

Iron Wine.

℞. Carbonate of iron one ounce and a-half
Contused orange peel
gentian, each, half an ounce
Port wine two pints
Mix, and digest at moderate heat for three days, repeatedly agitating. *Chapman.*

Iron Plaster.

℞. Subcarbonate of iron three ounces
Lead plaster two pounds
Burgundy pitch half a pound
Add the subcarbonate to the other ingredients previously melted together, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

As a strengthening plaster, in pains, and want of power in the muscles.

FERRI CARBURETUM.

Carburet of Iron.

This article, well known as Plumbago, or Black Lead, has been highly recommended, of late years, in cutaneous affections, and is recognized as officinal by many of the pharmacopœias of continental Europe.

Prepared Carburet of Iron.

℞. Pulverized carburet of iron one pound
Boil in water for an hour, decant, and digest in eight ounces of water, mixed with two ounces of nitric and muriatic acids; digest for twenty-four hours, decant, and wash well with water, and dry. Dose, from five to fifteen grains, two or three times a-day. *Pruss. Ph.*

Powder of Carburet of Iron.

℞. Powdered carburet of iron
Sugar, each, half a drachm
Mix, and divide into six powders. One to be taken every hour, in lepra and lichen. *Radius.*

Pills of Carburet of Iron.

℞. Powdered carburet of iron
Extract of bittersweet, each, one drachm
Calomel twelve grains
Golden sulphuret of antimony six grains
Extract of liquorice sufficient
Mix, and form sixty pills. Dose, five, three times a-day. *Niemann.*

Electuary of Carburet of Iron.

℞. Powdered carburet of iron
Flowers of sulphur
Crude antimony, each, half an ounce
Black oxide of mercury one scruple
Wild violet
Extract of pulsatilla
bittersweet, each, two drachms
Camphor one drachm
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Mix. To be used in eight days, in teaspoonful doses. *Phœbus.*

Mixture of Carburet of Iron.

℞. Powdered carburet of iron
Flowers in sulphur, each, one drachm
Triturate together, and add
Barley water one pint
To be taken in four doses. In psora, &c.
Brera.

Ointment of Carburet of Iron.

℞. Powdered carburet of iron, half an ounce
Flowers of zinc one drachm
Lard one ounce
Triturate together. As an application in herpetic affections. *Brera.*

℞. Powdered carburet of iron, one ounce
Flowers of sulphur four scruples
Rose ointment six ounces
Mix. *Taddei.*

Plaster of Carburet of Iron.

℞. Powdered carburet of iron one part
Soap plaster four parts
Triturate together. *Giordano.*

FERRI CHLORIDUM.

Chloride of Iron.

℞. Subcarbonate of iron at will
Muriatic acid sufficient
to dissolve the carbonate, evaporate to dryness, by a water-bath. *Cottereau.*

℞. Peroxide of iron five ounces
Muriatic acid nineteen fl. ounces
Boil for ten minutes, then evaporate to fifteen ounces, filter. Place under a bell-glass, with a vessel containing caustic potassa; in a few days mammillary granules will form; separate these, and preserve in a glass-stoppered bottle. *Beral.*

Chloride of Iron and Acetate of Lead.

℞. Liquid chloride of iron four ounces
Evaporate to one-half, and add
Acetate of lead four ounces
Dry, and pulverize. Four to twelve grains in hemorrhages. *Cadet de Gassicourt.*

Tincture of Chloride of Iron.

℞. Subcarbonate of iron half a pound
Muriatic acid one pint
Alcohol three pints
Pour the acid on the subcarbonate; digest for three days, shaking occasionally, set by to settle, decant, and add the alcohol to the clear solution. *U. S. Ph.*

An active and energetic preparation; tonic, diuretic, styptic, &c. Dose, ten to thirty drops, gradually increased, two or three times a-day.

Syrup of Chloride of Iron.

℞. Chloride of iron one part
Syrup twenty-three parts
Dissolve. Dose, one to four drachms.
Beral.

Chloride of Iron Mixture.

℞. Saffron half a drachm
Water four fl. ounces
Infuse for an hour, strain, and add
Chloride of iron half a drachm
Syrup of valerian two ounces
Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful several times a-day, in hemorrhages or chlorosis.
Cadet de Gassicourt.

℞. Mallow root two drachms
Water sufficient
to obtain two ounces of decoction, strain, and add
Gum Arabic two drachms
Chloride of iron half a scruple
Syrup of mallows six drachms
Mix. Two teaspoonfuls, every hour or two, in softening of the stomach. *Radius.*

℞. Tincture of chloride of iron
Compound tincture of aloes, each, half a fl. ounce
Tincture of castor two fl. drachms
Mix. Ten to thirty drops, three times a-day, in infusion of chamomile, as an emmenagogue. *Ellis.*

Ethereal, or Bestercheffe's Tincture of Chloride of Iron.

℞. Chloride of iron one part
Sulphuric ether four parts
Mix, and add
Alcohol eight parts
Van Mons.

℞. Tincture of chloride of iron
Sulphuric ether equal parts
Guibourt.

℞. Chloride of iron one part
Hoffmann's anodyne seven parts
Beral.

These are active preparations. Dose, twenty to thirty drops.

Tincture of Chloride of Iron.

℞. Muriatic acid two ounces (troy)
Protocarbonate of iron q. s. to saturate
Honey two ounces and a-half
Alcohol sufficient
Saturate the acid with the carbonate, add the honey and sufficient alcohol to make nineteen fl. ounces; after standing six hours, filter. *W. Procter.*

FERRI CITRAS.

Citrate of Iron.

℞. Crystals of citric acid three parts
Hydrated oxide of iron (dry) two parts
Distilled water at 180° twelve parts
Dissolve, filter, and evaporate to consistence of syrup, spread in thin layers, and dry. *Duhamel.*

Liquid Citrate of Iron.

℞. Citrate of iron four ounces
Water twelve fl. ounces
Dissolve, with the aid of heat, and evaporate until the solution measures half a pint. *W. Procter.*

Syrup of Citrate of Iron.

℞. Liquid citrate of iron one ounce
Syrup fifteen ounces
Spirit of citron two drachms
Mix. Dose, two drachms to an ounce. *Beral.*

Wine of Citrate of Iron.

℞. Liquid citrate of iron eight scruples
Rhine wine sixteen ounces
Digest for two or three days, and filter. *Beral.*

Aromatic Wine of Citrate of Iron.

℞. Iron filings one ounce
Lemon juice three fl. ounces
Contused gentian half an ounce
cinnamon two drachms
Rhine wine sixteen ounces
Digest for twenty-four hours, and decant. The dose is a drachm to a fl. ounce, two or three times a-day. *Hamburgh Cod.*

℞. Iron filings four ounces
Bitter oranges four
Beat them together, and at the end of two days, add to the mixture
Madeira wine ten fl. ounces
Spirit of orange peel two fl. ounces
Digest, and then express and filter. Dose, half a drachm to two drachms. *Batav. Ph.*

Said to be one of the best compounds of iron.

Tincture of Citrate of Iron.

℞. Liquid citrate of iron two ounces
Diluted alcohol thirteen fl. ounces
Spirit of citron one fl. ounce
Mix. Dose, ten to fifty drops. *Beral.*

Syrup of Citrate of Iron.

℞. Moist protocarbonate of iron,
(prepared as directed for Vallet's mass, and washed with sweetened water) at will
Dissolve in a slight excess of citric acid, dissolved in water, and evaporate to dryness to make the syrup.

℞. Citrate of iron one ounce
Syrup five fl. ounces
Dissolve. Dose, thirty drops to a teaspoonful. *E. Parrish.*

Ammonio Citrate of Iron.

℞. Liquid citrate of iron one ounce
Water of ammonia sufficient
to saturate the excess of acid. More soluble than the citrate. *Beral.*

Citrate of Iron and Quinia.

℞ Liquid citrate of iron four parts
Solution of citrate of quinia one part
Mix, and evaporate. As a tonic, in doses of five grains, three times a-day. *Beral.*

FERRI FERROCYANURETUM.

Prussian Blue.

℞. Sulphate of iron four ounces
Sulphuric acid
three fl. drachms and a-half
Nitric acid six fl. drachms
Ferrocyanuret of
potassium four ounces and a-half
Water two pints
Dissolve the sulphate in a pint of the water, add the sulphuric acid, and boil. Add the nitric acid in small portions, boiling for a few moments after each addition, till a dark color is no longer produced, and allow to cool. Dissolve the ferrocyanuret in the rest of the water, and add the solution by degrees, to the first liquid, stirring each time. Filter, wash the precipitate with boiling water, until the washings are tasteless. Dry, and powder. *U. S. Ph.*

Tonic, febrifuge, and alterative. Dose, three to five grains, several times a-day, gradually increased till some effect is produced.

Powder of Prussian Blue.

℞. Prussian blue twelve grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One, every two hours. In epilepsy. *Radius.*

Compound Powder of Prussian Blue.

℞. Prussian blue twelve grains
White pepper
Mustard, each, half an ounce
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One, every quarter of an hour, in the apyrexia of intermittents. *Foy.*

℞. Prussian blue
Powdered guaiacum, each, half to one drachm
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One, three times a-day, in intermittents.
Ellis.

PILLS OF PRUSSIAN BLUE.

℞. Prussian blue
eighteen to thirty-six grains
Gum ammoniac
Extract of dandelion
Rhubarb, each, one drachm
Mix. Four to six, twice a-day. In disease of the ganglionic system. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF PRUSSIAN BLUE.

℞. Prussian blue one ounce
Parsley water six ounces
Cherry laurel water two drachms
Mix. A spoonful, three times a-day. In stone and gravel. *Radius.*

OINTMENT OF PRUSSIAN BLUE.

℞. Codliver oil one ounce
Prussian blue twenty-four grains
Cyanide of mercury eight grains
Oil of cherry laurel four drops
Mix. As an application in strumous ophthalmia. *Canon de Villards.*

BLUE INK.

℞. Pure Prussian blue six parts
Oxalic acid one part
Triturate with a little water, to a perfectly smooth paste, then dilute with water, to a proper consistence. A little gum may be added to prevent the fluid from spreading.
Mohr.

FERRI GALLAS.

GALLATE OF IRON.

This is not used in medicine, but, with the tannate of iron, forms the basis of writing ink.

WRITING INK.

℞. Aleppo galls, bruised, twelve pounds
Water six gallons
Boil in a copper vessel for an hour, adding water, to supply loss by evaporation, strain; boil residue with four gallons of water, for half an hour, and again boil with two gallons of water; mix decoctions, and add
Sulphate of iron four pounds
Contused gum
Arabic three pounds and a-half
Agitate, permit to settle, strain through fine hair sieve, and keep in close vessels.
Lewis.

℞. Powdered galls eight pounds
Rasped logwood four pounds
Gum Arabic three pounds
Sulphate of iron
copper four pounds
Sugar candy, each, one pound
Gum ammoniac two ounces
Water sixteen pints
Alcohol half a pint
Macerate for forty-eight hours, with a gentle heat, let rest for ten days, and decant into bottles. *Hunt.*

℞. Powdered galls fifty parts
Water eight hundred parts
Digest for twenty-four hours, strain, and add
Sulphate of iron
Gum Arabic, each, twenty-five parts
When clear, add a solution of
Muriate of ammonia eight parts
Gum Arabic two parts
Boiling water sixteen parts
Oil of lavender one part
Said to be indelible. *Guibourt.*

℞. Bruised galls forty ounces
Gum Arabic ten ounces
Sulphate of iron nine ounces
Soft water forty-five fl. ounces
Macerate for three weeks, often stirring. A very permanent ink.
English Exchequer.

FERRI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Iodine two ounces
Iron filings one ounce
Distilled water one pint and a-half
Mix the iodine with a pint of the water, in a glass vessel, gradually add the iron filings, constantly stirring. Heat till liquid becomes of a light greenish color, filter and wash residuum with remainder of water, boiling hot. Evaporate liquid to dryness, in an iron vessel, at a heat not above 212°. Keep in well-closed bottle.
U. S. Ph.

Tonic, alterative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. Dose, three grains, gradually increased to eight, or more.

LOZENGES OF IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Iodide of iron thirty grains
Saffron half a drachm
Mucilage of tragacanth
Infusion of cinnamon, each, sufficient
Mix, and make two hundred and forty lozenges. Fifteen to twenty a-day, gra-

dually augmenting, in amenorrhœa and leucorrhœa. *Pierquin.*

PILLS OF IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Iodide of iron one drachm
Bromide of sodium half a drachm
Extract of liquorice sufficient

Mix, and form pills of two grains. One to three, morning and evening, in scrofula, &c. *Wernick.*

PILLS OF PROTO-IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Crystallized sulphate of iron 24.7 grains
Iodide of potassium 32.4 grains
Gum tragacanth 4.6 grains
Sugar 15.4 grains
Syrup of marsh mallows
Powder of marsh mallows, each, sufficient

Mix, and make thirty-six pills. Reduce the sulphate to a fine powder, then the iodide of potassium; triturate the mixture, then add the gum, sugar, and syrup, and, if necessary, the powder of marshmallow. Each contains .8 of a grain of dry iodide, or 1.09 of the hydrated iodide of iron. Keep in closed bottles, in a dry place. *Callond.*

SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Iodide of iron one drachm
Distilled water one fl. ounce

Mix. Six, to ten drops, three times a-day, in some cold water. *Ellis*

℞. Iodide of iron twenty-four grains
Distilled water one fl. ounce

Dissolve. A teaspoonful is a dose; this contains three grains. *Ellis.*

OFFICINAL SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Iodine two ounces
Iron filings one ounce
Clarified honey five fl. ounces
Distilled water sufficient

Mix the iodine with ten fl. ounces of the water, in a porcelain or glass vessel, gradually add the iron filings, constantly stirring. Heat gently till the mixture becomes of a light greenish color, add honey, continue heat for a short time, and filter. Wash the residuum on filter, and allow to pass till the whole of the filtered liquid amounts to twenty fl. ounces. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from thirty to seventy-five drops.

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Dry iodine two hundred grains
Fine iron wire, well cleaned, one hundred grains
White sugar, in powder, four ounces and a-half
Distilled water six fl. ounces

Boil the iodine, iron, and water, together, in a glass matrass; at first gently, to avoid the expulsion of iodine vapor, afterwards briskly, till about two fl. ounces remain. Filter this quickly, while hot, into a matrass containing the sugar, dissolve with a gentle heat, and add distilled water to make up six fl. ounces. Twelve minims contain one grain of iodide of iron. *Ed. Ph.*

SYRUP OF PROTO-IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Sulphate of iron one drachm and a-half
Iodide of potassium two drachms
Water half an ounce
Syrup one ounce and a-half

Rub the salts together, dissolve them in the water, add the syrup, and bottle at once. *W. Procter.*

WINE OF IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Sulphate of iron eight parts
Iodide of potassium, ten and a-half parts
White wine three hundred and twenty parts

Pulverize the two salts, adding a few drops of wine, triturate for a few moments, add the rest of the wine, and filter. To be kept in glass-stopped bottles. Thirty-two parts contain one of the iodide. *Callond.*

℞. Iodide of iron half an ounce
Claret wine one pint

Dissolve. A dessertspoonful, morning and evening. *Soubeiran.*

TINCTURE OF IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Iodide of iron one drachm
Alcohol
Distilled water, each, one fl. ounce

Mix. Thirty drops to a fl. drachm, twice a-day. *Foy.*

TINCTURE OF PROTO-IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Sulphate of iron eight parts
Iodide of potassium ten and a-half parts
Alcohol (.842) one hundred and sixty parts

Triturate the salts, separately, and then together; add alcohol, and filter. To be kept in glass-stopped bottles. Sixteen parts contain one of iodide of iron. *Callond.*

MIXTURE OF IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Iodide of iron sixteen grains

Compound tincture of gentian one fl. ounce
Distilled water seven fl. ounces
Mix. Two tablespoonfuls, two or three times a-day. *Ashwell.*

INJECTION OF IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Iodide of iron half an ounce
Distilled water one pint
Dissolve. As an injection, or lotion, in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Iodide of iron three grains
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Dissolve. In gonorrhœa, strength to be increased if required. *Ricord.*

SYRUP OF IODIDE AND CHLORIDE OF IRON.

℞. Iodine three hundred and eighty-four grains
Muriatic acid (1.16) four ounces and a-half
Powdered sugar twelve ounces
Iron filings
Distilled water, each, sufficient
Mix the acid with an ounce and a-half of clear iron filings; allow to stand; agitate occasionally, when neutralized, filter. Mix the iodine with three ounces of water in a flask, add half the weight of iron filings, agitate till all the iodine is combined, and filter. Mix the solutions, add the sugar, and as much water as will make a pint. *W. Procter.*

SYRUP OF IODIDE AND CHLORIDE OF IRON MIXTURE.

℞. Syrup of iodide and chloride of iron two drachms
Syrup of orange peel four drachms
Infusion of cascarilla four fl. ounces
Mix. One-fourth to be taken twice a-day. *Battley.*

BATH OF IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Iodide of iron two ounces
Water two hundred pints
In leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, chlorosis, &c. The quantity of iodide may be increased gradually to double, for adults. *Pierquin.*

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF IRON.

℞. Iodide of iron one drachm and a-half
Lard one ounce
Triturate together. A piece as large as a hazelnut to be rubbed on the inside of the thigh, morning and evening, in leucorrhœa, and amenorrhœa, also beneficial in glandular swellings. *Pierquin.*

FERRI LACTAS.

LACTATE OF IRON.

℞. Lactate of lime one hundred parts
Boiling water five hundred parts
Dissolve.
Pure sulphate of iron sixty-eight parts
Distilled water five hundred parts
Dissolve
Mix the two solutions; filter, add an excess of lactic acid, heat in a water-bath, stirring constantly; filter, to separate the sulphate of lime, evaporate rapidly either in an iron vessel or porcelain one, with the addition of some iron filings; filter, and crystallize, wash the crystals with alcohol, and dry. *Lepage.*

Used in same cases as other preparations of iron. Dose, one or two grains, frequently repeated.

LOZENGES OF LACTATE OF IRON.

℞. Lactate of iron one drachm
Sugar one ounce and a-half
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and make lozenges of twelve grains. *Cap.*

PILLS OF LACTATE OF IRON.

℞. Lactate of iron
Powdered mallows equal parts
Clarified honey sufficient
Make pills of ten grains each. *Cap.*

SYRUP OF LACTATE OF IRON.

℞. Lactate of iron one drachm
White sugar twelve ounces and a-half
Boiling distilled water six fl. ounces and a-half
Triturate the lactate with half an ounce of the sugar, dissolve quickly in the boiling water, pour the solution into a matrass, place on a sand-bath, add the rest of the sugar gradually; when dissolved, filter, and when cold, pour in well-stopped bottles.

Dose, from two to four fl. drachms. *Cap.*

FERRI MALAS.

MALATE OF IRON.

℞. Black oxide of iron at will
Juice of sour apples sufficient
Heat the juice to the boiling point, add the oxide, as long as any is dissolved, cool, filter, and evaporate to dryness. Dose, eight grains to a scruple. *Van Mons.*

SOLUTION OF MALATE OF IRON.

℞. Malate of iron one ounce

Water twelve fl. ounces
Dissolve, and filter. As an astringent, in doses of a fl. drachm. *Spielmann.*

TINCTURE OF MALATE OF IRON.

℞. Malate of iron one part
Cinnamon water
Alcohol, each, three parts
Macerate for three days, and filter. Dose, forty to sixty drops. *Austrian Ph.*

MIXTURE OF MALATE OF IRON.

℞. Extract of Peruvian bark
gentian, each, one drachm
Peppermint water
Chamomile water, each, one fl. ounce
Malate of iron half a drachm
To be taken in divided doses, in dyspepsia, &c. *Augustin.*

BITTER INFUSION OF IRON.

℞. Iron filings three ounces
Bruised ginger
gentian, each, one ounce
orange peel half an ounce
Infuse in a pint of strong old cider for a month, frequently agitating, and filter.

Dose, half a drachm to one drachm, thrice daily, as a tonic.

FERRI NITRAS.

NITRATE OF IRON.

℞. Red oxide of iron four drachms
Nitric acid six fl. drachms
Dissolve, and add
Water one fl. ounce
Filter. Dose, six to twelve drops, in a convenient vehicle. In dyspepsia, and calculous complaints. *Swediaur.*

SOLUTION OF PERSESQUINITRATE OF IRON.

℞. Iron wire (cut small) one ounce and a-half
Nitric acid three fl. ounces
Water fifteen fl. ounces
Dissolve, decant, and filter, add
Muriatic acid one fl. drachm
Diluted with sufficient water to make the whole twenty fl. ounces. Dose, ten drops several times a-day, gradually increasing. Has been of great benefit in chronic diarrhœa, &c. *Kerr.*

FERRI OXIDUM HYDRATUM.

HYDRATED OXIDE OF IRON.

℞. Sulphate of iron four ounces
Sulphuric acid three fl. drachms and a-half
Nitric acid six fl. drachms
Solution of ammonia sufficient
Water two pints
Dissolve the sulphate in the water, gradually add the sulphuric acid, boil, add nitric acid very gradually, boiling after each addition, till no dark color is produced. Filter, allow to cool, add solution of ammonia, stirring well. Wash precipitate with water, as long as washings give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Keep in close bottles, under water. *U. S. Ph.*

Used, in large doses, as an antidote to arsenic.

FERRI OXIDUM NIGRUM.

BLACK OXIDE OF IRON.

℞. Sulphate of iron six ounces
Sulphuric acid two fl. drachms, two fl. scruples
Pure nitric acid four fl. drachms and a-half
Stronger water of ammonia four fl. ounces and a-half
Boiling water three pints
Dissolve half the sulphate in half the water, add the sulphuric acid, and boil; add the nitric acid, gradually, boiling briskly after each addition. Dissolve the rest of the sulphate in the remainder of the water, mix the two solutions, and immediately add the ammonia, stirring briskly. Collect the precipitate on a muslin filter, wash in water till the washings scarcely give a precipitate with nitrate of baryta; dry, at a low temperature. *Ed. Ph.*

℞. Wash blacksmiths' scales with water, dry, separate metallic iron by means of magnet, reduce to powder, and proceed as for prepared chalk. *Dub. Ph.*

℞. Iron filings, any quantity; place in an earthenware pan, wet thoroughly with water; in an hour, heap up on an iron plate; twelve hours afterwards, moisten with hot water, and repeat this in twelve hours, and, a day afterwards, triturate with cold water, decant the turbid water, let it settle, collect the deposit on a filter, and when perfectly drained dry by a mild heat. *Par. Cod.*

These do not give identical products, but they are sufficiently alike to be used for the same purposes.

POWDER OF BLACK OXIDE OF IRON.

℞. Black oxide of iron three parts
Aromatic powder six parts
Sugar eight parts

Mix. Dose, thirty to forty grains, twice a-day, in leucorrhœa and rachitis. *Swediaur.*

℞. Black oxide of iron
Columbo, each, one drachm
Rind of bitter orange half an ounce
Cinnamon one scruple
Mix, and divide into nine powders. Three to be given a-day, in chlorosis and amenorrhœa. *Brera.*

Pills of Black Oxide of Iron.

℞. Black oxide of iron eight grains
Powdered saffron
valerian, each, sixteen grains
Syrup of wormwood sufficient
Mix, and form eight pills; four to eight a-day, in amenorrhœa. *Foy.*

℞. Black oxide of iron
Powdered winter's bark, each, one drachm
Extract of ox bile
centaury, each, three drachms
Mix, and form pills of four grains. Four to six a-day, in engorgements of the abdominal viscera. *Pierquin.*

Electuary of Black Oxide of Iron.

℞. Black oxide of iron half an ounce
Carbonate of potassa two scruples
Prepared chalk
Ginger, each, two drachms
Syrup of orange-peel sufficient
Mix well. Dose, half a drachm, two or three times a-day, in chlorosis and leucorrhœa. *Swediaur.*

℞. Black oxide of iron
Soap, each, one drachm
Extract of hemlock twelve grains
squill one scruple
Oxymel sufficient
Mix well. Dose, half a drachm to a drachm, in dropsy, with engorgement of the abdominal viscera. *Brera.*

FERRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.

Red Oxide of Iron.

℞. Sulphate of iron, any quantity; heat till water of crystallization is expelled, then roast by a powerful heat, till all acid is driven off, wash, till all traces of acid disappear, dry. *Dub. Ph.*

Astringent and tonic, and has been advised in neuralgia, &c., in doses of five to fifteen grains, but is inferior to the subcarbonate.

Pills of Red Oxide of Iron.

℞. Red oxide of iron
Powder of pot marygold
Extract of pot marygold, each, one drachm
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and form ninety pills. Highly spoken of in cancerous affections; five to eight to be taken, three times a-day. *Rust.*

Red Oxide of Iron Plaster.

℞. Litharge plaster two pounds
Frankincense half a pound
Red oxide of iron three ounces
Melt the plaster and frankincense together, add the oxide, and stir well. *Dub. Ph.*

As a strengthening plaster, in muscular relaxation and weakness.

℞. Lead plaster twenty-four parts
Resin six parts
Olive oil
Yellow wax, each, three parts
Red oxide of iron eight parts
Triturate the oxide with the oil, and add to a mixture of the other substances, melted together. *Guibourt.*

FERRI PHOSPHAS.

Phosphate of Iron.

℞. Sulphate of iron five ounces
Phosphate of soda six ounces
Water one gallon
Dissolve the sulphate and phosphate, each, in four pints of the water, mix the solutions, and let settle; decant, wash the precipitate with hot water, and dry with a gentle heat. *U. S. Ph.*

Used with advantage in amenorrhœa, and certain cases of dyspepsia. Dose, five to ten grains.

FERRI SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Iron.

℞. Iron wire, in small pieces, twelve ounces
Sulphuric acid eighteen ounces
Water one gallon
Mix the acid and water, and add the iron; heat till effervescence ceases. Pour off the solution, add half a drachm of sulphuric acid, filter, the end of the funnel touching the bottom of the receiving vessel. Evaporate in a matrass, set aside to crystallize in a covered vessel, drain crystals in a funnel, dry, and keep in well-closed bottles. *U. S. Ph.*

Astringent and tonic. Dose, from one to five grains.

DRIED SULPHATE OF IRON.

℞. Sulphate of iron at will

Heat over a moderate fire, in a porcelain vessel, till converted into grayish white mass, cool, and powder. *Ed. Ph.*

Three grains are equal to five of the undried.

POWDER OF SULPHATE OF IRON.

℞. Powdered sulphate of iron four grains
ginger ten to sixteen grains

Mix. To be taken twice a-day, in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, &c. *Saunders.*

℞. Powdered sulphate of iron half an ounce
tansy three ounces

Mix. Dose, a drachm. As a vermifuge. *Dan. Ph.*

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF IRON.

℞. Dried sulphate of iron two parts
Extract of dandelion five parts
Conserve of red roses two parts
Powdered liquorice root three parts

Beat together, and form into five-grain pills. *Ed. Ph.*

℞. Sulphate of iron two drachms
Extract of wormwood half an ounce
Syrup of saffron sufficient

Beat into mass, and divide into one hundred and fifty pills. Four to five, three times a-day. In chlorosis, leucorrhœa, &c. *Werthof.*

℞. Sulphate of iron
Kino
Gentian
Extract of gentian, each, one drachm and a-half
Turpentine three drachms
Powdered mallow root sufficient

Beat into mass, and make two hundred and seventy pills. Ten, four times a-day, in secondary gonorrhœa. *Walch.*

BLAND'S ANTI-CHLOROTIC PILLS.

℞. Sulphate of iron, in fine powder one ounce
Carbonate of potassa, in dry powder one ounce
Mucilage of tragacanth
Powdered liquorice root, each, sufficient

To make ninety-nine pills. Triturate well, and divide into pills. To be taken, one in the morning and evening, for the first three days, a third pill at noon for the next three days, and so increased to nine a-day. *Bland.*

PILLS OF IRON AND RHUBARB.

℞. Dried sulphate of iron four parts
Extract of rhubarb ten parts
Conserve of red roses five parts

Beat into mass, and form five-grain pills. *Ed. Ph.*

Tonic and laxative. In dose of two or three.

COMPOUND SULPHATE OF IRON PILLS.

℞. Sulphate of iron one scruple
Powdered senna
jalap
cremor tartar, each, half a scruple
ginger twelve grains
Syrup sufficient

Form mass, and divide into twenty-five pills. *Ellis.*

These are known as *Hooper's pills*, as are also the following:—

℞. Barbadoes aloes eight ounces
Sulphate of iron four ounces
Extract of hellebore
Myrrh
Soap, each, two ounces
Powdered cinnamon
ginger, each, one ounce
Water sufficient

Beat into mass, and divide into two and a-half grain pills. *Phil. Coll. Pharm.*

As laxative and emmenagogue.

℞. Dried sulphate of iron one scruple
Powdered aloes two scruples
cloves five grains
Venice turpentine sufficient

Form mass, and divide into twenty pills. One, three times a-day, as an emmenagogue. *Ellis.*

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF IRON.

℞. Sulphate of iron
Alum, each, six ounces
Water forty-eight ounces

Dissolve, filter, and add

Sulphuric acid four ounces

In hemorrhages, in doses of ten or twelve drops in water. *Spielmann.*

SULPHATE OF IRON INJECTION.

℞. Sulphate of iron half to one drachm
Sage water four ounces
Mucilage gum Arabic half a drachm

Mix. As an injection, in nasal and uterine hemorrhages. *Berends.*

COMPOUND IRON MIXTURE.

℞. Myrrh one drachm and a-half
Oil of partridge berry six drops
nutmeg two drops
Carbonate of potassa two scruples
White sugar one ounce
Sulphate of iron half a drachm
Distilled water seven fl. ounces

Rub down the myrrh and the oils with some of the water added very gradually, then add the carbonate of potassa and sugar, and lastly the sulphate of iron, dissolved in the rest of the water, and immediately bottle. *Bond.*

MIXTURE OF SULPHATE OF IRON.

℞. Sulphate of iron two grains
Sulphuric acid four to six drops
White sugar one drachm
Water four fl. ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful, with water, every two to four hours, as a tonic. *Ellis.*

℞. Sulphate of iron four grains
Elixir of vitriol twenty drops
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, in a wineglass of water, three times a-day. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered myrrh one drachm
gum Arabic two drachms
Syrup one fl. ounce
Infusion of chamomile six fl. ounces
Mix well, and add
Powdered sulphate of iron fifteen grains
Cinnamon water one fl. ounce
Mix. Two spoonfuls, every three hours, as an emmenagogue. *Frank.*

SYRUP OF SULPHATE OF IRON.

℞. Sulphate of iron two drachms
Water one fl. ounce
Dissolve, filter, and add
Syrup of gum Arabic seventeen fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, twice a-day, in chlorosis, leucorrhœa, &c. *Soubeiran.*

FERRI SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF IRON.

Heat an iron rod to a white heat, apply to it a roll of sulphur, receiving the sulphuret of iron in water; separate it from the sulphur, dry, and keep in a well-stopped bottle. *Dub. Ph.*

Used to make hydrosulphuric acid, by the addition of diluted sulphuric acid.

FERRI ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS.

TARTRATE OF IRON AND POTASSA.

℞. Subcarbonate of iron three ounces
Muriatic acid ten fl. ounces
Solution of potassa five pints and a-half
Bitartrate of potassa seven ounces and a-half
Distilled water one gallon and a-half
Mix the subcarbonate with the acid, digest for two hours, pour into a gallon of the water, let rest for an hour, decant, add solution of potassa, wash precipitate, and whilst moist, mix with the bitartrate and half a gallon of the water, keep at a temperature of 140° for thirty hours, often stirring; filter, and evaporate on a water-bath, at same temperature, to dryness. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from ten grains to half a drachm, in solution, or with an aromatic or bitter, in bolus.

POWDER OF TARTRATE OF IRON AND COLUMBO.

℞. Tartrate of iron and potassa two scruples
Powdered columbo half a drachm
Mix, and divide into four powders. One, every three or four hours, in syrup. As a tonic. *Ellis.*

EFFERVESCENT POWDER OF TARTRATE OF IRON.

℞. Subcarbonate of magnesia two drachms
Carbonate of potassa half an ounce
Tartrate of iron two scruples
Two or three teaspoonfuls in water, during the day; to be taken whilst effervescing. *Radius.*

SOLUTION OF TARTRATE OF IRON AND POTASSA.

℞. Tartrate of iron and potassa one ounce
Cinnamon water one pint
Dissolve; as a lotion or fomentation for bruises. Internally in leucorrhœa, chlorosis, &c. *Swediaur.*

COMPOUND WINE OF TARTRATE OF IRON.

℞. Subcarbonate of iron one ounce and a-half
Powdered gentian
orange peel, each, half an ounce
Red wine two pints
Macerate for three days, and give a wineglassful two or three times a-day. In dyspepsia, &c. *Ellis.*

℞. Subcarbonate of iron two ounces
Powdered cinnamon one ounce
Rhine wine two pints
Macerate for some days, and filter. *Van Mons.*

WINE OF TARTRATE OF IRON.

℞. Subcarbonate of iron one part
Rhine wine twenty-four parts
Macerate for some days, and filter. Dose, one or two ounces. *Soubeiran.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF TARTRATE OF IRON.

℞. Tartrate of iron wine
Tincture of calamus
Hoffmann's balsamic
elixir, each, four fl. drachms
Mix. Dose, seventy drops, morning and evening, in wine. Said to be an excellent remedy in ascarides. *Dorfmeuller.*

FERRI AMMONIO-TARTRAS.

AMMONIO-TARTRATE OF IRON.

℞. Tartaric acid one part
Boiling water sufficient
to dissolve, add
Iron filings three parts
Digest in a warm place, for two or three days. Add caustic ammonia in slight excess, stir well, pour off the solution, set it aside, decant the clear liquid, and evaporate to dryness; redissolve in distilled water, add a little more ammonia, filter, and evaporate, in shallow, porcelain dishes, by a gentle heat, till it becomes brittle, then chip it off with a blunt-pointed knife.
Aikin.

℞. Tartaric acid fifty drachms
Water one gallon
Saturate with
Carbonate of ammonia
And add fifty drachms more of acid. Heat the solution in a water-bath, and add moist hydrated oxide of iron (derived from fifty-three and a-half drachms of subcarbonate of iron dissolved in muriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonia). Digest till the oxide is dissolved, filter, and evaporate to dryness by means of a water-bath.
W. Procter.

Has the same properties as the other preparations of iron, but has the advantage of being readily soluble, of being more palatable, and very permanent. The dose is five grains or more, in pills or solution.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIO-TARTRATE OF IRON.

℞. Ammonio-tartrate of
iron half a drachm
Distilled water seven fl. drachms
Rectified spirit one fl. drachm
Mix, and dissolve. *Aikin.*

FERRI TANNAS.

TANNATE OF IRON.

℞. Tannic acid ninety parts
Boiling water sufficient
to dissolve, add gradually
Subcarbonate of
iron four hundred and forty parts
Agitate till effervescence ceases. Evaporate at 176°, in a porcelain vessel, until it becomes thick, then dry on a plate, in a stove, at 95°. *Benedetti.*

Found useful in chlorosis, in doses of two or three grains, thrice a-day, increasing the dose as required.

FERRI VALERIANAS.

VALERIANATE OF IRON.

℞. Clean iron filings at will
Put in a wedgewood mortar, add gradually an equal weight of valerianic acid, stirring continually. In an hour, add distilled water, pour the whole into a flask, warm gently, and filter. The surface, exposed to the air, becomes covered with a crystalline layer of valerianate of iron. Collect this on a filter, repeat this as long as crystals are formed.
Dose, one to two grains. *Ruspini.*

FICUS.

FIGS.

Figs are the fruit of *Ficus carica*, a small tree, a native of Asia, and now cultivated in all warm climates. There are numerous varieties.
Sex. Syst. Polygam. dicœc. *Nat. Syst.* Monaceæ.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 1513. Griffith, Med. Bot. 576.
They come to this country in a dry state, from the ports of the Levant. They are nutritious, laxative, and demulcent, and are used in medicine in demulcent decoctions, and sometimes externally, as a suppurative poultice.

DECOCTION OF FIGS.

℞. Figs one ounce
Water one pint
Boil, and strain. Demulcent and pectoral.
Cadet.

GARGLE OF FIGS.

℞. Figs
Mallow root, each, one ounce
Milk two pints
Boil away one-fourth. As an emollient gargle in sore throat. *Radius.*

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF FIGS.

℞. Figs
Raisins, each, two ounces
Barley water two pints
Boil for a quarter of an hour, and add
Liquorice root half an ounce
Infuse, and strain. *Foy.*

This is identical with the compound decoction of barley, of the Lond. Ph., and like it, is nutritive, demulcent, and laxative.

Coffee of Figs.

℞. Figs, roasted like coffee, two drachms
Water one pint
Boil gently, and strain. *Radius.*

This is said to be an excellent substitute for coffee, and to form an excellent diet in diseases of the chest.

Paste of Figs.

℞. Figs at will
Reduce to a pulp, express through a hair sieve, mix with four times the weight of sugar, concentrate by a gentle heat, and cut into lozenges. *Soubeiran.*

FILIX MAS.

Male Fern.

The Male Fern is the rhizome of *Nephrodium filix mas*, a native of the temperate regions of the whole world, in shady, rather damp situations.

Sex. Syst. Crypt. fil. *Nat. Syst.* Polypodiaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 1551. (Polypodium). Griffith, Med. Bot. 670.

The rhizome is of a brown color, externally, with a feeble, but peculiar odor, and a sweet, bitter, astringent taste. It should always be used as fresh as possible. It is tonic and anthelmintic, but is not much used in this country. The dose, in substance, is from one to three drachms, twice a-day.

Powder of Male Fern.

℞. Male fern one ounce
Gamboge
Calomel, each, fourteen grains
Scammony eighteen grains
Mix, and divide into three powders. In tapeworm. *Cadet.*

Bolus of Male Fern.

℞. Male fern half an ounce
Rhubarb two drachms
Semen contra half an ounce
Calomel one drachm
Syrup of wormwood sufficient
Mix, and form twelve boluses. *Spielmann.*

Ethereal Extract of Male Fern.

℞. Powdered male fern at will

Exhaust it in a displacement apparatus, with ether, and distil off the ether. Dose, from fifteen to twenty grains, twice a-day.

Pills of Extract of Male Fern.

℞. Ethereal extract of
male fern one scruple
Powder of male fern twelve grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make twelve to sixteen pills. To be taken in the evening at short intervals. *Peschier.*

Oil of Male Fern.

℞. Powdered male fern four parts
Alcohol eight parts
Digest for twenty-four hours, decant, repeat the operation with five parts of alcohol, unite the liquid, distil off the alcohol, mix the residue with three parts of water, distil, and permit to rest, and collect the oil which sinks to the bottom, and wash it with pure water. *Magendie.*

Pills of Oil of Male Fern.

℞. Oil of male fern twenty-four drops
Powdered mallow root three scruples
Fresh lard two scruples
Mix, and divide into twenty-four pills. One-half to be taken in the evening, and the remainder next morning, and, an hour afterwards, a dose of castor oil. *Jourdan.*

Electuary of Male Fern.

℞. Ethereal extract of
male fern half a drachm
Honey of roses one ounce
Mix. Half in the evening, the remainder the next morning. *Radius.*

Jelly with Male Fern.

℞. Male fern
Corsica moss, each, six drachms
Isinglass one drachm
Water eight ounces
Boil to three ounces, and strain; add
Ethereal extract of
male fern one scruple
Syrup of mulberries one ounce
To be taken in divided doses, during the day. *Phœbus.*

Mixture of Male Fern.

℞. Male fern half an ounce
Elecampane two drachms
Wormwood a handful
Semen contra one drachm
Water sufficient
to obtain a quart of decoction; add
Vermifuge syrup one ounce
Mix. *Bories.*

℞. Powdered male fern four drachms
Balm water three ounces
Syrup of gum one ounce
Mix. To be taken in the evening, and, next morning, an ounce of castor oil. *Radius.*

Tincture of Male Fern Buds.

℞. Buds of male fern one part
Sulphuric ether eight parts

Macerate for five days, and decant. Dose, from eight to thirty drops. *Foy.*

FŒNICULUM.

Fennel.

There are several varieties, or species of Fennel, closely resembling each other, and having the same properties; that recognized as officinal by the U. S. Pharm., is the *F. vulgare*, a native of Europe, and often cultivated in the gardens in this country.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 377. Griffith, Med. Bot. 321.

The part used is the seeds. These are fragrant, with a sweetish, warm, pleasant, aromatic taste. They are employed as a carminative, and as corrective of other, and more unpleasant remedies. The dose of the powder, is from a scruple to half a drachm.

Compound Powder of Fennel.

℞ Powdered fennel seed
anise
lettuce
white poppy
benne, each, one ounce and a-half
sugar six ounces

Mix. Dose, a drachm, two or three times a-day. Said to increase the secretion of milk in nursing women. *Neimann.*

Infusion of Fennel.

℞ Fennel seed one drachm
Boiling water one pint

Infuse for two hours, and strain. Given in teaspoonful doses to infants, in windy colic, or used as an enema, for the same purpose. *Taddei.*

Fennel Water.

℞ Oil of fennel half a fl. drachm
Carbonate of magnesia half a drachm
Distilled water two pints

Rub the oil with the magnesia, gradually add the water, constantly rubbing, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Oil of Fennel.

℞ Bruised fennel seed at will
Water sufficient

Mix, and distil. *Guibourt.*

Dose, five to fifteen drops.

Fennel Ointment.

℞ Oil of fennel thirty drops
Lard four ounces

Triturate together. Said to destroy lice in the hair. *Neimann.*

FRASERA.

American Columbo.

The *Frasera carolinensis* is one of the tallest and most elegant of our native herbaceous plants, sometimes attaining a height of ten feet, with a pyramid of yellowish-white flowers, of three or four feet in length.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Gentianaceæ.

Walter. Fl. Carol. 87. Griffith, Med. Bot. 462.

The root, which is the officinal portion, is large and succulent, and is usually dried in circular sections, like columbo. It has an odor in a dried state, but possesses a sweetish, bitter taste. It is a mild, bitter tonic, suited to all cases to which the simple bitters are applicable. The dose, in powder, is from thirty grains to a drachm.

Infusion of American Columbo.

℞ American columbo, bruised, one ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse for an hour, and strain. *Wood.*

Dose, one to two fl. ounces, several times a-day.

Tincture of American Columbo.

℞ Contused American columbo one ounce
Diluted alcohol one pint

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. Dose, one to three drachms. *Dunglison.*

FULIGO.

Soot.

The soot of wood is of a black color, has a peculiar smell, and a bitter, disagreeable, empyreumatic taste. It owes it properties to the presence of pyrogenous oil or resin and creasote, but also contains various salts, united to acetic acid. It was formerly officinal, but gradually was relinquished in regular practice; but, of late years, has again attracted attention, and has been employed with success in a variety of diseases.

Pills of Soot.

℞ Extract of soot half a drachm
Comp. galbanum pill one scruple
Oil of valerian ten minims

Mix well, and form twelve pills, two, thrice a-day, in hysteria. *Neligan.*

℞ Soot one drachm and a-half
Carbonate of ammonia half a drachm
Tar sufficient

Mix, and make five-grain pills. *Ferriar.*

Decoction of Soot.

℞ Soot two handfuls
Water two pints

Boil, for half an hour, and strain. As a lotion, in herpetic, psoric, and venereal ulcers. *Soubeiran.*

Tincture of Soot.

℞. Soot one part
Diluted alcohol eight parts
Macerate for eight days, and filter. Dose, from thirty to sixty drops, as an antispasmodic, in hysteria, &c. *Guibourt.*

Mixture of Soot.

℞. Soot half an ounce
Carbonate of potassa one ounce and a-half
Carbonate of ammonia two drachms
Elder-flower water nine fl. ounces
Digest for some time by a gentle heat, and filter. Dose, thirty to sixty drops, several times a-day. In dyspepsia, suppressed cutaneous affections, &c. *Dunglison.*

℞. Hickory ashes one quart
Soot six ounces
Boiling water one gallon
Mix, and digest for twenty-four hours, frequently stirring, and decant. A teacupful, three times a-day, used in dyspepsia. *Ellis.*

Soot Mouth Wash.

℞. Extract of soot one part
Vinegar twelve parts
Mix. A few drops, in a glass of tepid water, in aphthous sore mouth. *Soubeiran.*

Oil of Soot.

℞. Soot four ounces
Olive oil twelve ounces
Boil, and strain. As an application to ulcers in the mouth, or on the genitals. *Radius.*

Soot Ointment.

℞. Soot one part
Lard four parts
Triturate together. As an application in tinea, scrofulous sores, &c. *Soubeiran.*

Compound Soot Ointment.

℞. Soot
Lard, each, half an ounce
Extract of belladonna one drachm
Triturate together. As an application to cancerous sores. *Radius.*

℞. Soot an ounce and a-half
Lard four ounces
Sulphate of zinc six drachms
Triturate together. In cases of tinea. *Bories.*

℞. Soot
Powdered Peruvian bark, each, half an ounce
Powdered charcoal
sulphur, each, one ounce
Lard sufficient
to make an ointment. In tinea. *Radius.*

Cataplasm of Soot.

℞. Soot two ounces
White of eggs six
Mix. As an application to tinea, herpes, and scrofulous ulcers. *St. Marie.*

Injection of Soot.

℞. Decoction of soot one pint
Alum half an ounce
Water six ounces
Mix. Advised as an injection, in leucorrhœa. *Soubeiran.*

FULIGOKALI.

Fuligokali.

℞. Potassa twenty parts
Shining soot one hundred parts
Water sufficient
Boil for an hour, cool, dilute with water, filter, evaporate to dryness, keep in well-closed bottles. *Deschamps.*

Used, both internally and externally, in chronic cutaneous disorders. Dose, two to three grains, several times a-day.

Sulphuretted Fuligokali.

℞. Fuligokali sixty parts
Potassa fourteen parts
Sulphur five parts
Dissolve the sulphur and potassa, add the fuligokali, evaporate to dryness.

Pills of Sulphuretted Fuligokali.

℞. Sulphuretted fuligokali five drachms
Starch two drachms and a-half
Tragacanth eight grains
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make one hundred pills, and cover them with two or three coats of tragacanth. *Deschamps.*

Ointment of Fuligokali.

℞. Fuligokali sixteen to thirty grains
Lard one ounce
Triturate together. Used as a detersive, resolvent, and somewhat stimulant application, in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Gibert.*

G

GALBANUM.

Galbanum.

This is the concrete juice of an unknown plant, but generally admitted to belong to the Apiaceæ. According to Don, and others, the Asiatic galbanum is the product of *Galbanum officinale*, a native of Persia.

Don, Trans. Linn. Soc. xvi. 603. Griffith, Med. Bot. 333.

Galbanum is in whitish or yellowish tears, or in brownish-yellow, or brownish masses, formed of these tears agglutinated, and containing various impurities. The odor is peculiar, and somewhat balsamic; the taste is hot, bitter, and acrid. It is stimulant, expectorant, and antispasmodic, in doses of ten to twenty grains, and also used externally to indolent swellings, &c.

Purified Galbanum.

℞. Galbanum one part
Alcohol four parts

Dissolve by means of a water-bath, strain, treat the residue with a fresh quantity of alcohol, unite the two solutions, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue.

Guibourt.

Compound Galbanum Pills.

℞. Galbanum
Myrrh, each, one ounce and a-half
Assafœtida half an ounce
Syrup sufficient

Beat into mass, and divide into four hundred and eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten to twenty grains, in chlorosis and hysteria.

℞. Galbanum two drachms
Oil of savine four to twelve drops
Malate of iron one drachm and a-half
Powdered valerian sufficient

Beat into mass, and divide into one hundred and twenty pills. Two, three times a-day, in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, &c.

Phœbus.

Galbanum Mixture.

℞. Galbanum two drachms
Vinegar of squills
Fennel water, each, two fl. ounces
Spirit of mindererus two fl. drachms
Nitric ether one fl. drachm
Syrup of mallows half fl. ounce

Mix. Three or four spoonfuls a-day, in humid asthma. *Jahn.*

Tincture of Galbanum.

℞. Galbanum, in small pieces, two ounces
Proof spirit two pints

Digest for seven days, and filter.

Dub. Ph.

Antispasmodic, &c. In doses of one to three fl. drachms.

Compound Tincture of Galbanum.

℞. Tincture of galbanum
wormwood
Spirit of rosemary equal parts

Mix. Dose, forty to fifty drops. *Augustin.*

Galbanum Plaster.

℞. Lead plaster two pounds
Galbanum half a pound
Yellow wax four ounces

Melt the galbanum, add the plaster and wax, and melt the whole, and strain.

Dub. Ph.

Compound Galbanum Plaster.

℞. Galbanum eight ounces
Lead plaster three ounces
Turpentine ten drachms
Burgundy pitch three ounces

Melt the galbanum and turpentine together, strain, add the pitch, and then the lead plaster, melted; mix well. *U. S. Ph.*

A good application to chronic, scrofulous enlargements of the glands and joints.

℞. Lead plaster ninety-six parts
Ammoniac
Galbanum
Vinegar, each, eight parts
Powder of saffron three parts

Melt together, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

℞. Galbanum and saffron
plaster eight parts
Camphor
Petroleum
Subcarbonate of ammonia, each, one part

Melt together. In chronic rheumatism.

Augustin.

℞. Galbanum
Turpentine, each, one part

Melt, strain, and add a melted mixture of
White wax four parts
Spermaceti two parts
Oil of almonds one part

Mix well. A milder application than any of the above. *Spielmann.*

GALIUM VERUM.

Yellow Ladies Bedstraw.

A perennial, herbaceous plant, native of Europe, which is stated to have the power of coagulating milk, and also used to dye yellow.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Rubiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 155. Stokes, Bot. Mat. Med. i. 202.

The whole plant is used; it has an agreeable odor, and an astringent, acidulous, somewhat acrid taste. It was, at one time, much used in epilepsy and hysteria, and also as an application in cutaneous affections.

Infusion of Yellow Ladies Bedstraw.

℞. Flowers of yellow ladies bedstraw two drachms
Boiling water two pints

Digest for an hour, and strain. This to be taken in a tepid state, in wineglassful doses, as a sedative and antispasmodic, in cerebral affections. *Chaussier.*

Wine of Yellow Ladies Bedstraw.

℞. Expressed juice of yellow ladies bedstraw six fl. ounces
White wine one to two fl. ounces

Mix. To be taken in epilepsy, as soon as indications of an attack manifest themselves. *Borics.*

GALLA.

Galls.

Galls are morbid excrescences on *Quercus infectoria*, caused by the puncture of a hymenopterous insect, the *Diplolepis gallæ tinctoriæ*. They come from the Levant ports, and present several varieties, the best of which are dark colored. They are round, hard, solid, brittle, inodorous, and have a bitter, very astringent taste. They contain tannic and gallic acids. They are powerfully astringent. They are more used as external applications, than as internal remedies. Dose, ten to thirty grains, several times a-day.

Compound Powder of Galls.

℞. Powdered galls
kino, each, half an ounce
alum two drachms

Mix. As a styptic. *Radius.*

Infusion of Galls.

℞. Powdered galls one to two drachms
Boiling water one pint

Digest for half an hour, and strain. Used for injections, fomentations, gargles, &c. *Taddei.*

Compound Infusion of Galls.

℞. Infusion of galls four fl. ounces
Prepared chalk half an ounce
Tincture of opium half fl. drachm
Powdered gum Arabic one drachm

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours. In diarrhœa. *Ellis.*

Gargle of Galls.

℞. Infusion of galls seven fl. ounces
Alcohol one fl. ounce

Mix. As a gargle in relaxation of uvula and soft palate. *Ellis.*

Lotion of Galls.

℞. Claret wine one pint
Common salt one drachm
Sulphate of iron two drachms

Boil for a few minutes, and add

Oxide of copper one drachm

Boil for two minutes. Add

Powdered galls two drachms

This is used to color the hair; it is to be washed with this fluid, dried with a warm cloth, and then washed with common water. *Laforest.*

Syrup of Galls.

℞. Bruised galls two drachms
Brandy eight fl. ounces

Mix. Burn out the spirit, and add

Powdered cinnamon
mace, each, two drachms

While hot, add sugar by burning it over the inflamed brandy, till a syrup is formed. Decant. Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours. In obstinate chronic diarrhœa. *Parrish.*

Tincture of Galls.

℞. Bruised galls four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

A powerful astringent, in doses of one to three fl. drachms.

℞. Bruised galls one pound
Water two pints

Macerate twenty-four hours, and add

Alcohol two pints
Eau de Cologne six fl. ounces

Filter. As an injection, diluted with water, in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. *Gibert.*

Extract of Galls.

℞. Galls, in coarse powder at will

Macerate in water sufficient to cover them for twenty-four hours; then introduce the moist mass into a displacer, and act on it with water, until the galls are nearly exhausted; evaporate the infusion to dryness, on a water-bath.

Ointment of Extract of Galls.

℞. Extract of galls one drachm
Lard one ounce

Triturate the extract with a little water, until it is reduced to a uniform syrupy consistence, then add the lard, and mix thoroughly. *D. S. Jones.*

Ointment of Galls.

℞. Galls, in very fine powder, one ounce
Lard seven ounces
Mix. As an application to piles, prolapsus ani, and also to indolent ulcers. *U. S. Ph.*

Compound Ointment of Galls.

℞. Galls, in very fine powder, two drachms
Powdered opium half a drachm
Lard two ounces
Mix well. *Lond. Ph.*

As an application to irritable piles, &c.

℞. Powdered galls
Tincture of opium, each, two parts
Camphor one part
Lard eight parts
Triturate well together. As an application to painful piles. *Foy.*

℞. Finely powdered galls one scruple
Simple cerate one drachm
Essence of lemon twenty drops
Lead water
Laudanum, each, forty drops
Rub well together. As an application to hemorrhoids, after subsidence of inflammation. *Dewees.*

GAMBOGIA.

Gamboge.

This is the concrete juice of several species of East Indian trees, probably belonging to the genus *hebradendron*.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Clusiaceæ.

Graham, Comp. Bot. Mag. ii. 199. Griffith, Med. Bot. 152.

Gamboge is a gum resin, of a yellow-orange color, opaque, brittle, almost inodorous, of an insipid taste at first, but soon becoming acrid. It is a powerful hydragogue and drastic purgative, but apt to produce nausea and vomiting. Dose, from one to six grains, in pill, emulsion, or alkaline solution.

Compound Powder of Gamboge.

℞. Bitartrate of potassa two drachms
Powdered jalap one drachm
gamboge six grains
Mix, and divide into six powders. One to be given every two or three hours, in syrup, as a hydragogue purgative. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered gamboge two grains
sulphate of iron six grains
sugar one scruple
Oil of peppermint three drops
Mix. To be taken twice a-day, against tape-worm. *Vogt.*

Compound Pills of Gamboge.

℞. Powdered gamboge one drachm
aloes one drachm and a-half
ginger half a drachm
Soap two drachms
Beat into mass. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, ten to twelve grains, as a purgative.

℞. Powdered gamboge ten grains
guaiacum
Blanched almonds, each, one drachm
Syrup sufficient
Beat together, and form twenty-eight pills. Two to four, as a gentle purgative. *Saunders.*

Alkaline Solution of Gamboge.

℞. Powdered gamboge one drachm
Carbonate of potassa three drachms
Water six drachms
Dissolve. Dose, fifteen drops, every three hours, as a hydragogue in dropsies. *Van Mons.*

Gamboge Mixture.

℞. Powdered gamboge four grains
Spirit of nitric ether one fl. drachm
Tincture of senna two fl. drachms
Mint water
Syrup of buckthorn, each, half fl. ounce
Mix. As a hydragogue purgative, in dropsy, especially in hydrothorax. *Ferriar.*

℞. Gamboge two scruples
Tartrate of potassa one ounce
White sugar two drachms
Water six ounces
Make a solution. As a purgative, in ascites. A tablespoonful, every two or three hours, until it operates. *Dewees.*

Gamboge and Elatine Mixture.

℞. Gamboge four grains
Elatine half a grain
Sweet spirit of nitre one ounce
Water four ounces
Mix. As a hydragogue purgative, in ascites. A tablespoonful, to be taken every two or three hours, until free purgation is induced. *Dewees.*

Alkaline Tincture of Gamboge.

℞. Gamboge one part
Carbonate of potassa two parts
Diluted alcohol twenty-four parts
Digest for some days, and filter. *Scherf.*

AMMONIACAL TINCTURE OF GAMBOGE.

℞. Gamboge thirty-six grains
Spirit of ammonia four fl. ounces
Digest for eight days, and filter. Dose, one to two fl. drachms. *Swediaur.*

GAULTHERIA.

PARTRIDGE BERRY.

The leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens;* a small, indigenous, evergreen plant, found in most parts of the United States, in dry, sandy situations.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Ericaceæ.

Kalm. Amoen. Acad. iii. 14. Griffith, Med. Bot. 424.

These leaves have a peculiar, aromatic taste and odor, with a little astringency. They are stimulant, and somewhat tonic and astringent, and are much used in the form of tea, in bowel diseases, and as an emmenagogue.

OIL OF PARTRIDGE BERRY.

℞. Leaves of partridge berry at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and collect the oil that passes. *Coxe.*

Principally used to flavor mixtures, &c. In large doses, is poisonous. Dissolved in diluted alcohol, is in common use as a carminative and stimulant.

PARTRIDGE BERRY WATER.

℞. Oil of partridge berry sixteen drops
Carbonate of magnesia one drachm
Water one pint
Triturate the oil, magnesia, and a little of the water together, then add the rest of the water, and filter.

GENTIANA.

GENTIAN.

The roots of several species of gentian are used in medicine; but that which is most generally recognized as officinal, is *Gentiana lutea*, a tall, perennial plant, native of the mountains of Europe.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Gentianaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 329. Griffith, Med. Bot. 460.

The root is of a grayish brown externally, and yellowish within; it has a slightly sweetish, but extremely bitter taste, and a faint, but peculiar odor. It is a pure and simple bitter tonic, with no astringency. The dose of the powder is from ten to forty grains, but is seldom given in this form.

COMPOUND POWDER OF GENTIAN.

℞. Powdered gentian
cascarilla
orange peel, each,
one drachm
Peppermint sugar three drachms
Mix. Dose, thirty grains, several times a-day, as a stomachic. *Augustin.*

EXTRACT OF GENTIAN.

℞. Gentian, in coarse powder, one pound
Water sufficient
Exhaust the powder by means of displacement. Heat the filtered liquid, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten to thirty grains, as a tonic; also as a basis for various metallic pills.

COMPOUND GENTIAN PILLS.

℞. Powdered aloes one drachm
Extract of gentian half a drachm
Oil of caraway ten drops
Syrup sufficient
Beat into mass, and form pills of four grains. Two or three for a dose, as a purgative. *Ellis.*

℞. Extract of gentian
Powdered rhubarb
Soap equal parts
Water sufficient
Beat into mass, and form four-grain pills. Tonic and laxative. *Fulda Dispen.*

PILLS OF GENTIAN AND AMMONIA.

℞. Extract of gentian
Carbonate of ammonia, each,
Mix, and make twenty-four pills. Two to be taken twice or thrice a-day. For heartburn in gouty habits. *Steph. and Church.*

INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

℞. Contused gentian two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for twelve hours, and strain. *Beral.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

℞. Bruised gentian half an ounce
orange peel
coriander, each, one drachm
Diluted alcohol four fl. ounces
Water twelve fl. ounces
Pour on the alcohol, and, in three hours, add the water, macerate for twelve hours, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, a fl. ounce, as a tonic.

℞. Bruised gentian
calamus, each, one ounce
Centaury six drachms
Rosemary two drachms
Boiling water four pints
Infuse for twelve hours, and strain. Used as an emmenagogue, in doses of three ounces, twice a-day. *Spielmann.*

INFUSION OF GENTIAN WITH RHUBARB.

℞. Bruised gentian one drachm
rhubarb two drachms
Boiling water twelve fl. ounces
Macerate for an hour, strain, and add
Carbonate of ammonia two scruples
Dose, one to two fl. ounces, in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, &c.
Steph. and Church.

MIXTURE OF GENTIAN.

℞. Carbonate of magnesia one drachm
Infusion of gentian six fl. ounces
Mix. A wineglassful, three times a-day, as an antilithic, where uric acid abounds.
Brande.

℞. Extract of gentian two drachms
Carbonate of potassa two scruples
Mint water five fl. ounces
Tincture of orange peel five fl. drachms
Sugar one ounce
Mix. A spoonful, three times a-day, as a stomachic and carminative. *Berends.*

WINE OF GENTIAN.

℞. Gentian, coarsely powdered, half an ounce
Yellow bark, coarsely powdered, one ounce
Orange peel two drachms
Canella, in coarse powder, one drachm
Proof spirit four fl. ounces and a-half
Sherry wine forty-six fl. ounces
Digest the root and barks in the spirit, for twenty-four hours, add wine, digest for seven days, express, strain, and filter.
Ed. Ph.

A stomachic bitter, in doses of four to eight fl. drachms.

SYRUP OF GENTIAN.

℞. Gentian, in coarse powder, forty-eight parts
Cold water sufficient
Syrup fifteen hundred parts
Put the gentian in a displacement apparatus, and make a strong infusion, filter this, and add to boiling syrup, of such a consistence, as, after the addition, it will make 30°. *Tauvel.*

SYRUP OF EXTRACT OF GENTIAN.

℞. Aqueous extract of gentian two drachms
Water eight fl. ounces
Sugar sixteen ounces (av.)
Dissolve the extract in the water, add the sugar, and form a syrup with a gentle heat, and strain. *W. Procter.*

TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

℞. Gentian one part
Diluted alcohol four parts
Macerate for six days, and filter. Dose, one to two fl. drachms. *Cottereau.*

ACIDULATED TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

℞. Compound tincture of gentian four fl. ounces
Elixir of vitriol half fl. drachm
Mix. A teaspoonful, in sugar and water, three or four times a-day. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

℞. Bruised gentian two ounces
Orange peel one ounce
Bruised cardamoms half an ounce
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

An excellent bitter tonic, in doses of one fl. drachm.

AMMONIACAL TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

℞. Bruised gentian one ounce
Carbonate of ammonia two drachms
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate the root in the alcohol, for eight days, filter, and add the ammonia. Dose, one to four fl. drachms, in scrofula. *Taddei.*

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

℞. Bruised gentian one ounce
Carbonate of soda three drachms
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for eight days, and filter. Used in same cases, and same doses, as the former. *Guibourt.*

MIXTURE OF TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

℞. Tincture of gentian one fl. ounce and a-half
Tincture of rhubarb cinnamon half fl. ounce
opium ten drops
Mix. A dessertspoonful, every hour, in diarrhœa. *Foy.*

℞. Extract of gentian cascarilla, each, two drachms
Peppermint water four fl. ounces
Mix. In spoonful doses, as a tonic and stomachic. *St. Marie.*

GENTIAN AND SULPHURIC ACID MIXTURE.

℞. Compound infusion of gentian five fl. ounces
Compound tincture of gentian one fl. ounce
Diluted sulphuric acid one fl. drachm
Mix. A tablespoonful, three times a-day, in dyspepsia. *Brande.*

GENTIANINA.

Gentianin.

℞. Powdered gentian at will

Macerate in cold ether, and repeat till exhausted; unite the tinctures, and distil; treat the residue several times with cold alcohol, distil the tinctures, evaporate the residue to dryness; mix it with an excess of magnesia, treat with sulphuric ether, then with oxalic acid, then again with the ether, and distil. *Magendie.*

Dose, one to two grains.

Pills of Gentianin.

℞. Gentianin five grains
Conserve of roses
Powdered liquorice, each, sufficient

Mix, and make six pills.

Syrup of Gentianin.

℞. Gentianin sixteen grains
Syrup one pound

Dissolve, and boil for a short time. Dose, half an ounce to an ounce. *Bories.*

Tincture of Gentianin.

℞. Gentianin five grains
Alcohol one ounce

Mix. Dose, from one to four drachms. *Cadet.*

GERANIUM.

Cranesbill.

This is the root of *Geranium maculatum*, a native, perennial plant, found, in most parts of the country, in woods and shady places.

Sex. Syst. Monadelph. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Geraniaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 955. Griffith, Med. Bot. 209.

The root is in rough pieces, of a dark brown color externally, and flesh-colored within. It is inodorous; the taste is astringent, but not bitter. The dose is from ten to thirty grains, as an astringent, in all cases in which kino or rhatany are found useful.

Decoction of Geranium.

℞. Geranium one ounce
Water one pint and a-half

Boil down to a pint. Dose, from one to two fl. ounces. *Wood.*

Extract of Geranium.

℞. Bruised geranium root one pound
Water one gallon

Boil down to one half, strain, and evaporate to due consistence. This extract is very similar to Rhatany, and may be given in the same cases, and in the same doses.

GEOFFROYA INERMIS.

Cabbage Tree Bark.

The Cabbage Tree is a native of the West India Islands; it is a large tree, having a smooth, gray bark.

Sex. Syst. Diadelph. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1043. Griffith, Med. Bot. 247. (Andira.)

The bark is in long, fibrous pieces, of a brownish ash color externally, and yellowish within; it has a resinous fracture, an unpleasant odor, and a sweetish, mucilaginous, bitterish taste. It is a powerful vermifuge, in doses of a scruple to half a drachm. The best form of administration is the syrup.

Decoction of Cabbage Tree Bark.

℞. Cabbage tree bark one ounce
Water two pints

Boil down to one pint, and strain. Dose, one to two fl. ounces. *Ellis.*

Extract of Cabbage Tree Bark.

℞. Cabbage tree bark one part
Water eight parts

Boil for a quarter of an hour, strain, add four parts of water, boil, and strain; evaporate the united decoctions to a proper consistence. Dose, three grains. *Belg. Ph.*

Mixture of Cabbage Tree Bark.

℞. Cabbage tree bark half an ounce
Water six ounces

Boil for half an hour, strain, and add
Tincture of cabbage tree bark one ounce
Syrup of orange peel half an ounce

A tablespoonful, morning and evening. *Niemann.*

GEUM.

Avens.

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1. GEUM RIVALE.

Water Avens.

This plant is a native of Europe and the United States, in wet, boggy situations.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Rosaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 717. English Bot. 1. 106.

Root reddish or purplish, hard and brittle, inodorous, of an astringent, bitterish taste. It is tonic and astringent, and has been used advantageously in passive hemorrhages, leucorrhœa, &c. The dose, in powder, is from a scruple to a drachm, three times a-day.

Decoction of Water Avens.

℞. Water avens root one ounce

Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint, and strain, to be given in doses of one or two fl. ounces.

2. GEUM VIRGINIANUM.

White Avens.

Also a native of the United States, growing in woods and along streams. Flower small and white.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 719. Griffith, Med. Bot. 279.

The root is of a brown color, somewhat aromatic, and of a bitterish, astringent taste. It has the same properties as the *G. rivale*, and is given in the same cases and doses.

3. GEUM URBANUM.

Avens.

A native of Europe, growing in woods and waste places. They are small, and of a yellow color.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 716. Eng. Bot. t. 1400.

The root consists of a short caudex with many long fibres. When fresh, it has somewhat the odor of cloves, but when dry, is almost inodorous. The taste is bitter and astringent. Like the other species, it is tonic and astringent.

Compound Powder of Avens.

℞. Powdered avens root
gum Arabic, each, three drachms
kino
cinnamon, each, one drachm
sugar half an ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, every two or three hours, in diarrhœa. *Vogel.*

Mixture of Avens.

℞. Bruised avens one ounce
Water twelve fl. ounces
Boil to eight ounces, and to the strained cold decoction, add
Extract of avens two drachms
Sulphuric ether one drachm
Mix. Two spoonfuls, every two hours. As a febrifuge. *Radius.*

GILLENIA.

Indian Physic.

This is the root of *Gillenia trifoliata*, a native herbaceous plant, found in most parts of the country, in shady, and rather marsh situations.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. pentag. *Nat. Syst.* Rosaceæ.

Mœnch. Sp. Pl. 286. Griffith, Med. Bot. 282.

The roots are about as thick as a quill, wrinkled longitudinally, and irregularly undulated; a light brown color, and consisting of a thick cortical portion, and a slender ligneous centre. The bark is of a disagreeable, bitter taste. It is a mild and certain emetic, and forms a good substitute for ipecacuanha. The dose, from twenty to thirty grains, to be repeated in half an hour, if it does not produce the desired effect.

GLYCERINUM.

Glycerin

Is a fatty body, which may be obtained by the saponification of olive oil, in making lead plaster. The water in which the plaster is malaxated, dissolves the glycerin, having a little lead in solution. This water is to be evaporated till of a syrupy consistence, sulphuretted hydrogen passed through to separate the lead, heated, to expel any excess of gas, digested with animal charcoal, filtered, and evaporated in vacuo, at a temperature of 150° F. In a pure state it is a nearly colorless, viscid fluid, and is uncrystallizable.

It has been used with success in lotions, poultices, baths, &c., to render them emollient and soothing; in diseases of the skin, as pityriasis, impetigo, chapped hands, nipples, face, &c.

Ointment of Glycerin.

℞. Glycerin one fl. drachm
Borax ten grains
Rose water seven fl. drachms
Mix. Used as a lotion in lichen, three times a-day; also in chapped hands.
Clymer.

GLYCYRRHIZA.

Liquorice Root.

Several species of this genus have sweet and demulcent roots, but the only officinal species is the *G. glabra*, a native of the south of Europe, and of some parts of Asia and Africa, and also successfully cultivated in more northern regions.

Sex. Syst. Diadelp. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1046. Griffith, Med. Bot. 236.

The root is in long pieces of various thicknesses, of a grayish-brown color externally, and yellowish within; it is inodorous, and of a sweet, mucilaginous taste, with a slight degree of acidity. It is an excellent demulcent, and is much used in affections of the mucous membranes, and as an addition to the more irritating or nauseous remedies, to abate their acrimony or conceal their taste.

Extract of Liquorice.

℞. Liquorice root,
sliced, two pounds and a-half
Boiling distilled water two gallons
Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down to a gallon, strain, evaporate to proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

Refined Liquorice.

℞. Crude liquorice at will
Dissolve in water, strain, and evaporate.

These two articles are useful demulcents, and additions to cough mixtures.
U. S. Disp.

Liquorice Paste.

℞ Extract of liquorice one pound
Cold water four pints
Dissolve, strain, and add
Gum Arabic two pounds
Sugar one pound
Evaporate to proper consistence. *Soubeiran.*

℞ Gum Arabic two pounds
Extract of liquorice nine ounces
Sugar one pound
Water sufficient
Evaporate to consistence of syrup, and add
Powdered orris root
elecampane, each, half an ounce
Continue to evaporate, then add
Oil of aniseed two scruples
Spielmann.

Lozenges of Liquorice.

℞ Extract of liquorice
Gum Arabic, each, six ounces
Sugar one pound
Dissolve in sufficiency of boiling water, evaporate on water-bath, to proper consistence for lozenges. *Ed. Ph.*

Lozenges of Liquorice and Opium.

℞ Powdered opium half an ounce
liquorice
gum Arabic
sugar, each, ten ounces
Oil of anise two fl. drachms
Mix the powder well, add the oil of anise, form mass with water, and divide into lozenges of six grains. *U. S. Ph.*

Each lozenge contains one-tenth of a grain of opium.

℞ Powdered liquorice
gum Arabic
sugar, each, two drachms
opium six grains
Oil of anise, four drops
Mix, and with sufficient water form mass, and divide into sixty lozenges. These are known as Dr. Wistar's cough lozenges.
Ellis.

Both the above are demulcent and anodyne, and are well suited to allay cough, where opium is permissible.

Mixture of Liquorice.

℞ Powdered liquorice one drachm
Chamomile water one fl. ounce
Syrup of mallows four fl. ounces
Mix. In spoonful doses, to allay cough.
Foy.

℞ Powdered liquorice
gum Arabic, each,
two drachms
Boiling water four fl. ounces
Mix, and dissolve, then add
Spirit of nitric ether
Antimonial wine, each, one fl. drachm
Tincture of opium forty to fifty drops
A tablespoonful occasionally, in catarrh.
Ellis.

℞ Powdered liquorice
gum Arabic, each,
two drachms
Boiling water four fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Antimonial wine two fl. drachms
Tincture of opium twenty minims
Mix. A tablespoonful, occasionally.
U. S. Disp.

These two mixtures are well known under the name of *Brown mixture.*

Syrup of Liquorice.

℞ Liquorice root two ounces
Maidenhair one ounce
Hyssop half an ounce
Water two pints
Infuse for twenty-four hours, boil to one-half, and add to strained decoction
Honey eight ounces
Sugar sixteen ounces
Rose water four fl. ounces
Make a syrup. As a cough mixture, in spoonful doses. *Wirtem. Ph.*

GOSSYPIUM.

Cotton

Is the down or hair attached to the seeds of *Gossypium herbaceum*, and other species of the genus. It consists of fine, white filaments, having neither odor nor taste, and is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, the oils, &c., but is soluble in strong alkaline solutions.

Sex. Syst. Monadelph. polyand. *Nat. Syst.* Malvaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 845. Griffith, Med. Bot. 162.

It is principally used for the fabrication of cloth, but is also employed in medicine, as an application to recent burns and scalds, to erysipelas, and to parts affected with rheumatism. It should be applied in the form of thin sheets. The seeds furnish much oil, and the root is said to be an active emmenagogue.

Decoction of Cotton Root.

℞ Inner part of cotton root four ounces
Water one quart

Boil down to a pint. Said to be as effectual as ergot in promoting uterine contraction. Dose, a wineglassful, every twenty or thirty minutes. *Bouchelle.*

Ethereal Solution of Cotton.
(Collodion.)

This preparation, which is a solution of gun-cotton in ether, is used as a dressing to wounds; by its evaporation, it unites them closely, preserves them from the action of the air, is impervious to moisture; being transparent, it permits the progress of the wound to be examined, &c.

℞. Nitric acid (1.45)
Sulphuric acid (commercial), each, one fl. ounce
Cleaned and bleached cotton two drachms

Saturate the cotton thoroughly, with the acids, and macerate for twelve hours. Wash the cotton; dry rapidly, by artificial heat, in the shade, and dissolve it in

Sulphuric ether (officinal) one pint and a-half

E. Parrish. W. Livermore.

℞. Finely powdered nitrate of potash 40 parts, by weight
Concentrated sulphuric acid 60 " " "
Carded cotton 2 " " "

Mix the nitre with the sulphuric acid, in a porcelain vessel, then add the cotton, and agitate the mass for three minutes, by the aid of two glass rods. Wash the cotton, without first pressing it, in a large quantity of water, and when all acidity is removed (indicated by litmus paper), press firmly in a cloth. Pull it out into a loose mass, and dry it in a stove at a moderate heat

Prepared cotton 8 parts, by weight
Rectified sulphuric ether 125 " " "
Rectified alcohol 8 " " "

Put the cotton, with the ether, into a well-stoppered bottle, and shake the mixture for some minutes. Then add the alcohol by degrees, and continue to shake, until the whole of the liquid acquires a syrupy consistency. It may then be passed through a cloth, the residue strongly pressed, and the liquid kept in a well-secured bottle. *Miahle.*

GRANATUM.

Pomegranate.

The *Punica granatum*, a small tree, a native of, and cultivated in warm climates, and much esteemed for its subacid fruit, affords two articles employed medicinally, the rind of the fruit, and the bark of the root.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Myrtaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 676. Griffith, Med. Bot. 294.

The rind, as found in the shops, is in fragments of a dry, hard, brittle consistence; of a yellowish, or reddish-brown color, inodorous, and of an astringent, somewhat bitter taste. The bark of the root is in small pieces, of an ash-gray or yellowish color, externally, yellow within; brittle, with scarcely any odor, and astringent, but not bitter taste. The rind is a good astringent, in doses of ten to thirty grains; and the bark of the root, an efficient vermifuge, especially in a fresh, or recently dried state.

Decoction of Pomegranate Rind.

℞. Pomegranate rind two ounces
Distilled water a pint and a-half

Boil down to a pint, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, one fl. ounce. As an astringent.

Gargle of Pomegranate Rind.

℞. Pomegranate rind half an ounce
Red roses two drachms
Boiling water six fl. ounces

Infuse, strain, and add

Clarified honey one fl. ounce
Alum two drachms

Used as gargle, in inflammation of fauces and throat. *Ellis.*

Injection of Pomegranate Rind.

℞. Pomegranate rind one part
Water thirty-two parts

Boil away one-half. *Beral.*

Decoction of Pomegranate Root.

℞. Bark of pomegranate root two ounces
Water one pint and a-half

Macerate for two hours, and then boil to a pint. To be taken in three doses. As a vermifuge, in cases of tænia. *Foy.*

Extract of Pomegranate Root.

℞. Bark of pomegranate root at will
Diluted alcohol sufficient

Macerate for a week, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to proper consistence. *Soubeiran.*

Electuary of Extract of Pomegranate Root.

℞. Extract of pomegranate root six drachms
Gum tragacanth sufficient
Lemon juice two fl. ounces
Linden water three fl. ounces

Mix. One-half to be taken, and half an hour afterwards the remainder. *Radius.*

Mixture of Extract of Pomegranate Root.

℞. Extract of pomegranate root six drachms

Lemon juice
Mint water
Linden water, each, two fl. ounces
Mix. One-fourth to be taken, every quarter of an hour. *Radius.*

BOLUS OF POMEGRANATE ROOT.

℞. Powdered bark of pomegranate root one drachm
Powdered red Peruvian bark two drachms
Balsam copaiba sufficient
Mix, and form twelve boluses. One, morning and evening, in chronic mucous discharges. *Radius.*

℞. Powdered bark of pomegranate root one drachm
Assafetida half a drachm
Oil of croton four drops
Syrup of ether sufficient
Mix, and make fifteen boluses. Five a-day, in the treatment of tænia. *Foy.*

GRATIOLA.

HEDGE HYSSOP.

Most of the species of this genus have active properties, but only one of them has been employed in medicine; the *G. officinalis* of Europe; a native species, the *G. aurea*, is possessed of identical properties, which, in both cases, depend on the presence of *veratria*.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Scrophuliaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 24. Griffith, Med. Bot. 518.

The whole plant is used, it is almost inodorous, but has a bitter, nauseous taste. It is a drastic cathartic and emetic, with some diuretic properties. It has been stated that it forms the basis of the *Eau medicinale of Husson.* The dose of the powder is from ten to twenty grains.

COMPOUND POWDER OF HEDGE HYSSOP.

℞. Powdered hedge hyssop two scruples
Calomel five grains
Assafetida half a drachm
Oil of peppermint three drops
Mix, and divide into two powders. One to be taken every three hours, in tænia. *Augustin.*

WINE OF HEDGE HYSSUP.

℞. Dried herb of hedge hyssop one ounce
Contused root of hedge hyssop half an ounce
White wine sixteen fl. ounces
Macerate for eight days, with a gentle heat, and strain. A teaspoonful, at bedtime, drinking after it half a pint of beef tea. If necessary, repeat next evening. *Perkins.*

Said to be the original recipe for the *Eau medicinale.*

GUAIACUM.

GUAIACUM.

The *Guaiacum officinale*, a large tree, a native of the West Indies and some parts of South America, affords two medicinal products, the wood and resin, or concrete juice.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Zygophyllaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 546. Griffith, Med. Bot. 203.

The wood is very hard, of a greenish brown color, of a bitterish, somewhat acrid taste, and of a faint smell, except when heated. The resin is of a greenish or dark olive color, of a feeble odor, and of an acrid taste. They both are stimulant and alterative, and have been much used in chronic rheumatism, gout, obstinate cutaneous affections, amenorrhœa, &c. The dose of the resin is from ten to thirty grains.

DECOCTION OF GUAIACUM WOOD.

℞. Rasped guaiacum wood one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint. To be taken in divided doses, during the day. *U. S. Dispens.*

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF GUAIACUM WOOD.

℞. Guaiacum shavings three ounces
Raisins two ounces
Sassafras root, rasped,
Liquorice root, bruised, each, one ounce
Water eight pints
Boil the guaiacum and raisins in the water, down to five pints, adding the other ingredients, towards close of operation. Strain. *Ed. Ph.*

From one to two pints may be taken, during the day, in divided doses, as an alterative in chronic rheumatism and cutaneous diseases.

℞. Rasped guaiacum wood one ounce
sassafras half an ounce
Contused liquorice root one drachm
Water five pints
Boil for two hours, strain, and add
Cinnamon water three ounces
A wineglassful, several times a-day, as alterative, &c. *Augustin.*

℞. Rasped guaiacum wood two drachms
Water sufficient
to obtain one pint of strained decoction. After an hour's boiling, add
Wine of colchicum seed two drachms
A wineglassful every two hours, in chronic pains of the joints. *Radius.*

EXTRACT OF GUAIACUM WOOD.

℞. Powdered Guaiacum wood at will

Exhaust with boiling water, by means of a displacement apparatus, and evaporate.
Van. Mons.

Oil of Guaiacum Wood.

℞. Guaiacum wood at will

Distil on a sand-bath, separate the oil, and rectify it. Dose, four or five drops, in gonorrhœa, also as a friction in rheumatism.
Taddei.

Compound Oil of Guaiacum.

℞. Oil of guaiacum three ounces
Balsam of Peru one ounce
Ammoniated alcohol half an ounce

Mix. In caries of the teeth, and as a dressing to malignant ulcers.
Swediaur.

Compound Powder of Guaiacum.

℞. Powdered resin of guaiacum two drachms
Cremor tartar half an ounce
Sugar six drachms

Mix. Three teaspoonfuls a-day, in gout.
Phœbus.

℞. Powdered resin of guaiacum
nitrate of potassa, each, one drachm
ipecacuanha three grains
opium two grains

Mix, and divide into six powders. One, every three hours; as a stimulating diaphoretic in acute rheumatism, after reduction of inflammation.
Ellis.

Pills of Guaiacum and Turpentine.

℞. Powdered resin of guaiacum one drachm
Venice turpentine sufficient

Mix, and make fifteen pills. One, three times a-day, in gleet and leucorrhœa.
Ellis.

Pills of Guaiacum, Aloes, &c.

℞. Powdered guaiacum resin one drachm
aloes thirty-six grains
rhubarb two drachms
Canada balsam sufficient

Form mass, and divide into forty-eight pills. One, every three hours, as a stimulating cathartic.
Ellis.

Pills of Guaiacum, Antimony, &c.

℞. Powdered resin of guaiacum
Golden sulphuret of antimony, each, half a drachm
Calomel ten grains
Extract of dandelion sufficient

Form mass, and divide into three-grain pills. Three to four, three times a-day, in painful affections of the joints.
Hildebrand.

Pills of Guaiacum, Sulphur, &c.

℞. Powdered resin of guaiacum half an ounce
Washed sulphur one ounce
Crude antimony one drachm and a-half
Extract of blessed thistle sufficient

Form mass, and make pills of two grains. Ten, three times a-day, in gout, rheumatism, and obstinate cutaneous affections.
Quarin.

Mixture with Guaiacum, &c.

℞. Powdered resin of guaiacum two drachms
Powdered nitrate of potassa one drachm and a-half
Powdered gum Arabic one drachm
tartar emetic one grain
liquorice one scruple
Distilled or mint water eight fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful, three or four times a-day, in rheumatism, &c.
Ellis.

Guaiacum Mixture.

℞. Resin of guaiacum three drachms
Sugar half an ounce
Gum Arabic mixture half a fl. ounce
Cinnamon water nineteen fl. ounces

Rub the resin with the sugar, then with the mixture of gum Arabic, and gradually add the cinnamon water while rubbing.
Lond. Ph.

One to three tablespoonfuls, two or three times a-day.

Mixture of Guaiacum and Bitter-Sweet.

℞. Powdered resin of guaiacum two drachms
Powdered gum Arabic three drachms
Extract of bitter sweet three drachms
Syrup of mallows one fl. ounce
Distilled water seven fl. ounces

Mix. A tablespoonful every three hours, in chronic rheumatism.
Berends.

Tincture of Guaiacum.

℞. Powdered resin of guaiacum half a pound
Alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, one to three fl. drachms, three or four times a-day, in gout and chronic rheumatism; to be given in milk or mucilage.

℞. Powdered resin of guaiacum four ounces
Carbonate of soda or potassa one drachm and a-half
Powdered pimento one ounce
Diluted alcohol one pint

Digest for a few days. Add volatile spirit of ammonia, if required, in proportion of one or two drachms to each four ounces of tincture. Highly praised in idiopathie amenorrhœa, in doses of a teaspoonful, three times a-day, in milk or wine.

Dewees.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM.

℞ Powdered resin of guaiacum four ounces
Aromatic spirit of ammonia one pint and a-half

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

U. S. Ph.

Dose, one to two fl. drachms, two or three times a-day, in chronic rheumatism.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM AND COPAIBA.

℞ Ammoniated tincture of guaiacum one fl. ounce
Copaiba half fl. ounce

Mix. A teaspoonful, two or three times a-day, in amenorrhœa with general debility.

Ellis.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM AND CAMPHOR.

℞ Ammoniated tincture of guaiacum
Camphorated tincture of opium, each, one fl. ounce

Mix. Two teaspoonfuls every two hours, in misplaced and retrocedent gout. *Ellis.*

ODONTALGIC MIXTURE OF GUAIACUM.

℞ Tincture of guaiacum six fl. drachms
Oil of valerian one fl. ounce
Syrup of scurvy grass
Compound tincture of benzoin, each, two fl. drachms
Tincture of opium one drachm

Mix. A teaspoonful mixed with hot water, to be held in the mouth, in toothache.

Carus.

MIXTURE OF TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM AND HENBANE.

℞ Tincture of guaiacum two fl. drachms
henbane one fl. drachm

Mix. Twenty to thirty drops, morning and evening, in spasm of the stomach and neuralgia. *Radius.*

H

HÆMATOXYLON.

LOGWOOD.

This is the heart wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, a middle-sized tree, a native of Campeachy, and naturalized in several of the West Indian islands. It is principally used for tinctorial purposes, but is also employed in medicine.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 549. Griffith, Med Bot. 252.

It comes in logs of a dark color externally, and deep red internally; for medical use, it is chipped or rasped. It has a feeble but peculiar odor, and a sweetish, somewhat astringent taste. It is used as a mild astringent in chronic diseases, and relaxed condition of the bowels.

INFUSION OF LOGWOOD.

℞ Rasped logwood half an ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse for two hours, and strain. A tablespoonful every two or three hours, in cholera and diarrhœa of children. *Ellis.*

DECOCTION OF LOGWOOD.

℞ Rasped logwood one ounce
Water two pints

Boil down to a pint, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

A good astringent in diarrhœa, especially in children. Dose for an adult, two fl. ounces; for a child about two years of age, two or three fl. drachms, several times a-day.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

℞ Rasped logwood one pound
Water one gallon

Boil to four pints, strain while hot, then evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

ELECTUARY OF EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

℞ Extract of logwood
liquorice, each, two drachms
Peruvian bark three drachms
cascarilla one drachm
Mucilage of quince sufficient

Mix. A teaspoonful, three times a-day, in chronic diarrhœa, &c. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

℞ Extract of logwood three drachms
Boiling water seven fl. ounces

Dissolve, strain, and add
Tincture of cinnamon six fl. drachms
catechu two fl. drachms

Mix. Dose, one fl. ounce, every six hours.

Beasley.

℞. Extract of logwood three drachms
Tincture of catechu two fl. drachms
Water seven fl. ounces
Mix. Two spoonfuls, every three or four hours. In diarrhœa and dysentery. *Ellis.*

℞. Extract of logwood three drachms
Spirit of cinnamon one fl. ounce and a-half
Water seven fl. ounces
Tincture of kino two fl. drachms
Mix. In the same doses, and in the same diseases, as the last. *Swediaur.*

HAMAMELIS.

Witch Hazel.

The *Hamamelis Virginica* is a large native shrub, found along streams in most parts of the country, presenting several varieties.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Hamamelidaceæ.

Pursh. Fl. Am. i. 116. Griffith, Med. Bot. 350.

The parts used are the bark and leaves. These are bitter and astringent, leaving a sensation of sweetness. They are considered sedative, astringent and tonic, and useful in bowel affections and hemorrhages, and externally as an application to tumours, painful hemorrhoids, &c. They are used in infusion, decoction, or poultice.

HEDEOMA.

Pennyroyal.

Hedeoma pulegioides is a small, annual, aromatic plant, abundant in most parts of the United States, growing in dry, sterile situations.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Sex. Syst.* Lauriaceæ.

Persoon. Synop. ii. 131. Griffith, Med. Bot. 508.

The whole plant is used. It has a warm, pungent taste, and a powerful aromatic odor. It is a stimulating aromatic, used to obviate nausea and relieve flatulence, and also, in domestic practice, as an emmenagogue.

Infusion of Pennyroyal.

℞. Pennyroyal two drachms
Boiling water sufficient
to afford six ounces of strained infusion. To be taken freely, in a warm state, at bedtime, the feet previously bathed in hot water, in amenorrhœa.

Oil of Pennyroyal.

℞. Pennyroyal at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and collect the oil. Dose, two to ten drops, in flatulent colic and nausea.

HELENIUM.

Sneezewort.

Sneezewort, or *Helenium autumnale*, is an indigenous plant, found in wet situations, in most parts of the United States, flowering in the autumn.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

Torrey & Gray, Fl. ii. 384. Griffith, Med. Bot. 398.

This plant is almost inodorous, but has a bitter, somewhat pungent, acrid taste. It is tonic, diaphoretic, and powerfully errhine; this latter property is most developed in the flowers, and especially the central florets; these, when powdered, may be used in those cases to which errhines are applicable.

HELIANTHEMUM.

Frostweed.

The *Helianthemum Canadense* is a native perennial plant, growing in many parts of the United States, in dry, sandy soils.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Cistaceæ.

Mich. Fl. i. 308. Darlington, Fl. Cest. 313.

It has little or no odor, but an astringent, somewhat aromatic, bitterish taste. It is tonic and astringent, and has proved beneficial in scrofula.

HELLEBORUS.

Black Hellebore.

Several species of *Helleborus* are possessed of almost identical medical properties, but the only one used in this country, is *H. nigra*, so called on account of the color of its roots. It is a native of mountain woods, in many parts of Europe, and is cultivated as an ornamental flowering plant.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 783. Griffith, Med. Bot. 85.

The parts used are the small fibres, or roots, which are about as thick as straw, and black; they proceed from a rhizome or caudex, and have a somewhat nauseous odor, and a bitter, unpleasant, acrid taste. Black hellebore is a drastic hydragogue purgative; having, also, considerable emmenagogue powers. The dose in powder is from ten to twenty grains, as a purge; two or three grains, as an alterative.

Compound Black Hellebore Pills.

℞. Powdered black
hellebore fifteen grains
Calomel five grains
Powdered ipecacuanha three grains
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Mix, and make four pills. Two to be taken every four hours, in dropsy, till full purgation is caused. *Ainslie.*

Extract of Black Hellebore.

℞. Powdered black hellebore at will

Exhaust by means of the displacement process, with cold diluted alcohol. Distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten to fifteen grains, as a drastic purge.

Vino-Alcoholic Extract of Black Hellebore.

℞. Powdered black hellebore two pounds
Carbonate of potassa half a pound
Diluted alcohol eight pints

Macerate for twelve hours, express, and pour on the residuum

White wine eight pints

Digest for twenty-four hours, express, mix the two tinctures and evaporate.

Cottereau.

Dose, ten to fifteen grains.

Compound Pills of Extract of Black Hellebore.

℞. Vino-alcoholic extract of black hellebore
Extract of myrrh, each, two ounces
Powder of blessed thistle one ounce

Beat together, and form pills of one grain. Ten to twenty a-day, in amenorrhœa, dropsy, &c. *Radius.*

These pills are much used in Europe, under the name of Bacher's pills.

℞. Extract of black hellebore
Assafetida
Gum ammoniac
Soap, each, two drachms
Rhubarb sufficient

Beat into mass, and form pills of two grains. Dose, ten to twelve, morning and evening, as a purgative and emmenagogue. *Augustin.*

Tincture of Black Hellebore.

℞. Bruised black hellebore four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as an emmenagogue, in doses of thirty drops to a fl. drachm, night and morning, watching its action.

Mixture with Tincture of Black Hellebore.

℞. Tincture of black hellebore half a fl. ounce
Tincture of myrrh one fl. ounce
Spanish flies two fl. drachms

Mix.

Thirty drops, three times a day, in sugar and water, as an emmenagogue.

Compound Wine of Black Hellebore.

℞. Bruised black hellebore one ounce
wormwood a handful
White wine four pints

Macerate for three days, express, and filter. Two to three spoonfuls, in the morning, fasting. In dropsy. *Brunner.*

Ointment of Black Hellebore.

℞. Powdered black hellebore one to two drachms
Lard one ounce

Mix. As an application to obstinate herpetic eruptions. *Souberian.*

HEMIDESMUS.

Indian Sarsaparilla.

The *H. indicus* is a native of many parts of India. It is a climbing plant, and has been long used in the East as an efficient medicinal agent, but was almost unknown in Europe, or this country, until about 1819.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Asclepiadaceæ.

Brown, Hort. Kev. ii. 75. Griffith, Med. Bot. 453.

The root, which is the part used, is long, tortuous, rugose, with longitudinal furrows; it is brownish, externally, and has a peculiar and somewhat aromatic odor, and a bitterish taste. It has the properties of sarsaparilla; and like it, is given in infusion, decoction, &c. These are made in the same manner as those of sarsaparilla, and given in the same doses, and in similar diseases.

Syrup of Indian Sarsaparilla.

℞. Indian sarsaparilla half a pound
Boiling water one pint

Digest in a covered vessel, with a gentle heat, for three or four hours, strain, add twice the weight of sugar, and make syrup. *Beasley.*

Mixture of Indian Sarsaparilla.

℞. Indian sarsaparilla ten drachms
Extract of liquorice ten grains
Distilled water ten fl. ounces

Digest for twelve hours, strain, heat to 180°, and again strain. One-third, three times a-day. *Beasley.*

℞. Syrup of Indian sarsaparilla five ounces
Solution of potassa half to one fl. drachm
Orange-flower water one fl. ounce

One fl. ounce, thrice a-day, in barley water. For gonorrhœa. *Bellinarye.*

Infusion of Indian Sarsaparilla.

℞. Indian sarsaparilla two ounces
Lime water one pint

Infuse in a close vessel for twelve hours. Dose, a wineglassful. *Ashburner.*

DECOCTION OF INDIAN SARSAPARILLA.

℞. Indian sarsaparilla two ounces
Water one pint and a-half

Boil down to one pint. To be taken during the day, in wineglassful doses. *Pereira.*

HEPATICA.

LIVERWORT.

The *H. triloba* is a small native plant, found in most parts of the United States, and also in the northern regions of Europe and Asia, having three-lobed leaves, and presenting two marked varieties: one with the lobes of the leaves rounded, the other with them acute.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Torrey & Gray, Fl. i. 14. Griffith, Med. Bot. 81.

The whole herb is used. It is inodorous, and has a mucilaginous, slightly astringent and bitterish taste. It is a very mild, demulcent tonic and astringent, and was much employed at one time as a deobstruent in herpetic affections, and also as a remedy in diseases of the lungs. Its powers, however, are very slight. It is given in infusion; to be taken freely.

HERACLEUM.

MASTERWORT.

This is the root of *Heracleum lanatum*, a very large, perennial plant, found in many parts of the United States, in waste places.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ.

Torrey & Gray, Fl. i. 632. Griffith, Med. Bot. 335.

The part used is the root; this resembles the parsnip in appearance, but has a rank, unpleasant odor, and a pungent, acrid taste. It is said to be diuretic, expectorant, and antispasmodic, and has proved useful in epilepsy, attended with a disordered condition of the digestive organs. In doses of two or three drachms daily. It is also used in strong decoction, in dyspepsia with flatulence and cardialgia.

HEUCHERA.

ALUM ROOT.

Most of the species of *Heuchera* are possessed of identical properties, but the only one recognized by the U. S. Pharmacopœia is *H. Americana.* This is an indigenous plant, growing in shady, rocky situations, in most parts of the country.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Saxifrageaceæ.

Torrey & Gray, Fl. i. 578. Griffith, Med. Bot. 313.

The root is rugose, irregular, yellowish, almost inodorous, and of a strong, styptic taste. It is a powerful astringent, and may be employed in such cases as require medicines of this class.

HORDEUM.

BARLEY.

There are several species of *Hordeum*, but those usually cultivated in this country are *H. vulgare* and *H. distichon*, the latter of which is recognized as officinal. The native country of these is unknown, but they have been cultivated from the earliest ages.

Sex. Syst. Triand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Graminaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 125. Griffith, Med. Bot. 664.

The seeds are used in various forms; in that of meal, malt, pearl barley, &c. They are one of the mildest and least irritating of the cerealia, and are much used in decoction, &c., as a nutritive and demulcent drink.

PREPARED BARLEY MEAL.

℞ Barley meal at will

Tie it in a linen or cotton cloth, and boil it for twelve hours, then let it cool, remove the outer crust, and pulverize the centre. A useful diet, boiled with milk, in bowel diseases. *Hanover Ph.*

℞. Barley meal twelve ounces
Sugar four ounces
Powdered cinnamon half a drachm

Mix, and place in a proper vessel, covering with wheat dough, put in an oven and bake, remove, cool, and pulverize. Half an ounce to two ounces, cooked with water or milk, forms an excellent diet, in debilitated conditions of the system. *Taddei.*

BARLEY SUGAR.

℞. Decoction of barley a pint and a-half
Sugar two pounds

Boil to proper consistence, and form lozenges or rolls. As a demulcent in catarrh. *Giordano.*

DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

℞. Pearl barley two ounces
Water four pints and a-half

Wash the barley in cold water, drain, pour on it half a pint of the water, boil for a short time, drain off this water, add the remainder in a boiling state, and boil down to one-half, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

As a nutritive and demulcent drink in febrile and inflammatory diseases.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

℞. Decoction of barley two pints
Sliced figs two ounces and a-half
liquorice root five drachms
Stoned raisins two ounces and a-half

Water one pint
Mix, and boil down to two pints, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

A demulcent, nutritive, and somewhat laxative drink.

Barley Water with Nitrate of Potassa.

℞. Decoction of barley one pint
Nitrate of potassa two drachms
Lemon juice one fl. ounce
Mix. To be used warm as a diaphoretic drink. *Ellis.*

HUMULUS.

Hops.

By this is meant the strobiles of the *Humulus lupulus*, a climbing vine, a native of Europe, and probably of this country. It is extensively cultivated for its aments or strobiles, which are largely employed in the preparation of malt liquors, and also in medicine.

Sex. Syst. Diœc. pentand. *Nat. Syst.* Cannabinaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1457. Griffith, Med. Bot. 574.

Hops consist of thin, somewhat translucent, leaf-like scales, of a greenish yellow color, having, near their base, two small, round, dark seeds. Their odor is strong and peculiar, somewhat narcotic, and fragrant; their taste is bitter, aromatic, and somewhat astringent. These properties depend on a peculiar secretion, called Lupuline (q. v.). Hops are tonic, and slightly narcotic, and are used in various conditions of the system. The dose, in substance, is from half a drachm to a drachm, but it is seldom administered in this form.

Infusion of Hops.

℞. Hops half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. ounces, in dyspepsia, nervous tremors, &c.

Extract of Hops.

℞. Hops at will
Diluted alcohol sufficient
Treat in a displacement apparatus, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue. Dose, from ten to thirty grains. *Cottereau.*

Hop Mixture.

℞. Extract of hops two drachms
Water of hops seven fl. ounces
Tincture of hops half fl. ounce
Syrup of orange peel one fl. ounce
Mix. A tablespoonful every hour, as a tonic and stomachic. *Niemann.*

Tincture of Hops.

℞. Hops five ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from one to three fl. drachms, as a tonic, and narcotic, especially in the wakefulness and tremors of drunkards.

Alkaline Tincture of Hops.

℞. Hops
Centaury, each, one ounce
Peel of bitter orange two drachms
Carbonate of potassa one scruple
Diluted alcohol eighteen fl. ounces
Macerate for eight days, express, and filter. Dose, half an ounce to an ounce.

Cataplasm of Hops.

℞. Hops one pound
Flaxseed meal two ounces
Beer sufficient
Mix. As an application to bruises and indolent tumors. *Radius.*

Ointment of Hops.

℞. Hops two ounces
Lard ten ounces
Digest for some hours by a gentle heat, express, and strain; recommended to relieve the pain of cancerous sores. *Swediaur.*

HYDRARGYRUM.

Mercury.

Mercury is a brilliant, silver-white, fluid metal, having neither taste nor smell. It becomes solid at 39°, and boils at 656°. Mercury, in masses, does not appear to act on the system, but when in a state of great division, it produces marked and peculiar effects. It acts as an alterative, deobstruent, sialagogue, &c. It has been employed in almost all diseases, in some of its preparations, each of which has some peculiarity of action.

Purified Mercury.

℞. Mercury six parts
Distil off four parts, very slowly. *Dub. Ph.*

Mercury with Antimony.

℞. Mercury four parts
Crude antimony three parts
Sulphur two parts
Triturate together till the mercury disappears. As a diaphoretic and alterative. Dose, one to four grains. *Giordano.*

This preparation is much used in France and Germany, under the name of antimonial ethiops.

Compound Mercurial Powder.

℞. Powdered resin of guaiacum one drachm
Mercury with antimony
Magnesia, each, one scruple

Mix. To be taken in two days, in divided doses, in chronic exanthematous affections. *Hufeland.*

℞. Mercury with antimony twenty-four grains
Subcarbonate of soda eighteen grains
Powdered sassafras
Sugar, each, one drachm
Mix, and divide into six powders. One to be taken daily, in chronic diseases of the skin. *Sundelin.*

PILLS OF MERCURY AND ANTIMONY.

℞. Mercury one drachm
Crude antimony four scruples
Flowers of sulphur two scruples
Extract of opium one scruple
Triturate till mercury disappears, with
Syrup of mallows sufficient
Divide into one hundred and fifty pills. Dose, five or six a-day. Highly spoken of by Huxham, in venereal pains, scrofula, &c. *Baldinger.*

℞. Mercury with antimony one drachm
Extract of hemlock two drachms
Soap half an ounce
Galbanum
Extract of ox gall, each, half a drachm
Beat into mass, and form pills of two grains. Dose, eight to ten, three times a-day, in scirrhus of the pylorus. *Radius.*

MERCURY WITH CHALK.

℞. Mercury three ounces
Prepared chalk five ounces
Rub together till all the globules disappear. *U. S. Ph.*

A mild preparation, well suited as an alterative in complaints of children. Dose, five grains to half a drachm, twice a-day, for adults, two or three grains for a child.

MERCURY AND CHALK.

℞. Mercury three ounces
Resin six drachms
Prepared chalk five ounces
Alcohol sufficient
Make a paste with the resin, and a small quantity of the alcohol; then add the mercury, which may be extinguished in a short time; add the chalk and alcohol gradually, so as to keep up the pasty consistence; then add sufficient alcohol to dissolve out the resin, and wash the powder on a filter, and dry.
Dr. Stewart, modified by P. Lehman.

MERCURY AND CHALK WITH IPECACUANHA.

℞. Mercury with chalk one scruple
Powdered ipecacuanha ten grains
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, night and morning, in syrup. In dyspepsia with biliary derangement. *Paris.*

MERCURY AND CHALK LINIMENT.

℞. Mercury
Prepared chalk, each, half an ounce
Triturate till globules disappear, and add
Honey of roses two ounces
Mix well. As a dressing to venereal ulcers. *Bories.*

MERCURY AND GUM.

℞. Mercury one part
Gum Arabic two parts
Make a mucilage with a quarter of the gum, rub the mercury with it till extinguished, add the remainder of the gum, with as much water as is required, mix well, dry by a gentle heat, and pulverize.
Paris Cod.

PILLS OF MERCURY AND GUM WITH HEMLOCK.

℞. Mercury one part
Gum Arabic two parts
Syrup of violets four parts
Triturate till mercury is extinguished, and add
Extract of hemlock one part
Powdered liquorice sufficient
Mix well, and form pills of two grains. Two to four, twice a-day, as alterative.
Plenck.

MERCURIAL MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

℞. Mercury one part
Gum Arabic two parts
Water sufficient
Triturate till the mercury is extinguished. This is a good preparation of mercury; it is given in the dose of two teaspoonfuls, in syrup or mucilage, morning and night, as an alterative or anthelmintic. *Beral.*

MERCURIAL GARGLE.

℞. Mercury half a drachm
Gum Arabic three drachms
Syrup of poppies half an ounce
Calomel six grains
Triturate till mercury is extinguished, and add
Decoction of clematis twenty-six fl. ounces
Honey of roses one ounce
Essence of myrrh one drachm
Mix. As a gargle in syphilitic angina, and ozena. *Plenck.*

MERCURIAL LOTION.

℞. Mercury one drachm

Gum Arabic four drachms
Syrup of poppies sufficient
Rub together till globules disappear, and add gradually, constantly rubbing,
Boiling milk eight fl. ounces
As a lotion in gonorrhœal ophthalmia, ulcers on the penis, and also as a gargle in venereal sore throat. *Plenck.*

Mercury with Magnesia.

℞. Purified mercury
Manna, each, two parts
Carbonate of magnesia one part
Rub the mercury with the manna, adding a little water, till globules disappear; add one-eighth part of the magnesia, still rubbing, when mixed; then sixteen parts of hot water, and agitate; let sediment subside; then decant, and repeat washing, till all the manna is removed; mix the residue with remainder of magnesia, and dry. *Dub. Ph.*

A mild mercurial, well suited as an alterative in children, especially when there is constipation. Dose, the same as mercury with chalk.

Mercurial Blue Pills.

℞. Mercury one ounce
Confection of roses one ounce and a-half
Powdered liquorice root half an ounce
Rub the mercury with the confection, till all the globules disappear, add the liquorice root, and beat into mass. Divide into four hundred and eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

One of the mildest and best of the mercurial preparations. From five to fifteen grains as a purgative; one pill every night, or every other night, as alterative; one pill, two or three times a-day, as an alterative. Each pill contains one grain of mercury.

Blue Pill with Jalap.

℞. Blue pill
Powdered jalap
aloes, each, fifteen grains
Mix, and form twelve pills; three at night, as a purgative. *Ellis.*

Blue Pill with Rhubarb.

℞. Blue pill nine grains
Powdered rhubarb
Bicarbonate of soda, each, twelve grains
Aromatic syrup of rhubarb sufficient
Beat into mass, and form twelve pills. One, twice or thrice a-day, as an alterative, in hepatic derangement. *Hartshorne.*

Blue Pill with Colocynth.

℞. Blue pill
Extract of colocynth, each, five grains
Oil of caraway two drops
Mix, and make two pills. A very active purgative. *Ellis.*

Blue Pill and Quinia.

℞. Blue pill
Sulphate of quinia
Powdered aloes, each, twelve grains
Aromatic syrup of rhubarb sufficient
Beat into mass, and form twelve pills. One, twice to four times a-day, as a tonic alterative in deranged condition of liver, consequent to fevers. *Ellis.*

Compound Mercurial Pills.

℞. Blue pill five grains
Powdered ipecacuanha two grains
Camphor one grain and a-half
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Mix, and make two pills. One, morning and evening, in hepatitis, till mouth is affected. *Ainslie.*

℞. Blue pill four grains
Compound powder of squill six grains
Powdered ipecacuanha two grains
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Mix, and make three pills. To be taken in a day; in hepatic obstruction, threatening dropsy. *Ainslie.*

℞. Blue pill
Antimonial powder, each, two and a-half grains
Opium half a grain
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Make a pill. To be taken at bedtime; in venereal blotches, attended with diarrhœa. *Ainslie.*

Abernethy's Pill.

℞. Blue pill ten grains
Powdered jalap twenty grains
Syrup of buckthorn sufficient
Mix well, and divide into six pills. Two at night, with a wineglassful of infusion of senna, in the morning. *Cooley.*

Mercurial Mixture.

℞. Mercury six drachms
Syrup of poppies one ounce
Triturate till globules disappear, and add
Orange-flower water two fl. ounces
Rose water one fl. ounce
Mix well. Dose, a spoonful, morning and night, in gastrodynia and spasmodic vomiting. *Cadet de Gassicourt.*

Mercurial Ointment.

℞. Mercury two pounds
Lard twenty-three ounces
Suet one ounce
Rub the mercury with the suet and a little of the lard, till the globules disappear; add the remainder of the lard, mixing well. *U. S. Ph.*

This is the strong mercurial ointment. It can be weakened by the addition of lard, as may be wished. Used as an inunction to mercurialize the system, by rubbing about a drachm on inside of thighs, twice a-day.

℞. Mercury	two pounds
Lard, rendered rancid by exposure in a damp, divided state	four ounces
Lard	nineteen ounces
Suet	one ounce

Triturate the mercury and rancid lard, until the globules disappear, then add the lard and suet, and triturate until the texture of the mass is uniform. *W. Procter.*

COMPOUND MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

℞. Mercurial ointment	one ounce
Camphor	one drachm

Mix. Used like the former; also to disperse indolent swellings.

MERCURIAL CATAPLASM.

℞. Mercurial ointment	half an ounce
Camphor	two drachms
Boiling milk	three ounces
Crumb of bread	sufficient

Mix, and form cataplasm. *Radius.*

MERCURIAL CERATE.

℞. Mercurial ointment	
Simple cerate	equal parts

Mix well. As a dressing to venereal ulcers. *Guibourt.*

COMPOUND MERCURIAL CERATE.

℞. Mercurial ointment	
Soap cerate, each,	four ounces
Camphor	one ounce

Rub well together. *Lond. Ph.*

As an application to disperse indolent swellings.

COMPOUND MERCURIAL LINIMENT.

℞. Mercurial ointment	
Lard, each,	four ounces
Camphor	one ounce
Rectified spirit	one fl. drachm
Solution of ammonia	four fl. ounces

Rub the camphor with the spirit, then with the lard and mercurial ointment; lastly, add gradually the solution of ammonia, and mix well. *Lond. Ph.*

As a stimulating liniment, in chronic swellings, glandular tumors, &c.

OPIATED MERCURIAL LINIMENT.

℞. Mercurial ointment	four parts
Oil of sweet almonds	forty-eight parts
Tincture of opium	three parts

Mix well. Advised in inflamed ulcers of the glans penis, to be applied two or three times a-day. *St. Marie.*

COMPOUND MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

℞. Mercurial ointment	two ounces
Lard	twelve ounces
Powdered stavesacre	three ounces

Melt the lard, and add the other ingredients, mixing well. As an application to destroy lice. *Giordano.*

℞. Mild mercurial ointment	eight parts
Soft soap	two parts
Camphor	one part

Rub well together. Recommended in periostitis, and engorgements of the testicles. *Swediaur.*

MERCURIAL AND BELLADONNA PLASTER.

℞. Mercurial ointment	one ounce
Ammoniac	six drachms
Extract of belladonna	four drachms
Hydrocyanic acid	thirty drops

Make mass with ammoniac, and extract with a little water, mix mercurial ointment and acid, and rub the whole together. Useful as an application to scirrhous and scrofulous tumors. *Med.-Chirurg. Pharm.*

OINTMENT OF MERCURY AND BELLADONNA.

℞. Strong mercurial ointment	thirty parts
Extract of belladonna	four parts
opium	one part
Balsam of Peru	sufficient

Mix well, as an application to painful hemorrhoidal tumors. *Mignot.*

MERCURIAL PLASTER.

℞. Mercury	six ounces
Olive oil	
Resin, each,	two ounces
Lead plaster	one pound

Melt the oil and resin together, and, when cool, rub the mercury with them, till the globules disappear; gradually add the lead plaster, previously melted, and mix well. *U. S. Ph.*

As an application to buboes, venereal nodes, &c.

℞. Mercurial ointment	one ounce
Oil of turpentine	
Camphor, each,	two drachms
Simple cerate	one ounce

Mix well. Used as a rubefacient application over the region of the liver, when blisters cannot be used. *Ellis.*

HYDRARGYRI ACETAS.

ACETATE OF MERCURY.

ACETATE OF PROTOXIDE OF MERCURY.

℞. Protonitrate of mercury	one part

Distilled water six parts
Dissolve the salt in water, acidified with a little nitric acid, add a solution of acetate of soda or potassa, filter, wash, and dry the precipitate. *Beral.*

PILLS OF ACETATE OF MERCURY.

℞. Red oxide of mercury one pound
Distilled vinegar eight pints
Dissolve, and triturate a pint of this solution with
Flake manna two pounds
Rubbing the mixture for a long time, dry before the fire, often stirring; when of a proper consistence, form pills of a grain and a-half. *Guibourt.*

These pills were highly esteemed under the name of *Keyser's pills.* They contain, at first, the acetate of the deutoxide, but this gradually changes to the acetate of the protoxide, then to an oxide; therefore, the following have been substituted.

℞. Acetate of mercury
Flake manna
Powdered gum Arabic, each, one scruple
Rose water sufficient
Beat into mass, and form twenty pills. As a sialagogue, three to be taken at night, or one three times a-day. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF ACETATE OF MERCURY AND OPIUM.

℞. Acetate of mercury
Opium
Camphor, each, thirty grains
Syrup of poppies sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. *Carmichael.*

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF MERCURY.

℞. Acetate of mercury ten or twelve grains
Rose water five fl. ounces
Dissolve. As a lotion in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Niemann.*

LINIMENT OF ACETATE OF MERCURY.

℞. Acetate of mercury one part
Olive oil two parts
Lard six parts
Rub the salt with a little of the lard, and then add gradually the remainder, and then the oil, constantly rubbing. Used as an application in herpes. *Van Mons.*

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM.

WHITE PRECIPITATE.

℞. Corrosive sublimate six ounces
Distilled water one gallon
Solution of ammonia eight fl. ounces
Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in the water, with the aid of heat, and when cold add the solution of ammonia, frequently stirring. Wash the precipitate thoroughly, and dry it. *U. S. Ph.*

This is seldom, if ever, used, except as an external remedy. *U. S. Ph.*

OINTMENT OF WHITE PRECIPITATE.

℞. White precipitate one drachm
Simple ointment one ounce and a-half
Soften the ointment over a gentle fire, and mix the white precipitate. *U. S. Ph.*

As an application to cutaneous eruptions.

HYDRARGYRI BORAS.

BORATE OF MERCURY.

℞. Calomel twenty-two parts
Borate of soda twenty-six parts
Triturate together; in a quarter of an hour add a little water, then gradually, more constantly rubbing, permit to settle, decant, wash the precipitate till the washings are insipid, and dry. *Van Mons.*

The borate of mercury is said to resemble calomel in its action. Dose, two grains a-day, gradually augmenting.

HYDRARGYRI BROMIDUM.

BROMIDE OF MERCURY.

There are two bromides of mercury; one the protobromide, answering to calomel; the other the bibromide, like corrosive sublimate, an irritant poison.

PROTOBROMIDE OF MERCURY.

℞. Solution of bromide of potassium at will
Add a weak solution of protonitrate of mercury, as long as it causes a precipitate; wash this, and dry by a gentle heat. Dose, one grain a-day, gradually increased, as an alterative; in four or five grains as a purgative. *Magendie.*

BIBROMIDE OF MERCURY.

℞. Bromine
Mercury, each, equal parts
Mix, and sublime. Dose, one-twentieth of a grain, gradually increased to a fourth. In syphilis. *Magendie.*

ETHEREAL SOLUTION OF BROMIDE OF MERCURY.

℞. Bibromide of mercury one grain
Sulphuric ether one fl. drachm
Dissolve. Dose, ten to twenty drops, in barley water. In syphilis and lepra. *Werneck.*

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM.

Corrosive Sublimate.

Corrosive sublimate is a very energetic and poisonous preparation, requiring much care in its exhibition. It will produce the usual effects of the other mercurials, but is less apt to salivate. It is much used in secondary syphilis, and as an alterative, and also as an external application, a stimulant, and escharotic. The best antidote, when poisonous doses have been taken, is albumen, followed by an emetic.

Solution of Corrosive Sublimate.

℞. Corrosive sublimate
Muriate of ammonia, each, ten grains
Distilled water (imp. meas.) one pint
Dissolve. *Lond. Ph.*

A fl. ounce contains half a grain of the mercurial salt. The dose is from one to four fl. drachms, in some mucilaginous drink.

Alcoholic Solution of Corrosive Sublimate.

℞. Corrosive sublimate one to two grains
Diluted alcohol four fl. ounces
Dissolve. A tablespoonful, night and morning, in decoction of sarsaparilla. *Ellis.*

Powder of Corrosive Sublimate and Copper.

℞. Corrosive sublimate
Sulphate of copper, each, ten grains
Nitrate of silver six grains
Mix. Applied to venereal excrescences, previously moistened with water. *Kruzer.*

Powder of Corrosive Sublimate and Zinc.

℞. Corrosive sublimate
Sulphate of zinc equal parts
Mix. In onychia maligna, sprinkled on the sore, and covered with lint soaked in tincture of myrrh. *Perkins.*

Pills of Corrosive Sublimate.

℞. Corrosive sublimate five grains
Distilled water thirty to forty drops
Confection of roses one scruple
Powdered liquorice sufficient
Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in the water, and add the other articles, and rub well together. Make forty pills. One, from three to four times a-day, in syphilis. *Ellis.*

Compound Pills of Corrosive Sublimate.

℞. Corrosive sublimate half a grain
Extract of Peruvian bark ten grains
opium half a grain
Powdered Peruvian bark sufficient
Beat together, and make two pills. One, morning and evening. Each contains a quarter of a grain of the mercurial salt. They require much caution in their use. In syphilis. *Dupuytren.*

℞. Corrosive sublimate six grains
Dissolve in
Distilled water sufficient
and add
Extract of hemlock one drachm
Powdered hemlock sufficient
Beat into mass, and make forty-eight pills, to be given like the above. Each pill contains an eighth of a grain of corrosive sublimate. *Ellis.*

Corrosive Sublimate Mixture.

℞. Corrosive sublimate four grains
Muriate of ammonia eight grains
Diluted alcohol two fl. ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful twice a-day, in barley water, in syphilis. *Ainslie.*

℞. Corrosive sublimate eight grains
Muriatic acid twenty-four drops
Comp. tincture cardamom eight fl. ounces
Mix. Dose, two drachms, morning and evening, in a wineglassful of sugar and water. In syphilis. *Guibourt.*

℞. Corrosive sublimate two grains
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Spirit of cinnamon
Syrup, each, one fl. ounce
Mix. One or two spoonfuls, twice or thrice a-day, in venereal cases. *Ellis.*

Lotion of Corrosive Sublimate.

℞. Corrosive sublimate three to six grains
Distilled water sufficient
Dissolve, and add
Extract of hemlock
chamomile, each, two drachms
Tincture of opium one fl. drachm
Honey of roses one ounce
Mix. As an application to venereal ulcers, in the throat, and on the labia pudendi. *Rust.*

℞. Corrosive sublimate one drachm
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Muriate of ammonia two drachms
Nitrate of potassa half an ounce
Dissolve. As a wash in itch. *Good.*

Cosmetic Lotion with Corrosive Sublimate.

℞. Blanched sweet almonds one ounce
bitter almonds four drachms
Cherry water ten fl. ounces

Make an emulsion, and add
Corrosive sublimate six grains
Tincture of benzoin six fl. drachms
Lemon juice four fl. drachms
Mix. As a wash for eruptions on the face, to be used morning and evening, previously to be shaken. It must be used with caution. *Cadet de Gassicourt.*

LOTION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE AND COPPER.

℞. Corrosive sublimate two grains
Acetate of copper six grains
Distilled water two pints
Dissolve. As a wash in obstinate porrigo. *Augustin.*

LOTION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE AND CAMPHOR.

℞. Corrosive sublimate half a drachm
Camphor one drachm
Diluted alcohol one ounce
Dissolve. As an application to destroy condylomata. *Phœbus.*

BATEMAN'S MERCURIAL LOTION.

℞. Corrosive sublimate two grains
Compound spirit of lavender one fl. ounce
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Dissolve. As a lotion in obstinate cutaneous eruptions. *Bateman.*

ANTACRID TINCTURE.

℞. Powdered resin of guaiacum
Canada balsam, each, one ounce
Corrosive sublimate one scruple
Oil of sassafras two fl. drachms
Alcohol eight fl. ounces
Dissolve the mercurial salt in one-half the alcohol, and then add the remainder, and the other ingredients; after a due digestion, filter. Ten to twenty drops, morning and evening, in wine or water, in syphilis. *Ellis.*

COLLYRIUM OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

℞. Corrosive sublimate two grains
Opium ten grains
Rose water four fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Mucilage of quince seeds half an ounce
Mix. *Van Mons.*

INJECTION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

℞. Corrosive sublimate three grains
Water of rosemary
Distilled water, each, three fl. ounces
Dissolve. As an injection in fistula lachrymalis. *Beer.*

℞. Corrosive sublimate one drachm
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Dissolve, add from five to twenty drops to a solution of
Sulphate of zinc five to ten grains
In
Water four fl. ounces
A drachm to be injected into the urethra, three times a-day, in gonorrhœa. *Whately.*

YELLOW WASH.

℞. Corrosive sublimate one to three grains
Lime water one fl. ounce
Dissolve. *Ellis.*

℞. Corrosive sublimate one scruple
Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Rub together, and add gradually
Distilled water one pint
Mix. *Span. Ph.*

These preparations are employed as lotions to venereal and phagedenic ulcers, and should be shaken up when used.

COSMETIC WASH.

℞. Blanched bitter almonds six ounces
Beef tea sixty-four ounces
Make an emulsion, and add
Corrosive sublimate half an ounce
Lemon juice ten ounces
Solution of carbonate of potassa half an ounce
Incorporate gradually
White of egg six ounces
Strain, and add
Camphor, rubbed with mucilage gum Arabic half a drachm
Mix well. It is said to be an effectual wash for eruptions on the face, but must be used with extreme caution, and very seldom. *Van Mons.*

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE.

CALOMEL.

Calomel is prepared by several modes, on the large scale, and is seldom or never made by the apothecary. The several processes will be found, with judicious observations on each, in the U. S. Dispensatory. It is used in almost every disease, either as purgative, alterative, anthelmintic, &c. As a purgative it is peculiar, in not producing effects in proportion to the dose.

POWDER OF CALOMEL AND ANTIMONY.

℞. Calomel
Golden sulphuret of antimony equal parts
Triturate together. This powder has been much celebrated under the name of *Plummer's Alterative*, as a deobstruent and alterative. The dose is from five to ten

grains a-day, in divided doses. It should be used recently prepared, as in a short time it changes to sulphuret of mercury, and oxide of antimony. *Guibourt.*

Powder of Calomel and Jalap.

℞. Calomel five grains
Powdered jalap ten grains
Mix. As a purgative, to be mixed with syrup or molasses. *Ellis.*

℞. Calomel three grains
Powdered jalap
Sugar, each, ten grains
Mix. Make a powder to be taken at night, or early in the morning, in bilious fevers, and obstructed bowels.
A. T. Thomson.

Powder of Calomel, Antimony, and Henbane.

℞. Calomel one grain
Golden sulphuret of antimony three grains
Powdered extract of henbane one grain
Powdered sugar half a drachm
Mix. To be taken night and morning, in spasmodic diseases; is said to have proved very useful in nyctalopia. *Phœbus.*

Powder of Calomel, Jalap, and Rhubarb.

℞. Calomel
Powdered jalap
rhubarb, each, five grains
Oil of cinnamon one drop
Mix. As a purgative, to be given in syrup or molasses. *Ellis.*

Powder of Calomel and Foxglove.

℞. Calomel three grains
Powdered foxglove four grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. Two a-day, in chronic hydrocephalus.
Berends.

Powder of Calomel, Nitrate of Potassa, &c.

℞. Calomel six grains
Nitrate of potassa one drachm
Tartar emetic half a grain
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, every two hours, as a diaphoretic in febrile affections. *Ellis.*

Powder of Calomel and Opium.

℞. Calomel sixteen grains
Powdered opium four grains
ipecacuanha eight grains
Mix, and divide into eight powders. One, to be taken every hour or two. In dysentery. *Chapman.*

Powder of Calomel and Gamboge.

℞. Calomel five grains
Powdered gamboge six to ten grains
Mix. As an anthelmintic. *Ellis.*

℞. Calomel
Powdered gamboge
jalap
rhubarb
cinnamon, each, two drachms
Mix. Dose, five to twenty grains.
A. T. Thomson.

Anthelmintic Purgative.

℞. Calomel three grains
Compound powder of scammony twelve grains
Mix. To be taken at once, in cases of lumbrici. *A. T. Thomson.*

Powder of Calomel and Pink Root.

℞. Calomel four grains
Powdered pink root ten grains
Mix. To be taken two mornings in succession, also on afternoon of second day, followed by a mild purgative, as an anthelmintic for children over four years of age.
Ellis.

Dry Collyrium of Calomel.

℞. Calomel
Powdered sugar, each, half a drachm
opium ten grains
Mix. To be blown into the eye, in ulcers of the cornea. *Radius.*

Calomel Pills.

℞. Calomel half an ounce
Powdered gum Arabic one drachm
Syrup sufficient
Mix the calomel and gum, then beat with syrup into mass, and divide into two hundred and forty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

A very convenient form to give calomel, whether as purgative, alterative, &c.; each pill contains one grain of calomel.

Pills of Calomel, Quinia, &c.

℞. Calomel six grains
Powdered opium three grains
Sulphate of quinia twelve grains
Syrup sufficient
Beat into mass, and form twelve pills. One, night and morning, as an alterative in conditions following bilious fever. *Ellis.*

Pills of Calomel and Acetate of Lead.

℞. Acetate of lead half a drachm
Calomel five grains
Confection of roses sufficient

Form mass, and divide into ten pills. One to be given every two to four hours, in hematamesis, &c. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND DANDELION.

℞ Calomel four grains
Extract of dandelion eighteen grains
Mix. To be taken in a day, in divided doses, in abdominal obstructions. *Brera.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL, SQUILL, &c.

℞ Plummer's powder twelve grains
Gum ammoniac two grains
Extract of dandelion three grains
Powdered squill half a drachm
Beat together, and form pills of three grains. Dose, five, three or four times a-day, in engorgements of the abdominal viscera, with anasarca supervening on intermittent fever. *St. Marie.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND IRON.

℞ Calomel
Golden sulphuret of antimony
Sulphate of iron
Myrrh, each, one drachm
Syrup sufficient
Beat into mass, and form pills of three grains. Dose, four, morning and evening, in the same cases as above. *Swediaur.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND CATECHU.

℞ Powdered catechu
Balsam copaiba, each, three drachms
Calomel one scruple
Syrup of comfrey sufficient
Beat into mass, and make one hundred and fifty pills. Four, thrice a-day, in leucorrhœa or gonorrhœa. *St. Marie.*

COMPOUND CALOMEL PILLS.

℞ Calomel
Oxysulphuret of antimony, each, two drachms
Powdered guaiacum resin half an ounce
Molasses two drachms
Rub the calomel with the antimony, and then with the other ingredients, till well incorporated. *Lond. Ph.*

These pills are known as *Plummer's pills*, and have been much employed in chronic rheumatism, and obstinate cutaneous affections, especially when there is a syphilitic taint. The dose is from three to six grains, twice a-day.

℞ Calomel two scruples
Precipitated sulphuret of antimony one drachm
Guaiacum two drachms
Balsam copaiba sufficient
Mix, and make sixty pills. Three at night, in venereal herpes, till mouth is affected; also using frequent tepid baths. *Ainslie.*

COMPOUND CATHARTIC PILLS.

℞ Powdered compound extract of colocynth half an ounce
Extract of jalap
Calomel, each, three drachms
Gamboge two scruples
Mix, and with water beat into a mass. To be divided into one hundred and eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

As a cathartic or laxative, in cases where there is derangement of the liver. Dose, as a purgative, about ten grains; as a laxative, one of the pills.

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND COLOCYNTH.

℞ Compound extract of colocynth forty-eight grains
Calomel one scruple
Mix, and divide into twenty pills. Two or three will act as a cathartic. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND ANTIMONY.

℞ Calomel ten grains
Golden sulphuret of antimony one scruple
Extract of pot marigold hemlock, each, two drachms
Mix, and beat into mass, and form pills of two grains. Dose, five, thrice a-day, in chronic indurations. *Rust.*

℞ Calomel six grains
Kermes mineral twelve grains
Syrup of elder sufficient
to make six pills. One every two hours, on the decline of peripneumonia, and in the cough of children arising from worms. *Brera.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND GUAIACUM.

℞ Calomel
Resin of guaiacum, each, two drachms
Powdered mallows four ounces
Syrup sufficient
Form mass, and make pills of four grains. Dose, four or five a-day, in syphilis. *Alibert.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL, JALAP, &c.

℞ Calomel
Resin of jalap
Compound extract of rhubarb
Soap equal parts
Form mass, and make pills of one grain. Dose, ten to twelve grains, as purgative and anthelmintic. *Par. Cod.*

PILLS OF CALOMEL AND OPIUM.

℞ Calomel two grains
Opium half a grain

Mix. Thrice a-day, in neuralgia of the face. *Leslie.*

ELECTUARY WITH CALOMEL, &c.

℞ Calomel ten grains
Powdered rhubarb
semen contra
valerian, each, two drachms
Conserve of worm-
wood one ounce and a-half
Oxymel of squill sufficient
Mix. A drachm to half an ounce, in epilepsy, complicated with worms. *Swediaur.*

CALOMEL OINTMENT.

℞ Calomel one drachm
Rose ointment three drachms
Mix. As an application in herpes. *Dupuytren.*

℞ Calomel one drachm
Sublimed sulphur two drachms
Lard one ounce
Mix well. In obstinate cutaneous affections. *Fouquier.*

OINTMENT OF CALOMEL AND SQUILL.

℞ Calomel
Powdered squill, each, half a drachm
Lard two drachms
Oil of roses four drops
Mix. In chronic swellings of the joints. *Dupuytren.*

OINTMENT OF CALOMEL AND ACETATE OF COPPER.

℞ Calomel
Acetate of copper, each, one scruple
Lard eleven drachms
Mix well. As an application in porrigo. *Cadet de Gassicourt.*

OINTMENT OF CALOMEL, ALUM, &c.

℞ Calomel two drachms
Burnt alum
White oxide of
lead, each, half an ounce
Oil of turpentine two drachms
Simple cerate one ounce and a-half
Mix well. As an application to tinea capitis, to be applied at night, and washed off in the morning. *Ellis.*

CALOMEL AND CAMPHOR OINTMENT.

℞ Calomel half a drachm
Camphor twelve grains
Lard one ounce
Mix. As an application in lichen. *Biett.*

HYDRARGYRI ET QUINIÆ CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF MERCURY AND QUININE.

℞ Bichloride of mercury one part
Muriate of quinine three parts
Dissolve separately in the smallest quantity of water, and mix the solutions. Collect the precipitate, and dry by a gentle heat. *McDermott.*

PILLS OF CHLORIDE OF MERCURY AND QUININE.

℞ Chloride of mercury
and quinine fifteen grains
Opium six grains
Crumb of bread sufficient
Mix well, and make thirty pills. One, thrice a-day, to produce salivation. *Hamilton.*

HYDRARGYRI CYANURETUM.

CYANURET OF MERCURY.

℞ Ferrocyanuret of iron four ounces
Red oxide of mercury three ounces
Distilled water three pounds
Put the ferrocyanuret of iron and the oxide of mercury, well powdered and mixed, into a glass vessel, and pour on them two pints of the water. Boil, and stir, and if in half an hour a blue color remains, add a small portion of oxide of mercury, and continue boiling until the mixture becomes of a yellowish color; then filter, wash the residue in a pint of distilled water, and again filter; mix the solutions, and evaporate, and crystallize. Purify these by dissolving in distilled water, filtering and evaporating. *U. S. Ph.*

It is given in doses of a sixteenth to an eighth of a grain, in syphilis, chronic inflammation of the thoracic and abdominal organs, &c., and also is employed externally in porrigo, and other cutaneous affections.

SOLUTION OF CYANURET OF MERCURY.

℞ Cyanuret of mercury four grains
Distilled water eight fl. ounces
Dose, half a drachm to a drachm. *Chaussier.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF CYANURET OF MERCURY.

℞ Cyanuret of mercury six grains
Opium twelve grains
Crumb of bread one drachm
Honey sufficient

Mix, and make ninety-six pills. One, morning and evening. *Guibourt.*

℞. Cyanuret of mercury eighteen grains
Muriate of ammonia
Extract of aconite, each, three drachms
box one ounce and a-half
Oil of anise one scruple
Beat together, and make four hundred pills. Two, morning and evening. *Cadet.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CYANURET OF MERCURY.

℞. Cyanuret of mercury eighteen grains
Water fourteen fl. ounces
Alcohol ten fl. ounces
Muriate of ammonia
Extract of aconite, each, three drachms
box one ounce and a-half
Oil of sassafras twenty-four drops
Dissolve the cyanuret in the water, add the ammonia, extract, and alcohol, let stand for some hours, filter, and add essential oil.

GARGLE OF CYANURET OF MERCURY.

℞. Cyanuret of mercury ten grains
Barley water one pint
Honey of roses one ounce
Mix. As a gargle. *Brera.*

℞. Sarsaparilla half an ounce
Water sixteen fl. ounces
Boil, and add towards close of operation
Fresh hemlock two drachms
Strain, and add to eight ounces of filtered liquid
Cyanuret of mercury two grains
As a gargle. *Muller.*

OINTMENT OF CYANURET OF MERCURY.

℞. Cyanuret of mercury twelve grains
Lard one ounce
Rub well together. As an application to venereal ulcers. *Foy.*

℞. Cyanuret of mercury sixteen grains
Lard one ounce
Oil of lemon fifteen drops
Rub together. As an application to moist tetter. *Biett.*

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM.

IODIDE OF MERCURY.

℞. Mercury one ounce
Iodine five drachms
Alcohol sufficient
Rub the mercury and iodine together, adding sufficient alcohol to form a soft paste, and continue rubbing till globules disappear. Dry the iodide in the dark, with a gentle heat, and keep from light, in a well-stopped bottle. *U. S. Ph.*

The dose is about a grain a-day, gradually increased to three or four. Used in scrofula, and scrofulous syphilis.

POWDER OF IODIDE OF MERCURY.

℞. Iodide of mercury one to eight grains
Magnesia one drachm
Mix. Divide into twelve powders. One, three times a-day. *Radius.*

PILLS OF IODIDE OF MERCURY.

℞. Iodide of mercury five grains
Confection of roses sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. One, three times a-day. *Ellis.*

℞. Iodide of mercury one drachm
Confection of dog rose three drachms
Powdered ginger one drachm
Beat together. Dose, five to ten grains. *Lond. Ph.*

℞. Iodide of mercury one grain
Extract of juniper twelve grains
Powdered liquorice sufficient
Mix, and make eight pills. Two, morning and evening, gradually increasing to double the number. *Magendie.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF IODIDE OF MERCURY.

℞. Iodide of mercury six grains
Extract of opium four grains
Lactucarium twenty-four grains
Extract of guaiacum forty-eight grains
Beat together, and form forty-eight pills. In syphilis of children; one pill to a child six months old, and two to four at more advanced ages. *Ricord.*

℞. Iodide of mercury half a drachm
Extract of guaiacum one drachm
lettuce two scruples
sarsaparilla sufficient
Mix, and make seventy-two pills. One, and then two daily. *Biett.*

℞. Iodide of mercury
Extract of lettuce, each, half a drachm
hemlock one drachm
Mix, and make thirty pills. *Ricord.*

℞. Iodide of mercury two scruples
Aloes
Sulphate of iron
Myrrh, each, half a drachm
Oil of savine twenty drops
Mix, and make twenty-four pills. One, thrice a-day, in amenorrhœa. *Barbour.*

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF MERCURY.

℞. Iodide of mercury one scruple
Lard one ounce and a-half

Rub well together. In scrofulous swellings, indolent granular tumors, &c.
Soubeiran.

℞ Iodide of mercury one ounce
White wax two ounces
Lard six ounces
Melt the wax and lard, and stir in the iodide. *Lond. Ph.*

As a dressing to scrofulous ulcers, &c.

℞ Iodide of mercury six grains
Acetate of morphia eight grains
Lard one ounce
Rub well together. As an application to obstinate glandular swellings. *Pelletan.*

℞ Iodide of mercury one drachm
Soap half a drachm
Rose water two drachms
Rose ointment six drachms
Mix. *Riecke.*

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM.

Red Iodide of Mercury.

℞ Corrosive sublimate one ounce
Iodide of potassium ten drachms
Distilled water two pints
Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in a pint and a-half, and the iodide in half a pint, of the water, and mix the solutions. Filter, and wash the collected precipitate with distilled water. Dry by a gentle heat, and keep in a well-stopped bottle. *U. S. Ph.*

Much more active than the iodide. Used in the same cases, in doses of a sixteenth, gradually increased to the fourth of a grain.

Pills of Red Iodide of Mercury.

℞ Red iodide of mercury one grain
Extract of juniper twelve grains
Powdered liquorice sufficient
Mix, and make eight pills. Two, morning and evening. *Guibourt.*

℞ Red iodide of mercury five grains
Syrup sufficient
Rub well together, and then with
Crumb of bread
Sugar, each, sufficient
to make sixty pills. Two, morning and evening, gradually increasing. *Radius.*

Wash of Red Iodide of Mercury.

℞ Red iodide of mercury twelve grains
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Mix. As a lotion to scrofulous ulcers.
Radius.

Tincture of Red Iodide of Mercury.

℞ Red iodide of mercury twenty grains
Alcohol (·837) one fl. ounce and a-half
Dissolve. Dose, ten to twenty drops, in distilled water. Twenty-six drops contain about an eighth of a grain. *Foy.*

Ethereal Tincture of Red Iodide of Mercury.

℞ Red iodide of mercury twenty grains
Sulphuric ether one ounce and a-half
Dissolve. Rather more powerful than the last, and therefore to be given in smaller doses. *Magendie.*

Ointment of Red Iodide of Mercury.

℞ Prepared like the ointment of the iodide. *Lond. Ph.*

It is more active than the ointment of the iodide.

℞ Red iodide of mercury one scruple
Lard one ounce and a-half
Rub well together. As a dressing to obstinate venereal ulcers. *Soubeiran.*

℞ Red iodide of mercury fifteen grains
Lard one ounce
Essence of bergamot twenty drops
Mix well. As an application to chronic cutaneous affections. *Foy.*

HYDRARGYRI NITRAS.

Nitrate of Mercury.

Nitrate of the Protoxide of Mercury.

℞ Mercury
Nitric acid equal parts
Dissolve, with aid of a gentle heat, then boil until a yellow sediment is formed, decant, and permit to crystallize. *Guibourt.*

Pills of Protonitrate of Mercury.

℞ Protonitrate of mercury ten grains
Extract of liquorice forty grains
Beat into mass with a little water, and form sixty pills. *Foy.*

Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury.

℞ Mercury one ounce
Nitric acid eleven fl. drachms
Fresh neat's foot oil nine fl. ounces
Lard three ounces
Dissolve the mercury in the acid, melt the oil and lard together, and when they become thick, on cooling, add the solution, and mix well. *U. S. Ph.*

A stimulant and alterative application, used in most cases diluted with lard. Employed in various skin diseases, &c. It is known under the name of *Citrine ointment.*

Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury and Lead.

℞. Mercury four parts
Lead half a part
Dissolve separately in
Nitric acid sufficient
Then mix with
Oil of almonds twenty-four parts
Lard forty-eight parts
First the mercurial and then the saturnine solution, rub well together. *Van Mons.*

Advised by Armstrong in porrigo favosa.

Liniment of Nitrate of Mercury.

℞. Ointment of nitrate of mercury two ounces and a-half
Simple cerate seven ounces and a-half
Olive oil five fl. ounces and a-half
Mix well. *Beasley.*

℞. Ointment of nitrate of mercury
Almond oil equal parts
Triturate together till perfectly mixed. *Sir H. Halford.*

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM NIGRUM.

Black Oxide of Mercury.

℞. Calomel
Potassa, each, four ounces
Water one pint
Dissolve the potassa in the water, let settle and decant; add the calomel, stirring well till the black oxide is formed, decant, wash the oxide with distilled water, and dry with a gentle heat. *U. S. Ph.*

Alterative, purgative, and sialagogue.

Black Wash.

℞. Calomel one drachm
Lime water four fl. ounces
Mix well. As a lotion to venereal and phagedenic ulcers. *Ellis.*

℞. Calomel half a drachm
Powdered opium two drachms
Lime water two fl. ounces
Mix. As a dressing for chancres. *Rust.*

Pills of Black Oxide of Mercury.

℞. Black oxide of mercury one drachm
Confection of roses three drachms
Powdered chamomile half a drachm
Mix. As a substitute for blue pill. *Tyson.*

Ointment of Black Oxide of Mercury.

℞. Black oxide of mercury one part
Lard sixteen parts
Subject to a temperature of 300° to 320° for an hour, stirring continually, remove, and stir till cold. As a substitute for mercurial ointment. *Donovan.*

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.

Red Oxide of Mercury.

℞. Mercury thirty-six ounces
Nitric acid fourteen fl. ounces
Water two pints
Dissolve the mercury with a gentle heat, in the acid and water, evaporate to dryness. Rub to powder, and heat in a shallow vessel, as long as red vapors arise. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Purified mercury at will
Put in an open glass vessel, with narrow mouth and broad bottom; expose to heat of 100°, till converted into red scales. *Dub. Ph.*

℞. Corrosive sublimate four ounces
Solution of potassa twenty-eight fl. ounces
Distilled water six pints
Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in the water, and add the solution of potassa. Let settle, decant, wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry with a gentle heat. *Lond. Ph.*

These preparations are seldom used internally in this country, as they are harsh and uncertain in their operation, but are much employed externally as stimulants and escharotics.

Pills of Red Oxide of Mercury.

℞. Red oxide of mercury
Powdered opium, each, one grain
Oil of cloves two drops
Mix, and make three pills. One, every night for a week, in venereal complaints. *Ellis.*

℞. Red oxide of mercury three grains
Acetate of morphia one grain
Powdered mallow root
Water, each, sufficient
Mix, and form twenty pills. One, morning and evening. *Radius.*

Powder of Red Oxide of Mercury.

℞. Red oxide of mercury
Burnt alum, each, half a drachm
Powdered savine two drachms
As an application to condyloma, whitlow, &c. *Phœbus.*

Ointment of Red Oxide of Mercury.

℞. Red oxide of mercury, in fine powder, one ounce

Simple ointment eight ounces
Soften the ointment by a gentle heat, and add oxide of mercury and mix well.
U. S. Ph.

An efficacious, stimulating application to foul and indolent ulcers, psorophthalmia, &c. Where it is too stimulating, dilute with lard.

℞. Red oxide of mercury one drachm
Venice turpentine one ounce
Mix. As an application to indolent ulcers, and also used in itch. *Ellis.*

Ointment of Red Oxide of Mercury and Sulphur.

℞. Red oxide of mercury
Mercury, each, one part
Precipitated sulphur sixteen parts
Triturate till globules disappear, and add
Lard thirty-two parts
Rub well together. As a friction in the cure of itch. *Swediaur.*

Brown Ointment of Red Oxide of Mercury.

℞. Red oxide of mercury one part
Basilicon ointment six parts
Rub well together. Used in the treatment of indolent venereal ulcers. *Saunders.*

Ointment of Red Oxide of Mercury and Tin.

℞. Red oxide of mercury two drachms
Amalgam of equal parts of mercury and tin four drachms
Rose ointment one ounce
Rub well together, and add
Oil of peppermint twenty drops
Highly spoken of in hemorrhoidal tumors. *Cadet de Gassicourt.*

Ointment of Red Oxide of Mercury and Cinnabar.

℞. Red oxide of mercury one ounce
Cinnabar one drachm
Lard one pound
Rub well together. Employed in chronic inflammations of the eyelids. *Giordano.*

Ointment of Red Oxide of Mercury and Zinc.

℞. Red oxide of mercury one part
Sulphate of zinc two parts
Lard ninety-six parts
Rub well together. In scrofulous ophthalmia, as an application to the edges of the eyelids. *Dupuytren.*

Ointment of Red Oxide of Mercury and Lead.

℞. Red Oxide of mercury
Prepared calamine
Burnt alum
Acetate of lead, each, one drachm
Corrosive sublimate twelve grains
Rose ointment one ounce
Rub well together. Celebrated in the treatment of herpetic affections. *Guibourt.*

HYDRARGYRI PHOSPHAS.

Phosphate of Mercury.

℞. Solution of nitrate of mercury at will
Add to it a solution of phosphate of soda, as long as any precipitate is formed; decant, wash the precipitate well, and dry it.
Van Mons.

This has been highly praised in secondary syphilis. The dose is half a grain to a grain, combined with sugar or some aromatic powder.

Pills of Phosphate of Mercury.

℞. Phosphate of mercury nine grains
Tartar emetic one grain
Opium six grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make nine pills. One in the evening, at bedtime. *Radius.*

HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Mercury. Persulphate of Mercury.

℞. Purified mercury
Sulphuric acid, each, six parts
Nitric acid one part
Expose them to heat in a glass vessel, and increase the heat, until the mass becomes white and perfectly dry. *Dub. Ph.*

Not used as a remedy, but serves to form corrosive sublimate, calomel, and turpeth mineral.

Yellow Sulphate of Mercury.

℞. Persulphate of mercury one part
Warm water twenty parts
Rub together in an earthenware mortar, and pour off the supernatant liquid, wash the yellow powder with warm distilled water, as long as the washings are precipitated by caustic potassa. Dry.
Dub. Ph.

This is alterative, errhine, and emetic. The dose, as an alterative, is from a quarter to half a grain; as an errhine, one grain, mixed with five grains of some bland powder; as an emetic, two to five grains.

Compound Powder of Sulphate of Mercury.

℞. Sulphate of mercury one grain
Powdered asarabacca one drachm and a-half

Mix, and divide into eight powders. One to be used as an errhine, twice a-day; in gutta serena, ozæna, &c. *Ellis.*

Ointment of Sulphate of Mercury.

℞ Sulphate of mercury one part
Lard eight parts

Rub well together. As an application to herpes, porrigo, &c. *Soubeiran.*

℞ Sulphate of mercury two drachms
Chloride of lime three drachms
Oil of almonds six drachms
Lard two ounces

Melt together the oil and lard, and mix the two powders. More stimulating than the last. Used in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Chevallier.*

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM.

Black Sulphuret of Mercury.

℞ Mercury
Sulphur, each, one pound

Rub together till all globules disappear. *U. S. Ph.*

Employed as an alterative in cutaneous affections and glandular swellings. Dose, from five to thirty grains, or even more, several times a-day.

Powder of Black Sulphuret of Mercury.

℞ Black sulphuret of mercury four drachms
Prepared chalk two ounces
Powdered amber one ounce

Mix well, and divide into sixty-four powders. One, and afterwards two a-day, in a glass of sugar and water. In scrofulous affections. *St. Marie.*

℞ Black sulphuret of mercury
Prepared oyster shell, each, one drachm
Powdered orange peel half a drachm

Mix, and make ten powders. Three a-day, as an anthelmintic. *Phœbus.*

Pills of Black Sulphuret of Mercury.

℞ Black sulphuret of mercury
Extract of bitter-sweet, each, two drachms
Powdered mallows sufficient

Mix, and form one hundred and twenty pills. Four to five, three times a-day. In obstinate cutaneous affections. *Radius.*

℞ Black sulphuret of mercury one scruple
Extract of dandelion three drachms
Gum ammoniac two drachms
Powdered squill half a drachm
Syrup sufficient

Beat together, and make pills of three grains. Dose, five, thrice a-day. In ascites with engorgement of the abdominal viscera. *St. Marie.*

℞ Black sulphuret of mercury half an ounce
Guaiacum
Soap, each, two drachms
Golden sulphuret of antimony two scruples
Extract of horehound sufficient

Beat together, and form pills of two grains. Ten, morning and evening. In chronic rheumatism. *Baldinger.*

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM.

Red Sulphuret of Mercury.

℞ Mercury forty ounces
Sulphur eight ounces

Melt the sulphur, and mix the mercury with it over the fire. When mass begins to swell, remove from fire, and cover the vessel, to prevent combustion; when cool, powder, and sublime. *U. S. Ph.*

At one time, much used as alterative and anthelmintic, but now seldom employed except for fumigation.

Powder of Red Sulphuret of Mercury.

℞ Red sulphuret of mercury half an ounce
Powdered sugar candy three ounces
Oil of cinnamon half a drachm

Rub well together. At one time celebrated as cordial, stomachic, and analeptic, in doses of a scruple. *Swediaur.*

Pills of Red Sulphuret of Mercury.

℞ Red sulphuret of mercury
Powdered Virginia snake-root, each, half a drachm
Syrup sufficient

Mix, and form twelve pills. Two to be taken thrice a-day; alterative and diaphoretic; useful in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Ellis.*

℞ Red sulphuret of mercury
Extract of wormwood
hemlock, each, one drachm

Beat together, and form pills of two grains. Dose, seven, morning and evening, in venereal glandular swellings. *Augustin.*

FUMIGATING POWDER.

℞. Red sulphuret of mercury four drachms
Olibanum two drachms
Mix. To be thrown on a red hot iron, and the diseased parts exposed to the fumes. In herpes, and venereal pustules. *Foy.*

CERATE OF RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

℞. Powdered red sulphuret of mercury fifteen grains
Yellow resin half an ounce
Yellow wax
Lard, each, half a pound
Melt the resin, wax, and lard together, and add the sulphuret. As a dressing to ill-conditioned ulcers. *Swediaur.*

OINTMENT OF RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

℞. Red sulphuret of mercury one drachm and a-half
Muriate of ammonia half a drachm
Lard two ounces
Rose water one fl. drachm
Rub well together. Advised in phithiriasis, to diminish the itching, and to destroy the insects. *Radius.*

℞. Red sulphuret of mercury one drachm
Camphor one scruple
Simple cerate . one ounce
Rub well together. In the treatment of herpes; to be applied at least twice a-day. *Alibert.*

HYDRARGYRI TARTRAS.

TARTRATE OF MERCURY.

℞. Black oxide of mercury at will
Tartaric acid sufficient
Boil together, in a due proportion of water, until the oxide is dissolved; filter, and evaporate to the point of crystallization; wash the crystals. *Swediaur.*

Dose, one to two grains, twice a-day.

TARTRATE OF MERCURY AND POTASSA.

℞. Boiling, saturated solution of Nitrate of mercury at will
Add, drop by drop, a boiling saturated solution of bitartrate of potassa, as long as a precipitate is formed, decant, wash the precipitate well with cold water, dissolve in boiling water, and set aside to crystallize. *Van Mons.*

Dose, one to three grains. Once very celebrated as Pressavin's vegeto-mercurial liquor.

HIPPOCASTANUM.

HORSE CHESTNUT.

The horse chestnut, or *Æsculus hippocastanum*, is a beautiful and lofty tree, a native of the central parts of Asia, but extensively cultivated in Europe, and the United States.

Sex. Syst. Heptand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Sapindaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 488. Griffith, Med. Bot. 213.

The part used is the bark; this is light, brittle, of a brownish red externally, of a yellow brown within. It has a somewhat aromatic odor, and an astringent, bitter taste. It is a somewhat active astringent, and has been much praised in intermittent fevers. The dose of the powder is two to four scruples, every three hours, till an ounce and a-half is taken.

COMPOUND POWDER OF HORSE CHESTNUT.

℞. Powdered horse chestnut bark
willow bark, each, half an ounce
gentian
calamus
cloves, each, two drachms
Mix. *Hufeland.*

DECOCTION OF HORSE CHESTNUT BARK.

℞. Horse chestnut bark one ounce and a-half
Water thirty fl. ounces
Boil down to ten ounces, adding towards close of operation,
Liquorice root one drachm
Strain. A cupful every two hours. *Niemann.*

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF HORSE CHESTNUT.

℞. Horse chestnut bark
Willow bark, each, half an ounce
Calamus
Root of water avens, each, two drachms
Water sixteen fl. ounces
Boil down to one-half. *Spielmann.*

℞. Horse chestnut bark one ounce and a-half
Water eighteen fl. ounces
Boil down to one-half, strain, and add
Sulphuric ether one to two drachms
Syrup of orange peel one ounce
Mix. To be used during the apyrexia. *Phœbus.*

EXTRACT OF HORSE CHESTNUT.

℞. Horse chesnut bark at will
Water sufficient
Exhaust the bark in a displacement apparatus, and evaporate to proper consistence.
Dose, five to fifteen grains. *Van Mons.*

HYDRASTIS.

Yellow Root.

This is the root of *Hydrastis Canadensis*, a native plant, more common in the western than in the eastern States. The flowers are yellow and fugacious, and are succeeded by red fruit, resembling raspberries, but not eatable.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. pologyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 784. Griffith, Med. Bot. 82.

The root is contorted, rugose, and of a bright yellow color. It has a strong, somewhat narcotic odor, and a very bitter taste. It is a powerful tonic bitter, and is also used in decoction as a wash in chronic ophthalmia. It is given in powder or decoction.

HYOSCYAMUS.

Henbane.

Several species of Hyoscyamus are medicinal, but the only one that is officinal, is the *H. niger*, a native of Europe, and now naturalized in some parts of the United States. It has a lurid appearance, and a rank, unpleasant odor.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Solanaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 257. Griffith, Med. Bot. 484.

All parts of the plant are active, but the leaves are generally employed, though the seeds also are officinal. The dried leaves have but little taste or smell. The seeds are small, roundish, somewhat uniform, of a grayish color; of an unpleasant smell, and an oily, somewhat bitter taste. They both owe their properties to an alkaloid, called *hyoscyamia*. They are anodyne and hypnotic, and are used to relieve pain, to procure sleep, and to quiet an excited nervous system. The dose of the powdered leaves is from five to ten grains, of the seeds rather less.

Aqueous Extract of Henbane.

℞. Henbane leaves one pound

Bruise them in a stone mortar, adding a little water; express, heat the juice to boiling point, strain, and evaporate. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, a grain, twice a-day, gradually increased till the system is affected.

Alcoholic Extract of Henbane.

℞. Henbane leaves, in coarse powder one pound
Diluted alcohol four pints

Moisten the henbane with half a pint of the alcohol, and let stand for twenty-four hours; then put in a displacement apparatus, and exhaust, with the remainder of the alcohol, adding sufficient water at the close, to drive off all the spirit. Distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, as for the last, and in the same manner.

Compound Powder of Henbane.

℞. Powdered extract of henbane
Oxide of zinc, each, ten grains
Magnesia half a drachm
Sugar of milk two drachms and a-half

Mix, and divide into ten powders. One every three hours, as a sedative, in nervous attacks. *Vogler.*

Compound Pills of Henbane.

℞. Extract of henbane
opium
belladonna
hemlock, each, one ounce

Beat together, and form pills of one grain. Said to be useful in neuralgia of the face, in doses of one to six a-day. *Pierquin.*

℞. Extract of henbane half a drachm
opium two grains
Powdered foxglove
ipecacuanha, each, five grains

Beat together, and make thirty pills. One every three hours, in hooping-cough. *Phœbus.*

℞. Extract of henbane
valerian
Oxide of zinc equal parts

Beat together, and form pills of three grains. In neuralgia, in doses of one to ten. *Foy.*

℞. Extract of henbane two scruples
Powdered myrrh one drachm and a-half
squill half a drachm
Distilled water sufficient

Beat together, and make thirty pills. Two, night and morning, in catarrh and phthisis, with debility of the pulmonary organs. *Paris.*

Pills of Henbane and Opium.

℞. Extract of henbane
hemlock, each, fifteen grains
Powdered opium four grains

Beat into mass, and make ten pills. One at night, as an anodyne. *Ellis.*

Pills of Henbane and Ipecacuanha.

℞. Extract of henbane ten grains
Powdered ipecacuanha five grains

Mix, and make ten pills. One, every hour or two, in irritability of the bowels, with flatulence. *Ellis.*

Infusion of Henbane.

℞. Leaves of henbane half an ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse. As a lotion to painful ulcers. *Ellis.*

Compound Infusion of Henbane.

℞. Henbane leaves

Poppy heads
Mallows, each, one ounce
Boiling water four pints
Infuse for an hour, and strain. As a fomentation to painful tumors, &c. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF HENBANE.

℞. Oil of almonds half an ounce
Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
Oil of fennel one drop
Extract of henbane six grains
Sugar half an ounce
Water two fl. ounces
Rub well together. A spoonful every two hours, in catarrh. *Foy.*

MIXTURE OF HENBANE AND ANTIMONY.

℞. Extract of henbane ten grains
Antimonial wine two fl. drachms
Dissolve. In hooping-cough, in doses of five to ten drops. *Augustin.*

TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

℞. Henbane leaves four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, a fl. drachm.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF HENBANE.

℞. Henbane leaves one part
Sulphuric ether six parts
Macerate for eight days, express, and filter. Dose, ten to twelve drops, three or four times a-day. *Hesse Ph.*

MIXTURE OF HYOSCYAMUS AND SQUILL.

℞. Tincture of squill ten drops
Nitric acid five drops
Extract of henbane three grains
Water one fl. ounce and a-half
Mix. In spasmodic asthma; to be repeated every three or four hours. *Bree.*

LINIMENT OF HENBANE.

℞. Extract of henbane half a drachm
White soap two drachms
Linseed oil six ounces
Mix. As an embrocation to glandular swellings. *Dupuytren.*

OINTMENT OF HENBANE.

℞. Extract of henbane one drachm
Lard one ounce
Rub together. As an application to painful hemorrhoids. *Taddei.*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF HENBANE.

℞. Leaves of henbane
stramonium
bittersweet
elder, each, a handful
Lard two pounds
Heat together till all moisture is evaporated, and strain. As an application to frost-bites, chilblains, &c. *Spielmann.*

℞. Fresh poplar buds four ounces
Lard twelve ounces
Leaves of henbane
poppy
belladonna
black nightshade, each, one ounce
Heat together till all moisture is evaporated. As a soothing and anodyne ointment to painful local affections.
Cottereau.

This is much used in Europe, under the name of *Unguentum populeum.*

I

ICHTHYOCOLLA.

ISINGLASS.

This is the swimming bladder of several kinds of fish. The best, however, is procured from various species of sturgeon, inhabiting the more southern parts of Russia. It is a pure and nutritious gelatine, and is rather employed as food, and in the arts, than in medicine, in which it is only used as the basis of court plaster.

COURT PLASTER.

℞. Isinglass one ounce
Water eight fl. ounces
Macerate for twenty-four hours, and add
Alcohol eight fl. ounces
When perfectly dissolved, brush over strained silk, or sarsnet, several times, alternating with a layer of tincture of Peru or benzoin. *Cottereau.*

℞. Isinglass nine drachms
Dissolve in water, and add hot filtered mixture of
Alcohol (0.921) twelve fl. ounces
Tincture of benzoin two fl. ounces
Apply this to strained silk, till six coats

are given, permitting each to dry before applying another, then brush over twice with a mixture of

Tincture of benzoin	six fl. ounces
Liquid turpentine	four ounces

Virey.

R. Isinglass	one ounce
Water	two fl. ounces

Mix, and allow to stand till the isinglass is quite soft, then add

Rectified spirit three fl. ounces and a-half

Mixed with

Water	one fl. ounce and a-half

Expose to heat of water-bath, till dissolved, and apply to oiled silk, nailed to a board, by means of a soft brush; apply four coats. *Liston.*

R. Fasten a piece of fine muslin, linen, or silk, to a flat board, and give it a thin coat of flour paste; over this, when dry, two coats of colorless gelatine are to be applied. Said to be superior to the usual court plaster. *Deschamps.*

Diamond Cement.

R. Isinglass, softened in water, and dissolved in the smallest quantity of diluted alcohol	two ounces
Ammoniac	ten grains

And whilst still liquid, add

Solution of mastic, made with half a drachm in three drachms of alcohol.	

Stir well together. *Redwood.*

INDIGUM.

Indigo.

A tinctorial material, obtained from several species of *Indigofera*. It is found in commerce, in the form of small, solid, brittle masses, having scarcely any taste or odor, of a deep blue color, but assuming a coppery lustre when rubbed. It is principally used in the arts, but has also been employed as a remedial agent, in various spasmodic diseases. The dose is about a scruple, two or three times a-day, rapidly increased to a drachm or more.

Powder of Indigo.

R. Powdered indigo	half an ounce
Aromatic powder	half a drachm

Mix. A teaspoonful, three times a-day, in epilepsy. *Radius.*

Electuary of Indigo.

R. Powdered indigo	half an ounce
Aromatic powder	half a drachm
Syrup	one fl. ounce

Mix. To be taken in divided doses, during the day. *Phœbus.*

Pills of Indigo.

R. Powdered indigo	seventy-five grains
Assafetida	fifteen grains
Castor	seven grains

Mix, and form twenty pills. One, every hour. *Podreca.*

Sulphate of Indigo.

R. Indigo (Bengal) in powder	four ounces
Sulphuric acid	twenty-four ounces

Dissolve, by maceration and agitation, and add water, until the solution measures four pints.

INULA.

Elecampane.

The root of *Inula helenium*, a large herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, and cultivated in gardens in this country, where it has also become naturalized in some places.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1236. Griffith, Med. Bot. 397.

The root is thick, fleshy, and branched. As dried and found in the shops, it is in slices of a yellowish gray color, with a peculiar and aromatic odor, and an unpleasant, bitterish taste, with an after sensation of pungency. It is tonic and expectorant, and also acts in some cases as a diuretic and diaphoretic. The dose of the powder is from a scruple to a drachm.

Decoction of Elecampane.

R. Elecampane root	half an ounce
Water	one pint

Boil. Dose, a fl. ounce, every hour or two. *U. S. Disp.*

Compound Pills of Elecampane.

R. Extract of elecampane	one drachm
Powdered foxglove	
ipecacuanha, each,	ten grains
Opium	five grains

Beat into mass, and form pills of two grains. One every hour, in chronic catarrh. *Heim.*

Extract of Elecampane.

R. Elecampane root	at will
Water	sufficient

Make a concentrated infusion, strain, and evaporate to the proper consistence. Dose, from a scruple to a drachm. *Cottereau.*

Mixture of Elecampane.

R. Extract of elecampane	two drachms
Antimonial wine	one fl. ounce
Syrup of orange flowers	half a fl. ounce

Mix. Dose, twenty to thirty drops, every three hours, in asthma and chronic catarrh. *Jahn.*

Compound Oxymel of Elecampane.

R. Elecampane root	one ounce

Orris root half an ounce
Water thirty-six fl. ounces
Boil down to two-thirds, strain, and add
Honey sixteen ounces
Gum ammoniac one ounce
Vinegar eight fl. ounces
Evaporate to the consistence of honey. A spoonful occasionally, in catarrh and humid asthma. *Spielmann.*

IODINUM.

Iodine.

Iodine is an elementary non-metallic body, having many of the properties of chlorine. It exists in many marine vegetables and animals, and also in some mineral bodies and salt springs, but is principally obtained from kelp or the ashes of seaweeds. It is soft, friable, and opaque, of a bluish black color and metallic lustre, and has a strong and penetrating odor and an acrid taste. It is employed as a stimulant or alterant in morbid actions of the absorbent and glandular systems, both externally and internally, and, in over doses, acts as an irritant poison.

The dose, in substance, is from the eighth of a grain to a grain.

Pills of Iodine.

℞. Iodine six grains
Extract of gentian one drachm
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and form twenty-four pills. These are said to be useful in mercurial or scorbutic salivation. *Radius.*

Tincture of Iodine.

℞. Iodine one ounce
Alcohol one pint
Dissolve. *U. S. Ph.*

Sixteen minims, or thirty-five drops, contain one grain of iodine. Dose, from ten to twenty drops, three times a-day; to be increased.

Saturated Tincture of Iodine.

℞. Iodine two scruples
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Compound spirit of lavender two fl. drachms
Mix. Five to ten drops, twice a-day, gradually increasing. In amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, &c. *Durand.*

Compound Tincture of Iodine.

℞. Iodine half an ounce
Iodide of potassium one ounce
Alcohol one pint
Mix, and form a tincture. Dose, five to fifteen drops, as may be required. *Ellis.*

Ethereal Tincture of Iodine.

℞. Iodine two scruples
Sulphuric ether one fl. ounce and a-half
Dissolve, and filter. *Magendie.*

℞. Iodine six grains
Sulphuric ether two fl. drachms
Dissolve. Dose, ten drops, two or three times a-day, much diluted. In diseases of the skin or glands. *Ellis.*

Mixture of Iodine and Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodine three grains
Iodide of potassium six grains
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Dissolve. Dose, six to twenty drops, thrice a-day, in a draught of cold water. In glandular disease and affections of the mucous membranes. *Morton.*

Bath with Iodine.

For adults.	1	2	3
℞. Iodide of potassium	231 grs.	308 grs.	370 grs.
Iodine	123 "	154 "	184 "
Water	twenty fl. ounces		

Dissolve, and add to bath of sixty gallons.

For children.

℞. Iodide of potassium	77 grs.	92 grs.	107 grs.
Iodine	38 "	46 "	61 "
Water	ten fl. ounces		

Dissolve, and add to bath of sixty gallons. Used in scrofulous affections. *Lugol.*

Solution of Iodine.

For internal use.	1	2	3
℞. Iodine	½ gr.	¾ gr.	1 gr.
Common salt	12 grs.	12 grs.	12 grs.
Distilled water	one pint		

For external use.

℞. Iodine	2 grs.	3 grs.	4 grs.
Distilled water	one pint		

As a lotion. *Lugol.*

Lotion of Iodine.

℞. Tincture of iodine half fl. ounce
Iodide of iron twelve grains
Chloride of antimony half an ounce
Mix. As an application to corns, by means of a camel's hair pencil, after the corn has been pared. *Henderson.*

℞. Tincture of iodine one fl. drachm
Black drop two fl. drachms
Oil of almonds
Lime water, each, two fl. ounces
Mix carefully. As a lotion for chilblains. *Cadet.*

℞. Iodine one to two grains
Alcohol one fl. drachm
Water one pint
Mix. To wash scrofulous ulcers. *Foy.*

Mixture of Iodine.

℞. Tincture of iodine ninety drops

Decoction of Peruvian bark ten fl. ounces
Mix. Two spoonfuls, three times a-day. *Radius.*

℞. Tincture of iodine ten drops
Water of soapwort four fl. ounces
Syrup of orange-flowers one fl. ounce
Mix. In spoonful doses. In the treatment of scrofulous ulcers. *Foy.*

CLYSTER OF IODINE.

℞. Gum Arabic four drachms
Water six fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Tincture of iodine five drops
In amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, &c. *Cadet.*

GARGLE OF IODINE.

℞. Tincture of iodine one to two fl. drachms
Tincture of opium one fl. drachm
Water six fl. ounces
Mix. As a gargle, in ulceration of the tonsils. *Ross.*

OINTMENT OF IODINE.

℞. Iodine one scruple
Alcohol twenty minims
Lard one ounce
Rub the iodine with the alcohol, and then with the lard, till thoroughly mixed. *U. S. Ph.*

In goitre, scrofulous swellings, &c.

℞. Iodine one scruple
Rose ointment one ounce
Mix. To be applied to the tonsils, night and morning, by means of a brush. Not to be used till all inflammation is subdued. *Cerchiari.*

℞. Iodine one part
Lard sixteen parts
Rub together carefully. *Guibourt.*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF IODINE.

℞. Iodine half a drachm
Iodide of potassium one drachm
Alcohol one fl. drachm
Lard two ounces
Rub the iodine and iodide of potassium with the alcohol, and then with the lard, till thoroughly mixed. *U. S. Ph.*

Used in same cases as the iodine ointment, but is more active.

IODINE OINTMENT WITH OIL OF TOBACCO.

℞. Iodine twelve grains
Iodide of potassium four scruples
Oil of tobacco fifty drops
Lard two drachms
Mix. To relax rigid muscles. *Dover.*

IODINE OINTMENT AND MERCURY.

℞. Mercurial ointment sixteen parts
Iodine three parts
Mix. In frictions, in ovarian dropsy. *Radius.*

LINIMENT OF IODINE.

℞. Liniment with opium one fl. ounce
Tincture of iodine one fl. drachm
Mix. *Manson.*

CATAPLASM OF IODINE.

℞. Tincture of iodine half fl. ounce
Flaxseed meal one ounce
Oatmeal three ounces
Distilled water sufficient
Make a cataplasm. Used as an application to scrofulous tumors and goitre. *Dunglison. N. Rem.*

IODINE PLASTER.

℞. Iodine one drachm
Iodide of potassium one scruple
Water half a fl. drachm
Triturate in a mortar, and add to
Burgundy pitch three ounces
Wax
Suet, each, half an ounce
Melted together, and triturate till well mixed.

IPECACUANHA.

IPECACUANHA.

The root of *Cephælis ipecacuanha*, a small herbaceous plant, a native of Brazil.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Cinchonaceæ.

Richard, Bull. Med. iv. 92. Griffith, Med. Bot. 357.

This root is about the size of a large quill, of an irregular, twisted shape, apparently formed of small, unequal rings, about a line in height, separated by narrow interstices; when broken, it presents two distinct parts, a thin ligneous centre, and a thick cortical layer of a brownish color, and somewhat resinous appearance, having a herbaceous, sub-acrid, somewhat bitter taste, and nauseous odor. Externally it presents some varieties of color, but is usually brown. It is emetic, and sometimes purgative in full doses, and diaphoretic and expectorant in small, but repeated quantities. As an emetic, the dose is fifteen to twenty grains; as a nauseant, two to four grains; as an expectorant, one to two grains.

POWDER OF IPECACUANHA AND OPIUM, DOVER'S POWDER.

℞. Ipecacuanha
Opium, each, in powder, one drachm
Sulphate of potassa one ounce
Triturate thoroughly. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Ipecacuanha
Liquorice root
Extract of opium, each,
in powder, one ounce
Sulphate of potassa
Nitrate of potassa, each, four ounces
Triturate well. *Par. Cod.*

This latter formula approaches nearest to the original formula of Dover, but is not superior to the first, now generally used. Dose, five to ten grains, as a diaphoretic.

Powder of Ipecacuanha and Tartar Emetic.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha one scruple
Tartar emetic one grain
Mix. As an emetic, or in divided doses, as a nauseant and sudorific. *Ellis.*

Powder of Ipecacuanha and Rhubarb.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha
rhubarb, each, one scruple
Mix. As an emeto-cathartic in full doses; or tonic alterative, in doses of three or four grains. *Beasley.*

Powder of Ipecacuanha and Muriate of Ammonia.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha a quarter grain
Muriate of ammonia twelve grains
Extract of liquorice
Sugar of milk, each, six grains
Mix. To be taken every two hours, as an expectorant, on the decline of pneumonia. *Kopp.*

Powder of Ipecacuanha and Antimony.

℞. Ipecacuanha
Golden sulphuret of
antimony, each, one grain
Camphor three grains
Gum Arabic one scruple
Triturate well. To be taken every two hours, in deficient expectoration in pneumonia. *Phœbus.*

Powder of Ipecacuanha and Carbonate of Soda.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha
opium, each, one grain
Carbonate of soda twelve grains
Mix, and rub well together. To be taken every eight hours, in spasmodic asthma, hooping-cough, &c. *A. T. Thomson.*

Powder of Ipecacuanha and Nitre.

℞. Dover's powder one drachm
Nitre one ounce
Mix. To be taken in divided doses. *Beasley.*

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha six grains
nitrate of potassa
one scruple and a-half
myrrh twelve grains
Mix, and divide into four powders; one to be taken every four hours. Found useful in asthma, and the earlier stages of phthisis. *A. T. Thomson.*

Powder of Ipecacuanha and Calomel.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha six grains
opium three grains
Calomel one grain and a-half
Powdered nitre half a drachm
Mix, and make six powders. One, every three or four hours, as a diaphoretic. *Ellis.*

Powder of Ipecacuanha and Myrrh.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha six grains
myrrh twelve grains
nitre half a drachm
Mix, and make four powders. One, every four hours, as a stimulating expectorant. *Paris.*

Powder of Ipecacuanha and Tragacanth.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha five grains
Compound tragacanth
powder ten grains
Mix, make a powder, to be taken every four or six hours. Useful at the commencement of febrile diseases, after clearing the stomach and bowels. *A. T. Thomson.*

Extract of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Coarsely powdered
ipecacuanha two parts
Proof spirit seven parts
Treat by displacement; distil off the spirit and evaporate, on water-bath, to proper consistence. *Paris Cod.*

Bolus of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha two grains
Conserve of opium one scruple
Prepared chalk sufficient
Mix, and make eight boluses. Two, night and morning, in dysentery. *St. Marie.*

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha two grains
Aromatic powder ten grains
Syrup of cinnamon sufficient
Mix, and make two boluses. One, in the evening, in dyspepsia. *Cadet.*

Pills of Ipecacuanha and Opium.

℞. Dover's powder three parts
Confection of roses one part
Mix, and make pills of four grains each. *Ed. Ph.*

Compound Pills of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Dover's powder three drachms
Powdered squill
Gum ammoniac, each, one drachm
Mucilage sufficient

Mix, and form mass. Dose, fifteen to twenty grains, as a diaphoretic. *Lond. Ph.*

Pills of Ipecacuanha and Foxglove.

℞. Powdered Ipecacuanha
foxglove, each, half a drachm
opium five grains
Extract of elecampane sufficient

Mix, and make sixty pills. One, every three hours, in spasmodic asthma. *Heim.*

Pills of Ipecacuanha and Centaury.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha
Extract of centaury, each, fifteen grains
Powdered rhubarb half a drachm

Mix, and make thirty pills. One, night and morning, in dyspepsia. *Radius.*

Lozenges of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha half an ounce
sugar fourteen ounces
Arrow root four ounces
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient

Mix the powders thoroughly, and form into a mass with the mucilage, and divide into lozenges of ten grains each. *U. S. Ph.*

A good expectorant in catarrh. Each contains a quarter of a grain of ipecacuanha.

Lozenges of Ipecacuanha and Camphor.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha fifteen grains
camphor
sugar, each, one drachm
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient

Mix, and make sixty lozenges. *Beasley.*

℞. Powdered sugar five hundred parts
Flake manna one hundred and twenty-five parts
Powdered ipecacuanha eighteen parts
Lactucarium eight parts
Powdered squill four parts
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient

Make into a uniform paste, and divide into lozenges of ten grains. Five or six a-day, in catarrh, &c. *Grunn.*

Confection of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha twelve grains
Flowers of sulphur one scruple
Powdered orris one drachm
Syrup of mallows
Manna, each, two ounces

Mix. A teaspoonful, two or three times a-day, in hooping-cough. *Bories.*

Decoction of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Bruised ipecacuanha two drachms
Water twelve ounces

One-third of the water is to be used at a time, so as to make three decoctions; these are to be united, and should amount to six ounces. Celebrated in dysentery; one-third to be taken at a dose. *Soubeiran.*

Mixture of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha half a drachm
Tartar emetic one grain
Tincture of squill one fl. ounce
Distilled water seven fl. ounces and a-half

Mix. Four tablespoonfuls; then two every ten minutes, till vomiting is produced. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha five grains
Syrup of poppies one drachm
Spirit of cinnamon two drachms
Chalk mixture thirteen drachms

Mix. As a draught in dysentery. *Hooper.*

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha two grains
Carbonate of soda ten grains
Syrup of poppies one ounce
Mint water six ounces

Mix. In spoonfuls, to check spasmodic vomiting. *St. Marie.*

℞. Ipecacuanha one drachm
Senna two drachms
Boiling water six fl. ounces

Infuse for twelve hours, strain, and add
Oxymel of squills
Syrup of hyssop, each, one ounce

Mix. In spoonfuls, in hooping-cough. *Guibourt.*

Syrup of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Ipecacuanha, in coarse powder, one ounce
Diluted alcohol one pint
Syrup two pints

Macerate the ipecacuanha in the alcohol for fourteen days, and filter. Evaporate to two fl. ounces, and filter; mix with the syrup, and evaporate on a water-bath to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

As emetic for children, one to two fl. drachms; as expectorant, five to twenty minims.

Compound Syrup of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Ipecacuanha one drachm
Orris root two drachms
Red Peruvian bark half an ounce
Seneka
Iceland moss, each, two ounces
Sugar two pounds
Water sufficient

Mix, and make a syrup. In spoonful doses, as an expectorant. *Courtois.*

℞. Syrup of ipecacuanha
poppies, each, two ounces
orange flowers one ounce
Oxymel of squill one ounce and a-half
Mix. Two spoonfuls every hour, in hooping cough. *Cadet.*

Wine of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Bruised ipecacuanha two ounces
Sherry wine two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

As emetic and diaphoretic. Dose, for an adult, as emetic, one fl. ounce; for a child, one fl. drachm.

Compound Wine of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Ipecacuanha four parts
Sugar two parts
Diluted alcohol twenty-four parts
Digest for eight days, and add
Sherry wine ninety-six parts
Star anise one part
Sugar four parts
Filter at the end of six days. *Niemann.*

Wine of Ipecacuanha and Tartar Emetic.

℞. Wine of ipecacuanha one fl. ounce
Tartar emetic one grain
Mix. A teaspoonful, every ten or fifteen minutes, till vomiting is induced. *Ellis.*

Alkaline Wine of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Wine of ipecacuanha forty minims
Tincture of opium eight drops
Carbonate of soda sixteen grains
Syrup two fl. drachms
Water fourteen fl. drachms
Mix. A teaspoonful, to children, in hooping cough. *Pearson.*

Elixir of Ipecacuanha.

℞. Powdered ipecacuanha
Balsam of tolu, each, half an ounce
Flowers of benzoin
Opium
Saffron, each, two drachms
Oil of anise one drachm
Camphor two scruples
Alcohol two pints
Digest, express, and filter. Dose, one to two drachms, as a stimulating sudorific. *Cadet.*

IRIS FLORENTINA.

Florentine Iris. Orris.

The Florentine Iris is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and affords a root, or rhizome, known as orris root.

Sex. Syst. Triand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Iridaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 55. Griffith, Med. Bot. 625.

The rhizome is horizontal, knotty, and fragrant; in a recent state it is acrid, and somewhat bitter; this acrimony disappears in a great measure on dessication. It is seldom used in medicine, but forms an ingredient in numerous tooth-powders, &c.

Dentifrice with Orris Root.

℞. Cream of tartar two ounces
Powdered orris root one ounce
myrrh
kino, each, half an ounce
Mix well. *Redwood.*

℞. Powdered Castile soap
orris root, each, two ounces
cuttlefish bone
prepared chalk, each, three ounces
Oil of cloves
Essence of lemons, each, twenty drops
Mix. *Redwood.*

J

JALAPA.

Jalap.

Jalap is the root of the *Ipomœa jalapa*, a native of Mexico.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Convolvulaceæ.

Coxe, Am. Journ. Med. Sci. 1830. Griffith, Med. Bot. 474.

The root, when dried, is in pieces of various forms and size; usually entire, but sometimes in slices. The epidermis is thin and brown; within it is grayish, with brown, concentric rings. The powder is of a brownish yellow, with a peculiar, unpleasant odor, and a sweetish, sub-acrid, nauseous taste. It is an active purgative, in doses of ten to thirty grains.

Powder of Jalap and Calomel.

℞. Powdered jalap ten grains
Calomel five grains

Mix. To be given in syrup or molasses. As a purgative. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered jalap twelve grains
Calomel three grains
Sulphate of potassa seven grains
Mix; make a powder, to be taken at night; a useful purge in diminishing the action of the liver. *A. T. Thomson.*

Powder of Jalap and Cremor Tartar.

℞. Powdered jalap one drachm
Cremor tartar two drachms
Mix, and divide into six powders. One every two hours, as a hydragogue purgative. *Ellis.*

℞. Jalap two ounces
Cremor tartar one ounce
Sugar thirteen ounces
Oil of orange peel two drachms
Mix. Dose, one to two drachms. *Cadet.*

℞. Powdered jalap one ounce
Cremor tartar two ounces
Mix. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Powdered jalap three ounces
Cremor tartar six ounces
Ginger two drachms
Mix. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, thirty grains to a drachm.

Powder of Jalap and Ipecacuanha.

℞. Jalap fifteen grains
Ipecacuanha five grains
Oil of cinnamon two drops
Mix. *Paris.*

Powder of Jalap and Scammony.

℞. Jalap one drachm
Scammony one scruple
Ipecacuanha ten drachms
Mix, and divide into powders of eight grains. In mucous discharges. *Dumas.*

Compound Powder of Jalap.

℞. Powdered jalap three ounces
Cremor tartar six ounces
Powdered ginger two drachms
Mix. Half a drachm to one drachm, as a hydragogue purgative. *Lond. Ph.*

Extract of Jalap.

℞. Jalap, in coarse powder, one pound
Alcohol four pints
Water sufficient
Macerate the jalap in the alcohol for four days, then exhaust by the process of displacement; first by alcohol, then by water. Distil off the alcohol from the tincture, and evaporate the infusion, till both are of the consistence of thin honey, mix them, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

Resin of Jalap.

℞. Coarsely powdered jalap at will
Moisten thoroughly with rectified spirit, put in a displacement apparatus and exhaust, distil off the spirit, and evaporate to due consistence. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, four to twelve grains.

Alkaline Extract of Jalap.

℞. Powdered jalap two pounds
Alcohol (.921) one gallon
Digest for some days, strain, and filter; evaporate slowly on the water-bath to a pilular consistence, adding gradually
Carbonate of potassa twelve drachms
Dose, three to nine grains. *Durand.*

Compound Pills of Jalap.

℞. Jalap
Rhubarb
Aloes, each, one ounce
Soap two ounces
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Mix, and form mass. Dose, twenty to thirty grains. *Foy.*

Pills of Jalap and Calomel.

℞. Resin of jalap
Soap, each, one drachm
Oil of orange peel six drops
Mix, and make sixty pills. *Alibert.*

Electuary of Jalap.

℞. Powdered jalap
Black sulphuret of mercury, each, two drachms
Scammony one drachm
Resin of jalap
Squills, each, one drachm and a-half
Syrup of buckthorn sufficient
Mix. Dose, half a drachm to a drachm, in dropsy or lead colic. *Cadet.*

℞. Powdered jalap two drachms
Cremor tartar one ounce and a-half
Ginger one scruple
Molasses two ounces and a-half
Mix. Dose, two drachms. *Beasley.*

℞. Powdered jalap
Cremor tartar
Nitre, each, half an ounce
Confection of senna one ounce
Simple syrup sufficient
Mix. A bolus the size of a hazelnut, three or four times a-day, in hemorrhoids. *Ellis.*

Emulsion of Jalap.

℞. Resin of jalap nine grains

Soap three grains
Olive oil one ounce and a-half
Triturate well. Said to be useful in dysentery. A tablespoonful, occasionally.
Vogel.

MIXTURE OF JALAP.

℞. Infusion of senna six fl. ounces
Extract of jalap half a drachm
Tartrate of potassa four drachms
Oil of ginger twenty minims
Mix. *Beasley.*

SOAP OF JALAP.

℞. Resin of jalap
Soap equal parts
Dissolve in
Alcohol sufficient
Evaporate to pilular consistence. Dose, ten to fifteen grains. *Pruss. Ph.*

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

℞. Powdered jalap eight ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Seldom given alone, but added to cathartic mixtures, in portions of one to two fl. drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF JALAP.

℞. Jalap six drachms
Black hellebore three drachms
Juniper berries half an ounce
Rasped guaiacum half an ounce
Brandy twenty-four fl. ounces
Digest for three days, express, and filter.
Ed. Ph. 1744.

℞. Jalap eight ounces
Scammony two ounces
Turbeth one ounce
Brandy twelve pints
Digest for twelve hours, on a water-bath, filter, and add
Syrup of senna four pounds
Mix. *Giordano.*

MIXTURE OF TINCTURE OF JALAP.

℞. Tincture of jalap two fl. drachms
Vinegar of squill one fl. drachm
Mint water one fl. ounce
Mix. To be taken three times a-day.
Ellis.

JUGLANS CINEREA.

BUTTERNUT.

The Butternut, or White Walnut, is an indigenous tree, with numerous, nearly horizontal, branches, found in many places in the United States.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. polyand. *Nat. Syst.* Juglandaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1415. Griffith, Med. Bot. 589.

The part used is the inner bark, especially of the root; this is fibrous, has little odor, but a peculiar bitter, somewhat acrid taste. It is, at first, white, but gradually changes to a dark brown. It is a mild cathartic, and is well suited to cases of costiveness and bowel affections. It is usually given in extract.

EXTRACT OF BUTTERNUT.

℞. Butternut, in coarse powder, one pound
Water sufficient
Mix the butternut with a pint of the water, macerate for twenty-four hours, introduce into a displacement apparatus, and exhaust. Heat the fluid to a boiling point, strain, and evaporate to proper consistence.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, from five to ten grains, as a laxative; from twenty to thirty, as a purgative.

JUNIPERUS.

JUNIPER.

The common Juniper, *J. communis*, is an erect, evergreen shrub, sometimes attaining a large size, found in Europe, and Northern Asia and America. The tops and the berries are officinal.

Sex. Syst. Diœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Pinaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1470. Griffith, Med. Bot. 608.

The berries are oblong globular, marked with three radiating furrows at top, and contain three seeds. They are of a purplish black color, have a sweetish, somewhat terebinthinate taste, and a peculiar, aromatic odor. They are used as stimulating diuretics, especially as adjuvants to more active remedies. The tops have a balsamic odor, and a resinous, bitterish taste, with the same medicinal properties as the berries.

EXTRACT OF JUNIPER.

℞. Bruised juniper berries one pound
Distilled water three pints
Macerate at 77° to 86° for twenty-four hours; strain with gentle pressure, add more water to the berries, and let stand for twelve hours. Filter, and evaporate to proper consistence. Dose, one to three drachms. *Par. Cod.*

INFUSION OF JUNIPER.

℞. Juniper berries, bruised, one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse, and strain. To be taken during the twenty-four hours. *Radius.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF JUNIPER.

℞. Juniper berries, bruised,
Mustard seed
Ginger, each, half an ounce
Horseradish, bruised,
Parsley root, bruised, each, one ounce
Cider two pints

Infuse, and strain. A wineglassful, two or three times a-day, in general dropsy. *Parrish.*

℞. Juniper berries, bruised, one ounce and a-half
Cremor tartar one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse. A teacupful, several times a-day, with forty drops of sweet spirit of nitre. In dropsy. *Ellis.*

℞. Juniper berries, bruised, two ounces and a-half
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for two hours, and strain; add
Compound spirit of juniper ten fl. drachms
Dose, two fl. ounces, three times a-day. *Beasley.*

ELECTUARY OF JUNIPER.

℞. Extract of juniper
Clarified honey, each, one pound
Juniper berries
Cinnamon
Orange peel, each, half an ounce
Mix. Stomachic and diuretic. Dose, one to four drachms. *Saxon Ph.*

MIXTURE WITH OIL OF JUNIPER.

℞. Oil of juniper half a drachm
Nitric ether
Tincture of foxglove, each, three drachms
Mix. Twenty to thirty drops, every three hours. *Hufeland.*

℞. Oil of juniper eight drops
Sugar
Gum Arabic, each, a drachm and a-half
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, every hour or two, as a diuretic. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

℞. Juniper berries, bruised, one pound
Carraway, bruised,
Fennel, bruised, each, one ounce and a-half
Diluted alcohol one gallon
Water two pints
Macerate in the alcohol, for twenty-four hours, add the water, and with a slow fire, distil one gallon. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two to four fl. drachms, as an addition to diuretic mixtures, &c., in debilitated cases of dropsy.

LINIMENT OF JUNIPER.

℞. Oil of juniper one ounce and a-half
Oil of anise six drops
Lard two ounces
Mix well; as an application in tinea capitis. *Sully.*

℞. Spirit of juniper two ounces
Oil of cloves
Butter of nutmeg, each, half a drachm
Mix. As a friction in ecchymosis, and indolent tumors. *Augustin.*

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA.

RED CEDAR.

The tops of the red cedar are officinal. This is an evergreen tree, sometimes attaining a great size, with small, fleshy, closely imbricated leaves. It is found in all parts of the United States, but is most abundant and vigorous in the south.

Sex. Syst. Diœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Pinaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1471. Griffith, Med. Bot. 609.

The leaves or tops have a peculiar and somewhat aromatic odor, a bitterish and somewhat acrid taste. They have much the same properties as those of savine, but are not as active, though often used as a substitute for them.

K

KINO.

KINO.

This is an extract obtained from several different plants, but that most used and esteemed is the product of *Pterocarpus marsupium*, a large tree, indigenous to some parts of India.

It is usually in small, angular fragments, of a dark, brownish-black color, opaque and shining, of a brittle and friable consistence, an astringent and slightly bitter taste; adhering to the teeth when chewed, and tinging the saliva of a red color. It is a powerful astringent, and much used in the treatment of mucous discharges, &c., and as a local application in gonorrhœa, to indolent ulcers, relaxed uvula, &c. The dose in powder is from ten to thirty grains.

COMPOUND POWDER OF KINO.

℞. Powdered kino fifteen drachms
opium one drachm
cinnamon four drachms

Rub well together. Dose, five to twenty grains. *Lond. Ph.*

As an anodyne astringent, in diarrhœa and hemorrhage of the bowels.

℞. Powdered kino
Sugar of milk, each, one scruple
Mix. To be taken every three or four hours, in cardialgia. *Radius.*

Compound Pills of Kino.

℞. Powdered kino one scruple
opium two grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and make four pills. One, every four hours, in diarrhœa, pyrosis, &c. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered kino two scruples
camphor thirty grains
Aromatic powder one scruple
Oxide of zinc ten grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and make twenty pills. Two, morning and evening, in diabetes. *Augustin.*

Electuary of Kino.

℞. Powdered kino six drachms
alum
cinnamon, each, two drachms
Syrup sufficient
Mix into an electuary. One drachm, two or three times a-day, in diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, &c. *Swediaur.*

Infusion of Kino.

℞. Kino two drachms
Boiling water eight. fl. ounces
Infuse, and strain when cool. Dose, a fl. ounce. *Wood.*

Injection of Kino.

℞. Kino one to two drachms
Alum twenty to thirty grains
Boiling water two pints
Infuse for an hour, and strain. As an injection in chronic uretritis. *Swediaur.*

Syrup of Kino.

℞. Kino two ounces
Tepid water three pints
Dissolve, and add
Sugar four pounds
Clarify, and evaporate to consistence of syrup. *Taddei.*

Tincture of Kino.

℞. Powdered kino three ounces and a-half
Rectified spirit two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. drachms, generally as an adjuvant to astringent mixtures.

KRAMERIA.

Rhatany.

The roots of several species of Krameria are possessed of analogous properties, but the only one that is officinal, is that of *K. triandra*, a small shrub found in Peru, in dry, sandy places. The stem is procumbent, and much branched, with sessile, hairy leaves, and dark red flowers. The root is long and branching.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Polygalaceæ.

Ruiz & Pavon, Fl. Per. i. 93. Griffith, Med. Bot. 227.

The dried root is of a dark, reddish-brown color, with no odor, but a bitter and astringent taste. The small roots are the most powerful. It is somewhat tonic, and powerfully astringent. It is used for most purposes to which the vegetable astringents are applied. The dose in powder is from twenty to thirty grains.

Compound Powder of Rhatany.

℞. Extract of rhatany
Catechu, each, ten grains
Alum four grains
Powdered liquorice ten grains
Mix. To be taken three or four times a-day, in diarrhœa, &c. *Vogt.*

Dentrifice of Rhatany.

℞. Extract of rhatany one to two drachms
myrrh one drachm
Powdered orris six drachms
Oil of cinnamon two drops
myrrh ten drops
Balsam Peru ten grains
Mix well. *Phœbus.*

Extract of Rhatany.

℞. Prepared like extract of gentian. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten to twenty grains.

Pills of Rhatany.

℞. Extract of rhatany one scruple
Powdered kino sufficient
Mix, and make eight pills. One, every hour or two, to check mucous discharges. *Ellis.*

℞. Extract of rhatany one drachm
rhubarb two scruples
Ginger one scruple
Mix, and make twenty-four pills. *Reece.*

Electuary of Rhatany.

℞. Powdered rhatany one ounce
ginger one drachm
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Mix. A teaspoonful every two or three hours. *Ferrara Ph.*

Infusion of Rhatany.

℞. Bruised rhatany one ounce

Boiling water one pint
Infuse for four hours, and strain.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, one to two fl. ounces.

COLLUTORY OF RHATANY.

℞. Extract of rhatany half a drachm
Mucilage of quince seeds two drachms and a-half
Sage water one ounce and a-half
Mix. As a mouth-wash in aphthæ, &c.
Radius.

CLYSTER OF RHATANY.

℞. Extract of rhatany one scruple
Mucilage of quince seeds three drachms
Infusion of sage one fl. ounce and a-half
Mix. To check diarrhœa, &c. *Ammon.*

INJECTION OF RHATANY.

℞. Extract of rhatany half an ounce
Tincture of catechu kino, each, one drachm and a-half
To be added to a decoction of
Rhatany ten drachms
Water three pints
Reduced to two-thirds, and strained. As an injection in leucorrhœa, and prolapsus of the uterus. *Cadet.*

MIXTURE OF RHATANY.

℞. Extract of rhatany one drachm
Syrup of poppies
Rose water, each, two fl. ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally, in passive hemorrhage and chronic dysentery.
Fouquier.

℞. Extract of rhatany one drachm
Chamomile water six fl. ounces
Elixir of vitriol half a drachm
Mix. As the last. *Hildebrand.*

SYRUP OF RHATANY.

℞. Extract of rhatany two ounces
Water one pint
Sugar two pounds and a-half
Dissolve the extract in the water, add the sugar, and form syrup. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, half fl. ounce.

TINCTURE OF RHATANY.

℞. Powdered rhatany six ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF RHATANY.

℞. Burgundy pitch eight parts
Venice turpentine two parts
White wax one part
Extract of rhatany two parts
Alum one part
Melt the first three ingredients, over a gentle fire, and add the rhatany and alum, in fine powder, and incorporate well.

Useful where an astringent application is indicated.

L

LAC.

MILK.

The milk of several animals has been used medicinally, but that generally employed is from the cow. It is mostly employed in the form of whey, and of sugar of milk.

SIMPLE WHEY.

℞. Milk three pints
Prepared rennet sufficient
Cover up the mixture, and place before the fire, till a uniform curd is formed; divide this with a spoon, and strain. A good diluent in febrile affections; when boiled down to one half, it is nutritive.
A. T. Thomson.

VINEGAR WHEY.

℞. Milk one pint
Vinegar half fl. ounce
Boil a few minutes, and separate the curd.
Ellis.

TAMARIND WHEY.

℞. Boiling milk one pint
Tamarinds two ounces
Boil till coagulation is effected, and strain.
Plenck.

CREMOR TARTAR WHEY.

℞. Boiling milk one quart
Cremor tartar half an ounce
Boil until the curd separates, and strain.
Plenck.

Alum Whey.

℞. Clear whey one pint
Alum two drachms
Dissolve. A glassful occasionally, in passive hemorrhages. *Foy.*

Aromatic Alum Whey.

℞. Powdered alum one drachm
Sugar of milk half a drachm
Powdered cinnamon fifteen grains
Milk two pints
Boil, and strain when coagulated. In passive uterine hemorrhages. To be taken during the day. *Niemann.*

Mustard Whey.

℞. Bruised mustard seed half an ounce
Milk one pint
Boil till the milk is coagulated, and strain. A cupful, as a diuretic, in dropsical affections. *A. T. Thomson.*

Wine Whey.

℞. Boiling milk half a pint
White wine one to two fl. ounces
Sugar sufficient
Boil for ten minutes, constantly stirring, then strain. A good mode of giving wine as a stimulant. Dose must depend on circumstances. *Ellis.*

Powder of Milk.

℞. Milk two pints
Powdered carbonate of soda half a drachm
Water one fl. ounce
Sugar one pound
Dissolve the soda in the water, add the solution to the milk, gently heat, and stir. When evaporated to one-third, add the sugar gradually, and stir. Remove from fire, pour into plates, and dry in an oven. When dry, powder, and keep in well stopped bottles. One to two ounces, mixed with a quart of water, forms an agreeable drink, and is a good substitute for milk. *Legrip.*

Artificial Goats' Milk.

℞. Fresh suet one ounce
Cut in small pieces, and tie in a muslin bag, and boil in
Milk two pints
Sugar candy two drachms
A good diet in scrofulous emaciation, and in latter stages of phthisis. *A. T. Thomson.*

Mixture of Milk and Suet.

℞. Sheeps' suet two ounces
Milk one pint
Starch half an ounce
Boil slowly for half an hour. As a drink, in dysentery and cholera infantum. *Ellis.*

Milk and Soda Water.

℞. Milk a teacupful
Heat nearly to boiling, and add
Sugar a teaspoonful
Put in a large tumbler, and add
Soda water sufficient
A good mode of taking milk when there is much acidity of stomach. *A. T. Thomson.*

Sugar of Milk.

℞. Plain whey at will
Clarify with white of egg, and evaporate on water-bath, to crystallization, and set aside in a cool place. *Redwood.*

Cooling and laxative, in doses of two drachms to one ounce.

Syrup of Milk.

℞. Skimmed milk twelve pounds
Evaporate to one-half, and add
Sugar nine pounds
Cherry laurel water three ounces *Guibourt.*

Mixture of Sugar of Milk and Iceland Moss.

℞. Iceland moss four drachms
Water one pint and a-half
Reduce to one-half by boiling, strain, and add
Sugar of milk two drachms
Milk one pint
Syrup of asparagus three ounces
A cupful, occasionally, in chronic catarrh. *Cadet.*

Mixture of Sugar of Milk and Gum Arabic.

℞. Sugar of milk
Sugar, each, two pounds
Gum Arabic three pounds
Extract of dog grass, seven ounces
Mix. Half an ounce dissolved in a quart of water, forms a refreshing and demulcent drink. *Cadet.*

Sugar of Milk Draught.

℞. Sugar of milk half an ounce
Boiling water two pounds
Lemon juice sufficient
Mix. Recommended in cholera, to appease the thirst. *Ammon.*

Parolic Cement.

℞. Curd of milk, dried and powdered ten ounces
Quicklime, powdered, one ounce
Camphor two drachms

Mix, and keep in closely-stopped bottles. When used, a portion is to be mixed with a little water into a paste, to be applied quickly. Used to cement broken glass, china, &c. *Cooley.*

LACCA.

Lac

Is a resinous substance obtained from several kinds of East Indian plants, but particularly from the *Croton lacciferum.* Many varieties are known in commerce, but the principal are seed, shell, and stick lac, of which the purest is the shell. This is in thin fragments of various shades of yellow, or reddish color; brittle, inodorous, and insipid. It is somewhat astringent, and was formerly used in medicine, but is now mainly employed in the arts, for the manufacture of varnishes, sealing wax, &c.

White or Bleached Lac.

℞. Shell lac at will

Boil in solution of potassa, pass chlorine gas through the solution, and malaxate in hot water. *Redwood.*

Aqueous Solution of Lac.

℞. Shell lac five ounces
Borax one ounce
Water one pint

Boil together, and strain. Used as a varnish, or a vehicle for colors. Mixed with lampblack, it forms an ink that will resist the action of acids. *Cooley.*

Cement of Shell Lac.

℞. Shell lac at will
Alcohol sufficient

to make a solution of the consistence of molasses. Exceedingly tenacious. *Cooley.*

Sealing Wax, Red.

℞. Shell lac two pounds
Venice turpentine one pound
Vermilion one pound and a-half

Melt the lac and turpentine together, and stir in the vermilion. *Gray.*

The other colored waxes are made in the same manner, using the appropriate pigment.

LACTUCA ELONGATA.

Wild Lettuce.

The Wild Lettuce is an indigenous, herbaceous perennial, from three to six feet high, with pale yellow flowers, growing in woods and fertile soils.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. æqual. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

Willd. Sp. Pl. iii. 1525. Big. Seq. 241.

Considered to resemble the *Lactuca virosa* in medical properties. An extract made from it may be given in doses of five to fifteen grains.

LACTUCA.

Lettuce.

This well known plant is commonly cultivated for the table as a salad. It is erect and leafy, the leaves being ovate, semi-amplexicant, and entire or toothed. The whole abounding in a bitter, milky juice.

It is anodyne and sedative, but is seldom used in this country except in the form of the extract, or lactucarium, but is employed to fulfil many indications in Europe.

Mixture of Lettuce and Dandelion.

℞. Fresh leaves of lettuce
and root of dandelion
of chicory, each, three ounces

Beat the whole into a pulp, adding, gradually,

Peppermint water three ounces

Express, and filter. To be taken, during the day, in hypochondriasis, with insomnia. *Voght.*

Extract of Lettuce. Thridace.

℞. Juice of the bark of lettuce at will

Evaporate in the stove by a gentle heat, on plates. *Par. Cod.*

Syrup of Thridace.

℞. Thridace two drachms
Water two fl. ounces

Add to the solution

Boiling syrup one pound

Evaporate, and strain. *Par. Cod.*

Extract of Lettuce. Lactucarium.

℞. Collect the milky juice that flows from incisions made in the stalks of lettuce. *U. S. Ph.*

Pills of Lactucarium.

℞. Lactucarium twelve grains

Make six pills; one every two hours, till sleep is procured. *Ellis.*

℞. Lactucarium twelve grains
Conserve of elder berries
Extract of liquorice, each, sufficient

Mix, and make four pills. One, every three hours, in obstinate coughs, without expectoration. *Brera.*

Mixture of Lactucarium.

℞. Lactucarium thirty grains
Decoction of Iceland moss two ounces
Mucilage half an ounce
Syrup one ounce

Mix. Two spoonfuls every two hours, in spasmodic cough, insomnia, hysteria, &c. *Brera.*

Syrup of Lactucarium.

℞. Lactucarium seventeen grains
Distilled water three hundred grains
Simple syrup half a pint
Extract the lactucarium, with the water at the boiling temperature, add the solution to the syrup, and evaporate it to half a pint. *Monchon.*

Tincture of Lactucarium.

℞. Powdered lactucarium four ounces
Proof spirit two pints
Act by displacement or digestion. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, thirty minims to two fl. drachms.

Lozenges of Lactucarium.

℞. Powdered lactucarium two drachms
sugar six ounces
gum Arabic
liquorice, each, five ounces
Mix, and make lozenges. *Ed. Ph.*

As expectorant, in catarrhal affections.

Watery Extract of Lettuce.

℞. Fresh lettuce leaves one pound
Bruise them in a stone mortar, adding a little water, express the juice, and evaporate, without straining, to a proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, five to fifteen grains.

℞. Bark and leaves of lettuce, when old and yellow; macerate in water for twenty-four hours, boil for two hours, drain through a sieve, evaporate in shallow vessels by exposure. Dose, three to four grains. *Probait.*

Powder of Extract of Lettuce.

℞. Extract of lettuce two grains
Powdered foxglove half a grain
sugar twelve grains
Mix. To be taken every two hours, in hydrothorax. *Hufeland.*

Mixture of Extract of Lettuce.

℞. Extract of lettuce two scruples
Tincture of foxglove half an ounce
Vinous cinnamon
water one drachm and a-half
Mix. Thirty drops to one fl. drachm, every two hours. *Radius.*

Aromatic Tincture of Lettuce.

℞. Leaves of lettuce one ounce
Cinnamon one drachm
Alcohol
Water, each, four fl. ounces
Mix. Macerate for a week, express, and filter. Fifteen to thirty drops, in dropsy. *Niemann.*

Water of Lettuce.

℞. Fresh lettuce ten parts
Water twenty parts
Distil off ten parts. *Par. Cod.*

Dose, half a fl. ounce to two fl. ounces.

Syrup of Lettuce.

℞. Water of lettuce one pint
Sugar two pounds
Make syrup. *Par. Cod.*

Mixture of Water of Lettuce.

℞. Water of lettuce
linden, each, two fl. ounces
orange flowers two drachms
Syrup of poppies one ounce
Mix. A spoonful every two hours. *Foy.*

LAURUS.

Laurel. Bay Tree.

The berries (*Lauri baccæ*) and leaves (*Lauri folia*) of the *Laurus nobilis*, or bay tree, are used in medicine. This laurel is a small, evergreen tree, indigenous to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Sex. Syst. Enneand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lauraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 529. Griffith, Med. Bot. 550.

The leaves are fragrant, and have an aromatic, bitterish taste. The berries are small, oval, of a deep blue, when fresh, of a brownish-black, when dried, aromatic, and with an acrid, bitterish taste; they contain a concrete, greenish oil. Neither the leaves nor berries, nor their products, are now much used in medicine; they are stimulant and narcotic.

Oil of Laurel.

℞. Laurel berries at will
Crush, warm the pulp for a few moments by a gentle heat, and subject to pressure. *Guibourt.*

Used as a friction, in swelling and pain in the joints, colic, &c.

Laurel Ointment.

℞. Suet eight ounces
Melt, and add
Laurel oil one pound
Essence of turpentine one ounce and a-half *Port Ph.*

There are a variety of formulas for this ointment, which is much used under the name of Nervine ointment, or balsam.

℞. Fresh laurel leaves
berries, each, one pound
Lard two pounds
Digest the bruised leaves and berries with the lard, till all moisture is driven off, and express. *Par. Cod.*

Both these are used as stimulating frictions.

LAURO CERASUS.

Cherry Laurel.

This is the officinal appellation of the leaves of the *Prunus lauro cerasus*, a small evergreen tree, a native of Asia Minor, but cultivated in the temperate parts of Europe, both for ornament and for medicinal purposes.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Drupaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 678. Griffith, Med. Bot. 289.

The leaves are ovate-oblong, smooth, and shining, with scarcely any smell when entire, but when bruised, giving out a strong bitter almond odor; they have an astringent, bitter taste, with a flavor like the peach kernel. They become scentless by desiccation. They possess properties analogous to those of hydrocyanic acid, and some of the preparations from them are used for similar purposes. From the plant not being cultivated in this country, these preparations are not in use.

Cherry Laurel Water.

℞ Fresh leaves of cherry laurel — one pound
Water — two pints and a-half
Compound spirits of lavender — one ounce

Bruise the leaves, mix them with the water, and distil off one pint; agitate this well; if any milkiness remain, filter, then add the spirit of lavender. *Ed. Ph.*

A sedative narcotic, similar to diluted hydrocyanic acid, but of uncertain strength. Dose, thirty minims to a fl. drachm.

Infusion of Cherry Laurel.

℞ Fresh leaves of cherry laurel — four ounces
Boiling water — two pints

Infuse, strain, and add

Clarified honey — four ounces

Used as a lotion in cancer of the lips, and in malignant ulcers. *Cadet.*

Ointment of Cherry Laurel.

℞ Essential oil of cherry laurel — one drachm
Lard — one ounce

Mix. As an application to alleviate pain of cancers. *Soubeiran.*

Cherry Laurel Water Lotion.

℞ Distilled cherry laurel water — four ounces
Sulphuric ether — one ounce
Extract of belladonna — two drachms

Mix. Said to be very beneficial as a lotion in cases of neuralgia. *Roux.*

Mixture of Cherry Laurel Water.

℞ Cherry laurel water — sixty drops
Peppermint water — two fl. ounces
Infusion of quassia — four fl. ounces

Mix. In dysentery, &c., in doses of a tablespoonful, three times a-day. *Augustin.*

Cerate of Cherry Laurel.

℞ Cherry laurel water — twelve parts
Oil of almonds — sixteen parts
White wax — four parts

Melt the oil and wax together, and mix the cherry laurel water, stirring well. As an application to burns. *Roux.*

LAVANDULA.

Lavender.

Several species of Lavender are used in medicine, but the only one recognized by the U. S. Ph. is the *Lavandula vera.* 'This is a small shrub, a native of the south of Europe, and commonly cultivated in our gardens; it has opposite, sessile, narrow leaves, and spikes of small, blue flowers.

Sex. Syst. Didym. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 800. Griffith, Med. Bot. 501.

The part used is the flowers; these have a strong, fragrant odor, and an aromatic, warm, bitterish taste. Lavender is an aromatic stimulant, and much used in nervous debility, but is mostly employed as a perfume.

Compound Powder of Lavender.

℞ Lavender
Benzoin
Cloves
Sal ammoniac, each, — one ounce
Petals of red roses — four ounces
Pomegranate flowers
Chamomile flowers
Pot marygold flowers, each, — two ounces
Peppermint flowers — six drachms
Myrrh — four drachms
Cologne water — two drachms
Solution of ammonia — eighteen drops
Oil of cinnamon — six drops

Mix well. To perfume rooms and drawers. *Guibourt.*

Spirit of Lavender.

℞ Fresh lavender — two pounds
Alcohol — one gallon
Water — two pints

Mix, and distil a gallon by a slow fire. *U. S. Ph.*

Lavender Water.

℞ Oil of lavender — one fl. ounce
Diluted alcohol — fifteen fl. ounces

Mix. *Gray.*

℞ Alcohol — five gallons
Oil of lavender — twenty ounces
bergamot — five ounces
Essence of ambergris — half an ounce

Mix.

℞. Oil of lavender four ounces
Essence of musk two ounces
Oil of bergamot ten fl. drachms and a-half
Oil of cloves five drachms
roses one drachm
origanum half a drachm
rosemary half a drachm
Alcohol ten pints
Water two pints
Mix.

These are used for perfumes.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

℞. Spirit of lavender three pints
Spirit of rosemary one pint
Bruised cinnamon one ounce
cloves two drachms
nutmeg half an ounce
Rasped red saunders three drachms
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

As a stimulant and carminative, in doses of thirty drops to a fl. drachm.

Ointment of Lavender.

℞. Oil of lavender
nutmeg
Butter of cocoa equal parts
Mix. To increase the growth of hair.

Ethereal Tincture of Lavender.

℞. Oil of lavender one part
Sulphuric ether seven parts
Mix. Dose, five to ten drops. *Beral.*

Compound Essence of Lavender.

℞. Oil of lavender forty-eight drops
cloves thirty-two drops
orange peel sixteen drops
bergamot eight drops
Sweet spirit of nitre eight drops
Oil of yellow sandal
neroli
roses, each, two drops
cinnamon one drop
Diluted alcohol one ounce
Dissolve, and add
Honey water eight ounces
Essence of ambergris and musk one ounce
Mix. As a perfume. *Redwood.*

LIMON.

Lemon.

The Lemon is the fruit of the *Citrus limonum*, a native of Asia, but now generally cultivated in all warm climates.

Sex. Syst. Polydelph. icosand. *Nat. Syst.* Aurantiaceæ.

Risso, Ann. Mus. xx. 207. Griffith, Med. Bot. 168.

The parts used in medicine are, the juice and the outer rind; the latter has a fragrant odor, and an aromatic, bitter taste; the juice, as is well known, is very acid, with a peculiar, grateful, and refreshing taste.

Essence of Lemon.

℞. Pure oil of lemon one fl. ounce
Deodorized alcohol eight fl. ounces
Exterior rind of lemon (fresh) half an ounce
Mix. Macerate for forty-eight hours, and filter; used for flavoring mixtures, and for pastry. *W. Procter.*

Lozenges of Oil of Lemon.

℞. Oil of lemon one drachm
Sugar twelve ounces
Lemon water sufficient
Boil one-third of the sugar, with the lemon water, to the consistence of honey, by a gentle heat, add the rest of the sugar and the oil, and form lozenges. *Cottereau.*

Lozenges of Lemon Juice.

℞. Lemon juice two ounces and a-half
Sugar sixteen ounces
Essence of lemon one scruple
Mix, and form lozenges. *Radius.*

Collutory of Lemon Juice.

℞. Lemon juice
Sugar, each, one part
Claret wine sixteen parts
As a mouth-wash in scurvy. *Brera.*

Lemonade.

℞. Lemon juice four ounces
Fresh lemon peel half an ounce
Sugar four ounces
Boiling water three pints
Mix, and let cool. *Ellis.*

℞. Lemons three
Boiling water two pints
Sugar two ounces
Cut the lemons in slices, pour the water on them, and add the sugar at the end of an hour, and strain. *Ratier.*

Compound Lemonade.

℞. Lemons two
Peel them, remove the seeds, and beat them with
Toasted bread two ounces
Adding, gradually,
Infusion of malt one pint and a-half
Strain, and add
Syrup of mulberries one ounce
Wine six ounces
Cadet.

Lemon Peel Water.

℞. Pare the rind of one lemon, previously rubbed with half an ounce of loaf sugar; put both into a jar, and add a quart of boiling water; when cold decant, and add one tablespoonful of lemon juice.

A. T. Thomson.

Lemon Syrup.

℞. Strained lemon juice	one pint
Sugar	two pounds

Mix, and form syrup. *U. S. Ph.*

Syrup of Lemon Peel.

℞. Fresh lemon peel	three ounces
Boiling water	one pint

Infuse for three days, and add

Syrup	three pounds

Guibourt.

Vinous Syrup of Lemon Peel.

℞. Fresh lemon peel	half a pound
Wine	a pint and a-half

Macerate for twenty-four hours, express, and add

Syrup	one pound and a-half

Boil, strain, and add

Oil of lemon, rubbed with sugar	fifteen drops

Sard. Ph.

Spirit of Lemon.

℞. Fresh lemon peel	one part
Alcohol	four parts
Water	two parts

Macerate for two days, and then distil four parts. *Taddei.*

Odoriferous Spirit of Lemon.

℞. Oil of lemon bergamot lavender, each,	one part
Acetic ether	four parts

Mix. Used as a perfume. *Sax. Ph.*

Cologne Water.

℞. Oil of bergamot lemon cedrat, each,	three ounces
rosemary neroli lavender, each,	one ounce and a-half
cinnamon	six drachms
Alcohol	twenty-four pounds
Eau de melisse	three pounds
Spirit of rosemary	two pounds

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add the other articles, and distil four-fifths.

Cottereau.

℞. Balm	two pounds
Rosemary	eight ounces
Lemon peel	six ounces
Nutmeg	
Cloves	
Cinnamon	
Coriander, each,	two ounces
Oil of bergamot	one ounce
Alcohol	six pounds
Water	eight pounds

Mix, and distil by a gentle fire.

Niemann.

℞. Oil of neroli lemon bergamot orange rosemary, each,	twelve drops
Cardamom	one drachm
Alcohol	one pint

Mix, and distil two-thirds. Said by Tromsdorff to be the formula used at Cologne.

Niemann.

℞. Oil of bergamot lemon cedrat neroli, each,	four drachms
cinnamon rosemary, each,	one drachm
Alcohol	three pounds
Spirit of rosemary	three ounces

Digest for a few days, and distil almost to dryness, add to the product

Balm water	nine ounces
Spirit of jasmine orris, each,	four drachms

Giordano.

℞. Oil of bergamot	three ounces
lemon	two ounces
lavender	three drachms and a-half
neroli	two drachms and a-half
origanum	two drachms
rosemary	one drachm
Essence of vanilla	two drachms
Musk	ten grains
Alcohol	thirteen pints
Rose water	two pints
Orange-flower water	one pint

Mix, and after fourteen days, filter. *Gray.*

℞. Essence of bergamot	two ounces
rosemary mint, each,	one drachm
lemon	two drachms
neroli	ten grains
Balm water	two ounces and a-half

Mix. *Ferrera Ph.*

℞. Oil of bergamot lemons, each,	one drachm
neroli	half a drachm
cedrat	twenty drops

Honey water one ounce
Alcohol one pint
Mix. *Gray.*

℞ Oil of neroli
orange
lemon
marjoram
rosemary,
each, one drachm and a-half
cinnamon four drops
Civet three grains
Ambergris two grains
Alcohol four pounds and a-half
Macerate for a month, and filter.
Swediaur.

℞ Oil of bergamot three drachms
lemon two drachms
lavender twenty-five drops
neroli fifteen drops
origanum ten drops
Alcohol two pints
Mix. *Gray.*

UNPARALLELED WATER.

℞ Oil of lemon half an ounce
bergamot two drachms and a-half
cedrat two drachms
Alcohol seventy-two ounces
Hungary water eight ounces
Mix, and distil all but nine ounces.
Guibourt.

LINUM.

FLAXSEED.

Flaxseed is the product of *Linum usitatissimum*, or common flax, now cultivated in most parts of the world, but whose native country is unknown.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. pentag. *Nat. Syst.* Linaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 397. Griffith, Med. Bot. 206.

Both the seeds and the oil extracted from them are officinal. The first are small, oval, shining, and of a brown color. They are devoid of smell, and have a mucilaginous taste when unbroken, but an oily one when chewed. When steeped in water, they afford a viscid, inodorous and almost tasteless mucilage. The oil, which is obtained by expression, is laxative and emollient, but is principally used in the arts.

COMPOUND MEAL OF FLAXSEED.

℞ Flaxseed meal
Barley meal
Rye meal equal parts
Mix. To make cataplasm. *Cottereau.*

EMOLLIENT CATAPLASM.

℞ Compound meal of flaxseed four ounces
Water sufficient.
Boil to proper consistence. *Par. Cod.*

CATAPLASM OF FLAXSEED.

℞ Boiling water one pint
Flaxseed meal sufficient
Mix, and make cataplasm. *Lond. Ph.*

INFUSION OF FLAXSEED.

℞ Flaxseed half an ounce
Liquorice, bruised, two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for four hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

A pleasant demulcent drink, in inflammatory affections of the lungs, bladder, &c.

FLAXSEED MIXTURE.

℞ Flaxseed one drachm
Boiling water six ounces
Infuse, strain, and add
Syrup of poppies half an ounce
Orange-flower water two drachms
Mix. *St Marie.*

CLYSTER OF FLAXSEED OIL.

℞ Flaxseed oil two ounces
infusion eight ounces
Mix. *Swediaur.*

FLAXSEED OIL LINIMENT.

℞ Flaxseed oil twelve fl. ounces
Lime water seven fl. ounces
Mix. As an application to burns and scalds. *Ainslie.*

LIRIODENDRON.

TULIP TREE BARK.

The tulip tree, or *Liriodendron tulipifera*, is one of the most magnificent of our native trees. It is found in most parts of the United States, and is popularly known as the poplar.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Magnoliaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 755. Griffith, Med. Bot. 98.

The officinal portion is the bark; this, when deprived of its epidermis, is of a yellowish white color, having a faint odor, but a bitter, pungent, aromatic taste. It is a stimulating tonic, and has been used as a febrifuge, as well as in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, &c. The dose in powder is from half a drachm to two drachms.

INFUSION OF TULIP TREE BARK.

℞ Tulip tree bark one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse, and strain. Dose, one to two fl. ounces, as a stimulating tonic and diaphoretic. *Wood.*

TINCTURE OF TULIP TREE BARK.

℞ Tulip tree bark, bruised, four ounces
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for a week, express, and filter.
Dose, about a fl. drachm. *Beasley.*

LOBELIA.

Lobelia.

Several species of Lobelia are medicinal, but the only one recognized as officinal, is the *L. inflata*, a small annual plant, found in most parts of the United States, having numerous small blue flowers, on leafy racemes. The leaves are ovate, sessile, serrate, and hairy.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lobeliaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1006. Griffith, Med. Bot. 418.

The whole herb is officinal, but the root and seed vessels are the most active. When dried, it has a somewhat unpleasant odor, and an acrid, burning, nauseous taste, resembling that of tobacco. It is emetic, and, in small doses, expectorant and sudorific. It also possesses narcotic properties. It is principally used in asthma, it has also been used in other diseases of the respiratory organs, &c. Dose in substance, as an emetic, from five to twenty grains, as an expectorant, one to three grains.

Infusion of Lobelia.

℞ Lobelia one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse. A fl. ounce every half hour, till vomiting ensues. *Ellis.*

Tincture of Lobelia.

℞ Lobelia four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, as emetic, half fl. ounce; as antispasmodic and expectorant in asthma, one to two fl. drachms, every two or three hours.

Ethereal Tincture of Lobelia.

℞ Lobelia, in coarse powder, five ounces
Spirit of sulphuric ether two pints
Form tincture by displacement. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, the same as alcoholic tincture.

℞ Lobelia one pound
Alcohol four pints
Spirit of nitric ether four pints
sulphuric ether four ounces
Macerate for fourteen days in a dark place, and filter. Dose, five to twenty minims. *Whitelaw.*

Mixture of Lobelia.

℞ Tincture of lobelia one drachm
Decoction of mallows six ounces
A spoonful, every two or three hours, as an expectorant. *Radius.*

Acetic Extract of Lobelia.

℞ Lobelia seed, bruised, eight ounces
Diluted alcohol four pints
Acetic acid one fl. ounce
Macerate the seed in the diluted alcohol, to which the acid has been added, for forty-eight hours; then displace until four pints of tincture are obtained, using diluted alcohol to expel the last portion, and then evaporate to the consistence of an extract. *W. Procter.*

Vinegar of Lobelia.

℞ Lobelia leaves, in powder, four ounces
Diluted acetic acid one and a-half pints
Macerate for twelve hours, and displace until twenty-four fluid ounces are obtained—using diluted acetic acid to expel the last portion. *W. Procter.*

Syrup of Lobelia.

℞ Vinegar of lobelia six fl. ounces
Sugar twelve ounces (av.)
Dissolve the sugar in the vinegar, by aid of heat, remove the scum which rises, and strain. *W. Procter.*

LUPULINA.

Lupulin

Is the powder attached to the strobiles of *Humulus lupulus*, and has all the properties of hops. It is a yellowish powder, mixed with portions of the scales of the hop strobiles. It is tonic, and somewhat narcotic. It is obtained by rubbing, or threshing and sifting the strobiles, or by washing these several times in different portions of water, mixing the washings, and letting the lupulin deposit, when it is to be dried. The dose is from six to ten grains.

Powder of Lupulin.

℞ Lupulin one part
Sugar two parts
Mix. Dose, ten to twenty grains. *Foy.*

Pills of Lupulin.

℞ Lupulin at will
Rub into mass in a warm mortar, and divide into two-grain pills. *Magendie.*

℞ Lupulin two drachms
Gum tragacanth
Water, each, sufficient
Make mass, and make pills of two grains.

Tincture of Lupulin.

℞ Lupulin four ounces
Alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. drachms, in sweetened water.

Syrup of Lupulin.

℞ Tincture of lupulin one part
Syrup seven parts
Mix. Dose, half an ounce to an ounce. *Foy.*

Emulsion with Lupulin.

℞ Tincture of lupulin four scruples

Syrup of red poppies
of orange flowers,
each, one ounce
Emulsion of almonds four ounces
Water ten ounces
Mix. *Beral.*

OINTMENT OF LUPULIN.

℞. Lupulin one part
Lard three parts
Digest, on a water-bath, for five or six hours, and strain. To appease the pain of cancerous ulcers. *Soubeiran.*

M

MACIS.

MACE.

A laciniated and reticulated, smooth, thin, flexible membrane, of a saffron yellow color, which is the arillus investing the shell of the nutmeg, which, in taste and odor, it much resembles. It is an active, aromatic stimulant, but is more used for culinary purposes than in medicine. The dose is from ten grains to a scruple.

TINCTURE OF MACE.

℞. Mace one part
Alcohol (·851) eight parts
Macerate for eight days, express, and filter. *Beral.*

Dose, from thirty to forty drops, as a carminative and stomachic.

CARMINATIVE DROPS.

℞. Oil of mace half a drachm
Nitric ether a drachm and a-half
Mix. In flatulent colic, ten or twelve drops on sugar. *Radius.*

NERVINE BALSAM.

℞. Oil of mace four ounces
Beef marrow four ounces
Melt together, and add
Oil of rosemary two drachms
cloves one drachm
Camphor one drachm
Balsam tolu two drachms
Dissolved in
Rectified spirit four drachms
As a liniment in rheumatism, &c. *Redwood.*

MAGNESIUM.

This metal is not used, but many of its compounds are largely employed.

MAGNESIA.

MAGNESIA.

℞. Carbonate of magnesia, any quantity. Put in an earthen vessel, and expose it to a red heat for two hours, or till the carbonic acid is wholly expelled. *U. S. Ph.*

HEAVY MAGNESIA.

℞. Mix solutions of one hundred and twenty-three parts of crystallized sulphate of magnesia, and one hundred and forty-four parts of crystallized carbonate of soda; evaporate to dryness, and calcine till the carbonic acid is expelled. Dissolve out the sulphate of soda, wash, and dry. *R. Phillips.*

POWDER OF MAGNESIA AND RHUBARB.

℞. Powdered rhubarb one scruple
Magnesia ten grains
Oil of cinnamon one drop
Mix. As a purgative, to be given in sugar and water. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF MAGNESIA AND SULPHUR.

℞. Precipitated sulphur
Magnesia, each, half an ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, as an aperient. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF MAGNESIA AND ORANGE PEEL.

℞. Magnesia four drachms
Powdered orange peel
fennel seed, each, one drachm
Sugar two drachms
Mix. Ten or twelve grains, three times a-day, as a stimulant to the digestive organs. *Foy.*

MAGNESIA MIXTURE.

℞. Magnesia one drachm
Water of ammonia one fl. drachm
Spirit of cinnamon three fl. drachms
Water five and a-half fl. ounces
Mix. Recommended by Dr. James, in the cardialgia of pregnant women. Two or three teaspoonfuls, to be taken as occasion may require. *Sims.*

℞. Magnesia thirty grains

Syrup of ginger two drachms
Peppermint water two fl. ounces and a-half
Compound spirit of lavender half fl. drachm
Spirit of caraway half fl. ounce
Mix. A spoonful, every hour as an ant-acid. *Foy.*

MAGNESIA AND GENTIAN.

℞. Magnesia one drachm
Infusion of gentian six fl. ounces
Mix. A wineglassful, three times a-day, in cases of uric acid diathesis. *Brande.*

MAGNESIA AND RHUBARB MIXTURE.

℞. Magnesia half a-drachm
Powdered rhubarb two grains
sugar one drachm
Essence of peppermint six drops
Distilled water one fl. ounce and a-half
Mix. In bowel complaints of children. A teaspoonful, every two hours, till it operates. *Ellis.*

MAGNESIÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF MAGNESIA.

℞. Carbonate of magnesia one hundred and twenty parts
Acetic acid sufficient
to saturate. Evaporate till the mixture weighs three hundred parts. It forms a syrupy fluid. One ounce of this solution mixed with three ounces of syrup of oranges, constitutes the weaker solution, and one ounce and a-half to three ounces of syrup, forms the stronger solution. *Renault.*

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA.

SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.

℞. Sulphate of magnesia seven drachms
Bi-carbonate of soda nine drachms
Water twenty fl. ounces
Carbonic acid gas six volumes
Dissolve the salts in the water, and pass the gas through the mixture. The result will be two drachms of bi-carbonate of magnesia, in solution. *Phœbus.*

DEWEES' CARMINATIVE.

℞. Carbonate of magnesia half a drachm
Tincture of assafetida forty drops
opium twenty drops
Sugar one drachm
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Mix. In flatulent colic, diarrhœa, &c., of children. Dose, twenty drops and upwards, according to age. *Dewees.*

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE.

℞. Carbonate of magnesia two scruples
Oil of peppermint one drop
nutmeg two drops
aniseed three drops
Tincture of castor thirty drops
assafetida fifteen drops
Spirit of pennyroyal fifteen drops
Compound tincture of cardamom thirty drops
Peppermint water two ounces *Paris.*

℞. Carbonate of potassa half an ounce
magnesia twelve ounces
Laudanum six fl. ounces
Oil of peppermint
caraway
fennel, each, two fl. scruples
Sugar thirty-two ounces
Water ten pints
Triturate the oils with the sugar and magnesia, then add the remainder. *Phil. Coll. Pharm.*

CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA MIXTURE.

℞. Carbonate of magnesia half a drachm
Sulphate of magnesia three drachms
Aromatic spirit of ammonia one fl. drachm
Tincture of rhubarb half fl. ounce
henbane half fl. drachm
Mint water four fl. ounces
Mix. As a carminative cathartic. A tablespoonful, two or three times a-day. *Meigs.*

MAGNESIA AND COLCHICUM.

℞. Carbonate of magnesia one drachm
Sugar
Gum Arabic, each, sufficient
Wine of colchicum forty drops
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Mix. In gout and rheumatism. A tablespoonful, every hour, till it operates. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF MAGNESIA AND CAMPHOR.

℞. Magnesia one drachm
Camphor half a drachm
Sugar
Gum Arabic, each, sufficient
Sulphuric ether half fl. drachm
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Mix. In flatulency and irritable stomach. A tablespoonful, four or five times a-day. *Ellis.*

MAGNESIÆ CITRAS.

Citrate of Magnesia.

℞. Citric acid at will
Dissolve in water, and add
Carbonate of magnesia sufficient
to saturate; wash the powder, and dry by a gentle heat. Laxative, but not as active as the sulphate. *Beasley.*

Solution of Citrate of Magnesia.

℞. Carbonate of magnesia
two hundred and ninety-two grains
Crystallized citric acid
four hundred and forty-six grains
Water sixteen fl. ounces
Lemon syrup two fl. ounces
Dissolve one hundred and thirty-eight grains of the carbonate in two fl. ounces of water; holding in solution one hundred and seventy grains of citric acid, and pour it into a twelve ounce mineral water bottle. The remainder of the magnesia is then triturated with the rest of the water, and poured into the bottle, and one hundred and eighty-five grains of the acid added, and the bottle immediately corked and tied over. As soon as, with occasional agitation, the opaque fluid becomes slightly milky, remove the cork, filter the solution, and pour it back into the bottle, with two ounces of lemon syrup, and ninety-one grains of citric acid; cork and wire. Each ounce contains one drachm of the citrate. Dose, from a half to a whole bottle. *Rabourdin.*

Citrate of Magnesia Water.

℞. Subcarbonate of magnesia five drachms and a-quarter
Citric acid five drachms and a-half
Lemon syrup two drachms and a half
Water sufficient
to fill a Seidlitz water bottle.
Dissolve the acid in one sixth of the water, triturate the carbonate with the remainder, and add to it half the acid solution; and, on the ceasing of the effervescence, pour it into the bottle with the syrup; add the acid solution, and cork instantly. As a purgative draught.
Bardet.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Magnesia.

Cheltenham Salts.

℞. Sulphate of magnesia
Muriate of soda, each, four parts
Sulphate of soda three parts
To be well dried before being powdered and mixed. Dose, half an ounce, or more, in solution. *Cooley.*

Seidlitz Water.

℞. Sulphate of magnesia two drachms
Chloride of magnesia eighteen grains
Soda water twenty fl. ounces
Dissolve. As a purgative. *Foy.*

Purgative Emulsion.

℞. Sulphate of magnesia two drachms
Flake manna one ounce
Simple emulsion four fl. ounces
Dissolve. A tablespoonful, every two hours. *Wendt.*

Sulphate of Magnesia and Tartar Emetic.

℞. Sulphate of magnesia one ounce
Tartar emetic one grain
Flake manna one ounce
Lemon juice half an ounce
Water eight ounces
Make a solution, and strain. A tablespoonful, every hour, till it operates.
Dewees.

Sulphate of Magnesia and Coffee.

℞. Sulphate of magnesia one ounce
Powdered roasted
coffee two drachms and a-half
Water sixteen ounces
Boil well in an earthen vessel, for two minutes; remove from fire, and let infuse for some minutes; then filter, or strain. This will destroy the bitter taste of the salt. *Combes.*

Clyster with Sulphate of Magnesia.

℞. Sulphate of magnesia two ounces
Olive oil one fl. ounce
Tepid water one pint
Mix. One-half to be injected, and if it does not produce the desired effect, the remainder to be administered. *Ellis.*

Sulphate of Magnesia and Sulphuric Acid.

℞. Sulphate of magnesia sufficient to saturate
Water seven fl. ounces
Add to solution
Diluted sulphuric acid one fl. ounce
Dose, a tablespoonful, in a wineglassful of water, every hour, till it operates. *Henry.*

Sulphate of Magnesia and Rochelle Salt.

℞. Sulphate of magnesia
Tartrate of potassa and
soda equal parts

Dose, two to three drachms, in six ounces of water. *Christison.*

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA AND NITRIC ACID.

℞ Sulphate of magnesia half an ounce
Tincture of jalap one fl. drachm
Nitric acid two drops
Mint water two fl. ounces
Mix. To be taken for a draught. *Ellis.*

MAGNESII SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF MAGNESIA.

SYRUP OF SULPHURET OF MAGNESIA.

℞ Sulphuret of magnesia half an ounce
Fennel water six ounces
Dissolve, strain, and add
Sugar fifteen ounces
Said to be useful in chronic exanthemata, hooping-cough, &c. Dose, a spoonful, occasionally. *Radius.*

MAGNESIÆ PHOSPHAS.

PHOSPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

℞ Magnesia at will
Phosphoric acid sufficient
to saturate; filter, and evaporate to dryness. *Neimann.*

Stated to be useful in rachitis, in doses of ten to twenty grains.

MAGNOLIA.

The barks of several species of Magnolia are employed as stimulating tonics in the United States, but more especially that of *M. glauca.* It is a stimulating, bitter tonic, with some diaphoretic powers, and the decoction has been used with some success in intermittent fevers and rheumatism, as has also a tincture of the cones. Dose, in powder, half a drachm to a drachm.

TINCTURE OF MAGNOLIA.

℞ Recently dried bark or
cones of magnolia four ounces
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for a week, express, and filter. In chronic rheumatism. *Beasley.*

MALTUM.

MALT.

Malt is barley germinated by warmth and moisture, and then subjected to such a degree of heat as to destroy the vital principle. It contains sugar, gum, and hordein, and is principally used in the manufacture of malt liquors.

INFUSION OF MALT.

℞ Ground malt one pint
Scalding water three pints
Infuse for two hours, strain, and add sugar or lemon juice, if required. *Ellis.*

Much prescribed by the late Dr. Parrish, as a drink in inflammatory fevers.

EMOLLIENT CLYSTER.

℞ Ground malt
Mallow root
Pearl barley, each, two drachms
Water one quart
Boil down to a pint, and strain. *Phœbus.*

MALVA.

COMMON MALLOW.

Several species of Mallow are recognized as officinal in the European Pharmacopœias, and, although they are very similar in their properties, that most generally employed is the *M. sylvestris,* the leaves and flowers being the officinal parts. They are emollient and demulcent, but are seldom or never employed in this country.

MANGANESIUM.

MANGANESE.

This metal is never employed in medicine, but several of its oxides and salts have obtained some celebrity.

MANGANESII CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF MANGANESE.

℞ Oxide of manganese at will
Wash in very dilute muriatic acid, dissolve in strong muriatic acid, and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve part in water, and precipitate with carbonate of soda; wash precipitate, and digest it with a solution of the rest of the salt. Filter, and precipitate by carbonate of soda; wash, and dry. *Beasley.*

MANGANESII MURIAS.

MURIATE OF MANGANESE.

℞ Muriatic acid at will
Carbonate of manganese sufficient
to saturate; evaporate, and crystallize. Preserve in closely-stopped bottles. A solution in water has been praised as a gargle in aphthous sore throat. *Jourdain.*

PILLS OF MURIATE OF MANGANESE.

℞ Muriate of manganese two scruples
Gum Arabic
Extract of liquorice, each, one scruple

Mix, and form pills of two grains. Advised in obstinate cutaneous affections, in doses of from five to twenty. *Augustin.*

MANGANESII OXIDUM.

Oxide of Manganese.

Powder of Oxide of Manganese.

℞. Oxide of manganese two grains
Magnesia one scruple
Mix. To be taken every three hours, in chlorosis. *Brera.*

Bolus of Oxide of Manganese.

℞. Oxide of manganese fourteen grains
Extract of savine
Aloes, each, six grains
Mix, and divide into six boluses; to be taken during the day, as an emmenagogue. *Niemann.*

Ointment of Oxide of Manganese.

℞. Oxide of manganese one part
Lard two parts
Giordano.

Ointment of Oxide of Manganese and Sulphur.

℞. Oxide of manganese
Sulphur, each, one ounce
Soap one ounce
Lard three drachms
Mix. *Beasley.*

Both these ointments have been recommended in porrigo, and other skin diseases.

MANGANESII SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Manganese.

℞. Carbonate of manganese at will
Diluted sulphuric acid sufficient
to saturate; evaporate, and crystallize. Dose, one to two drachms, in half a pint of water; to be taken before breakfast, as a cholagogue cathartic. *Beasley.*

MANNA.

Manna.

This is the concrete juice of several species of *Fraxinus*, but principally from the *F. ornus*, or *Ornus Europæa*; a small tree found in the south of Europe.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Oleraceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 1510. Griffith, Med. Bot. 445.

There are several varieties of manna—*flake*, *common* or *in sorts*, and *fat*. The first is the best and purest. It consists of sugar, a peculiar principle called mannite, and a viscous, nauseous matter. Manna is a gentle laxative, but sometimes causes flatulence and pain. Dose, for an adult, one to two ounces; for children, one to four drachms.

Lozenges of Manna.

℞. Mallow root
Water, each, four ounces
Boil a short time, and add
Manna twelve ounces
When dissolved, strain, and add
Sugar six pounds
Opium, dissolved in
water, twelve grains
Evaporate to the consistence of an electuary, and add
Orange-flower water three ounces
Essence of bergamot
citron, each, four drops
Evaporate to proper consistence, pour on a marble slab, and divide into lozenges. *Guibourt.*

Syrup of Manna.

℞. Manna six ounces
Water twelve fl. ounces
Dissolve, and strain, then add
Sugar one pound
Evaporate to syrup. *Pidereau.*

Emulsion of Manna.

℞. Sweet almonds half an ounce
Manna two ounces
Syrup of peach flowers one fl. ounce
Infusion of liquorice four fl. ounces
Orange-flower water half fl. ounce
Make an emulsion. *Radius.*

℞. Manna
Oil of almonds, each, one ounce
Carbonate of potassa twelve grains
Cinnamon water
Water, each, three fl. ounces
Rub the first three ingredients together, and gradually add the waters. Two fl. ounces to be taken daily, in divided doses, in inflammation of the kidneys. *Babington.*

Manna Mixture.

℞. Sulphate of magnesia one ounce
Manna six drachms
Tincture of
senna one fl. drachm and a-half
Boiling water five fl. ounces
Mix. As a purge. *Ainslie.*

℞. Manna one ounce
Sulphate of soda one ounce and a-half
Water six fl. ounces
Augustin.

℞. Manna four ounces
Senna one ounce
Cremor tartar half an ounce

Anise half an ounce
Boiling water four pints
Digest for some time, and strain.
Span. Pharm.

MANNITE.

Mannite.

℞. Common manna six pounds
Distilled water three pints
White of egg one
Mix, and boil for a few minutes; strain when cold; press impure mannite in a cloth; mix it with its weight of water, and again press. Dissolve in boiling water, with animal charcoal, filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and set aside to crystallize.
Ruspini.

Dose, from two drachms to two ounces.

MARANTA.

Arrowroot.

Arrowroot is the fecula of the roots, or rhizomes of many plants, but that in common use is derived from the *Maranta arundinacea*, a native of the West Indies.

Sex. Syst. Monand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Marantaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 2. Griffith, Med. Bot. 637.

West Indian arrowroot is a light white powder, tasteless and inodorous. It has firm feel, and crackles when pressed. It is nutritious and demulcent, and is an article of diet well suited to the sick and convalescent, especially in bowel complaints. It is prepared for use by adding to it a certain proportion of boiling water, usually about a pint to a tablespoonful of the fecula.

Water Arrowroot.

℞. Rub the arrowroot with a little cold water, till well mixed; then pour boiling water over it, stirring constantly; afterwards boil for five minutes. Sweeten with white sugar, and flavor with lemon juice, or some aromatic; if wine be added, none of the astringent kinds should be used.
Thomson.

Milk Arrowroot.

℞. Arrowroot a tablespoonful
Sweet milk
Boiling water, each, half a pint
Proceed as with water arrowroot. *Ellis.*

℞. Milk fifteen fl. ounces
Sugar two ounces
Arrowroot one ounce
Proceed as above. *Beral.*

Arrowroot Pudding.

Rub a tablespoonful of arrowroot with a little cold water, and add to it, stirring constantly, a pint of boiling milk; with this mix one egg and three teaspoonfuls of sugar, previously beaten together. This may be boiled or baked, and forms a good diet in convalescence. *Thomson.*

Beef Tea Arrowroot.

This is made in the same manner as the water arrowroot, except that beef tea is used in the boiling state instead of water, and that the mixture is to be boiled twenty minutes instead of five. *Thomson.*

MARRUBIUM.

Horehound.

Horehound, *M. vulgare*, is a small, herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, and naturalized in some parts of this country.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 816. Griffith, Med. Bot. 512.

The whole herb is officinal. It has a strong and peculiar odor in the fresh state, which is almost lost on drying. Its taste is bitter, and somewhat acrid. It is tonic, emmenagogue, antispasmodic, and, in large doses, laxative. The dose of the powder is from thirty grains to a drachm.

Extract of Horehound.

℞. Powdered horehound sufficient
Exhaust by the process of displacement, and evaporate to proper consistence. The dose is from a scruple to half a drachm.

Compound Decoction of Horehound.

℞. Dried horehound one ounce
Bruised liquorice root
Flaxseed, each, half an ounce
Boiling water one pint and a-half
Macerate for four hours, and strain. Dose, from a fl. ounce to two fl. ounces, in catarrh. *Steph. and Church.*

Pectoral Mixture.

℞. Extract of horehound
couch grass, each,
two drachms
Decoction of dandelion ten fl. ounces
Oxymel of squills
Syrup of fennel, each, two fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally.
Augustin.

Syrup of Horehound.

℞. Dried horehound one ounce
Horehound water two pints
Digest for two hours, express, and add
Sugar four pounds
Form a syrup. *Cottereau.*

Horehound Candy.

℞. Expressed juice of horehound one pint
Sugar ten pounds
Boil to proper consistence, pour into moulds, or on marble slab, and divide.
Cooley.

Much used to allay irritation of throat, in catarrh.

MASTICHE.

Mastic.

Mastic is a concrete, resinous exudation from the *Pistacia lentiscus;* a small tree, a native of most of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Sex. Syst. Diœc. pentand. *Nat. Syst.* Anacardiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1454. Griffith, Med. Bot. 186.

Mastic occurs in yellowish, semi-transparent, brittle grains or tears, of mild, agreeable smell, and a resinous but not unpleasant taste. It is much used by the Turks as a masticatory to sweeten the breath and to strengthen the gums. It is more employed in the arts as the basis of varnishes, than in medicine.

Mastic Dentifrice.

℞. Powdered mastic
Prepared chalk, each, two drachms
Powdered orris root half an ounce
Oil of roses three drops
Mix. *Phœbus.*

Aromatic Mastic Collutory.

℞. Mastic two drachms
Balsam of Peru half a drachm
Gum Arabic two drachms
Orange-flower water six fl. ounces
Make an emulsion, and add
Tincture of myrrh two fl. drachms
Phœbus.

Anti-Odontalgic Paste.

℞. Mastic
Sandarach, each, two drachms
Kino ten grains
Opium two grains
Oil of rosemary eight drops
Spirit of horseradish sufficient
Mix, and form a paste. Used to fill decayed teeth. *Gassicourt.*

Ethereal Tincture of Mastic.

℞. Mastic four parts
Sulphuric ether one part
Dissolve. To fill the cavity of carious teeth, for which purpose a small dossil of cotton is saturated with it, and introduced into the cavity. *Soubeiran.*

Picture Varnish.

℞. Mastic three hundred and sixty parts
Venice turpentine forty-five parts
Camphor fifteen parts
Spirit of turpentine one thousand parts
Dissolve with heat. *Redwood.*

Crystal Varnish.

℞. Mastic three ounces
Alcohol one pint
Dissolve. Used to fix pencil drawings.
Cooley.

MATICO.

Matico.

This is the leaves of a Peruvian plant, or plants; in most cases of the *Piper angustifolium* (*Artanthe elongata*).

Sex. Syst. Diand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Piperaceæ.

The leaves, as found in commerce, are strongly veined, reticulated; of a greenish ash color; mixed with fragments of the stem and flower spikes; of a somewhat aromatic odor, and a warm, spicy taste. They have attained much celebrity as a hemostatic, and have also been given in mucous and other discharges. As a styptic, they are applied in substance to the bleeding part.

Infusion of Matico.

℞. Matico one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for two hours. Dose, two tablespoonfuls, two or three times a-day, or oftener. In hemorrhagic and other discharges. *Jeffreys.*

Infusion of Matico and Senna.

℞. Matico
Senna, each, two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse, and strain. Dose, one fl. ounce and a-half, repeatedly. *Watmough.*

Decoction of Matico.

℞. Matico one ounce
Water one pint
Boil for ten or fifteen minutes, and strain. Given as above. *Jeffreys.*

Tincture of Matico.

℞. Matico two and a-half ounces
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.
Lane.

Dr. Jeffreys directs three ounces of matico. Dose, from thirty to sixty drops, in water. In hemorrhagic discharges, &c.

Syrup of Matico.

℞. Matico four ounces
Diluted alcohol one pint
Make tincture by displacement, evaporate to one half; add
Sugar sufficient
and form syrup. *Ruschenberger.*

Used in same cases as above. Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

Ointment of Matico.

℞ Powdered matico three drachms
opium three grains
Lard one ounce
Mix. As an application to hemorrhoids.
Young.

MATRICARIA.

German Chamomile.

This is the flowers of *M. chamomilla*, a small, annual, herbaceous plant, native of many parts of Europe.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1256. Stokes, Bot. Mat. Med. iv. 238.

The flowers, which are the officinal part, are smaller than those of the true chamomile. They have a strong, penetrating, unpleasant odor, which is much diminished by drying. Their taste is bitter and somewhat nauseous. The medical properties are much the same as those of chamomile, and it is given in the same manner.

MEL.

Honey.

This is a peculiar fluid, prepared from flowers by the *Apis mellifica*, or honey-bee.

In a recent state it is fluid, but by age concretes into a soft, granular mass. It has a peculiar, somewhat aromatic odor, and a sweet taste, followed by faint acridity. It resembles sugar in its properties, but is more laxative. It is principally used in medicine as a vehicle.

Clarified Honey.

℞ Honey at will
Melt by means of a water-bath, and remove the scum. *U. S. Pharm.*

Prepared Honey.

℞ Clarified honey half a pint
Diluted alcohol one pint
Prepared chalk half an ounce
Mix the honey and alcohol, add the chalk, let the mixture stand for two hours, occasionally stirring. Heat to boiling, filter, and evaporate on water-bath, so that when cold the sp. gr. will be 1·32.
U. S. Pharm.

Oxymel.

℞ Honey two pounds
Distilled vinegar one pint
Boil to consistence of syrup, removing scum. *Dub. Pharm.*

Hydromel.

℞ Honey two parts
Water thirty-two parts
Dissolve, and strain. A refreshing and slightly laxative drink. *Foy.*

Pectoral Hydromel.

℞ Washed Iceland moss two ounces
Hyssop leaves half an ounce
Hydromel two pounds
Macerate for five days, strain, and add
Sugar three ounces
In catarrh, &c., one or two spoonfuls occasionally. *Foy.*

Expectorant Mixture.

℞ Honey
Fresh butter, each, two ounces
Mix, and melt over a gentle fire. A spoonful occasionally. *St. Marie.*

Ceromel.

℞ Yellow wax one ounce
Honey four ounces
Melt the wax, and add the honey, stirring well. As an application to indolent ulcers.
Van Mons.

Honey Water.

℞ Honey two parts
Washed sand three parts
Introduce into a retort, and distil on a sand-bath, and remove the oil that floats on the product. Aperient and diuretic; in doses of a scruple to half a drachm.
Spielmann.

℞ Rectified spirit eight pints
Rose water two pints
Orange-flower water two pints
Oil of cloves half an ounce
lavender half an ounce
bergamot two drachms
sandal wood one drachm
Honey one ounce
Tincture of saffron one ounce
Musk ten grains
Macerate for a week, and filter. Used as a perfume. *Gray.*

℞ Honey
Coriander, each, eight ounces
Fresh lemon peel one ounce
Cloves six drachms
Nutmeg
Benzoin
Storax, each, half an ounce
Vanilla three drachms
Rose water
Orange-flower water, each, five ounces
Alcohol forty-eight ounces
Distil by means of a water-bath. *Guibourt.*

MELISSA.

Balm.

Several species have been used in medicine, but the only one that is officinal in this country is *M. officinalis*, a small herbaceous plant, which is a native of the South of Europe, and is very generally cultivated in our gardens.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 827. Stokes, Bot. Mat. Med. iii. 365.

The whole herb is used; it has an agreeable odor, somewhat like that of lemons, and an aromatic, slightly bitter taste. Its medicinal properties are very slight, but it communicates an agreeable flavor to infusions.

Compound Spirit of Balm.

℞. Fresh balm	one pound and a-half
Lemon peel	four ounces
Cinnamon	
Cloves	
Nutmegs, each,	two ounces
Angelica, dried,	
Coriander, each,	one ounce
Alcohol, .869,	eight pounds

Macerate for two days, and distil.

Used as a perfume.

℞. Fresh mint	thirteen ounces
Sage	three ounces and a-half
Angelica	eighteen drachms
Hyssop	
Marjoram, each,	fourteen drachms
Thyme	thirteen drachms
Cinnamon	
Coriander, each,	twelve drachms
Rosemary	
Cloves	
Nutmeg, each,	ten drachms
Anise	half an ounce
Lemon peel	one drachm
Alcohol, (·927)	
one hundred and forty ounces	

Macerate for two days, distil, and rectify. *Guibourt.*

This form of the compound spirit of balm is known as the *Eau des Carmes.* It is used as a perfume, stomachic, and stimulant.

℞. Compound spirit of balm	sixteen parts
Spirit of mint	
rosemary, each,	twelve parts
sage	nine parts
thyme	eight parts

Mix. This is known as *Eau de Dardel*, and is used as above. *Guibourt.*

Anti-Hysteric Water.

℞. Fresh balm	one pound
Laurel berries	
Cinnamon, each,	one ounce
Myrrh	half an ounce
Castor	two drachms
White wine	twelve pounds

Digest for some time, and distil off one-half. As a stimulant, and antispasmodic in hysteria. *Wirtemberg Ph.*

MENTHA PIPERITA.

Peppermint.

Many species of Mentha are used in medicine, but two only are recognized in our pharmacopœia, the *M. piperita* and *M. viridis*, both natives of Europe, and naturalized in this country.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ.

Smith, Eng. Bot. 687. Griffith, Med. Bot. 502.

The whole plant is used; it has a peculiar, aromatic odor, and a balsamic, pungent, camphorated taste, followed by a sensation of coolness. It is aromatic, carminative, and stimulant, and is much employed to expel flatus, obviate nausea, &c.

Oil of Peppermint.

℞. Peppermint	at will
Water	sufficient

Distil, and collect the oil that floats on the product. *Par. Cod.*

Essence of Peppermint.

℞. Oil of peppermint	two fl. ounces
Alcohol	one pint

Mix. *U. S. Ph.*

Peppermint Lozenges.

℞. Oil of peppermint	one drachm
Water of peppermint	sufficient
Sugar	twelve ounces

Mix, and form pastilles. *Cottereau.*

Carminative Mixture.

℞. Essence of peppermint	one fl. ounce
Peppermint water	four fl. ounces
Syrup of mallows	three fl. ounces
Oil of cinnamon	two drops
peppermint	three drops

Mix. A spoonful every two hours, in convulsive hiccup. *Alibert.*

℞. Magnesia	half a drachm
Peppermint water	two and a-half fl. drachms
Compound spirit of lavender	half fl. drachm
Spirit of carraway	four fl. drachms
Syrup of ginger	two fl. drachms

Mix. A spoonful occasionally, as an antacid and carminative. *Paris.*

MENTHA VIRIDIS.

Spearmint.

This species, like the last, although a native of

Europe, has become extensively naturalized in many parts of the United States, principally in low, wet situations. It is less powerfully aromatic, and pungent than peppermint, but is more agreeable in odor and taste to most persons. It has the same properties, and its preparations are the same as of that article.

INFUSION OF MINT.

℞. Dried spearmint two drachms
Boiling water sufficient
to afford six fl. ounces of strained infusion.
Dub. Ph.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF MINT.

℞. Dried spearmint two drachms
Boiling water sufficient
to afford six fl. ounces of strained infusion.
Add
Sugar two drachms
Oil of spearmint three drops
Dissolved in
Compound tincture of cardamom half fl. ounce
To allay nausea, &c. Dose, one to two fl. ounces. *Dub. Ph.*

ARQUEBUSADE WATER.

℞. Dried mint
angelica tops, each, one pound
wormwood half a pound
Angelica seeds five ounces
Oil of juniper half a drachm
Spirit of rosemary three pints and a-half
Rectified spirit five gallons
Water four gallons
Mix, and distil six gallons. Much celebrated as a vulnerary, for contusions, and for cleansing and healing ulcers and wounds, especially those caused by firearms. *Redwood.*

MENYANTHES.

BUCKBEAN.

The *M. trifoliata*, or buckbean, is an aquatic, herbaceous plant, with ternate leaves, a native of both Europe and North America.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Gentianaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 207. Griffith, Med. Bot. 464.

All parts of the plant are medicinal. They are very bitter, but have very little odor. In small doses, the buckbean is tonic and astringent, in large ones cathartic, and even emetic. As a tonic, the dose of the powdered leaves, or root, is from twenty to thirty grains.

INFUSION OF BUCKBEAN.

℞. Buckbean one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours, and strain. Dose, one to two fl. ounces. *Saunders.*

EXTRACT OF BUCKBEAN.

℞. Clarified juice of buckbean at will
Evaporate to the proper consistence.
Guibourt.

Dose, ten to fifteen grains.

COMPOUND PILLS OF BUCKBEAN.

℞. Extract of buckbean
valerian, each, two drachms
Soap half an ounce
Rhubarb one drachm and a-half
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make pills of two grains. Ten, three times a-day, in a costive condition of the bowels. *Vogel.*

MIXTURE OF BUCKBEAN, FUMITORY, &C.

℞. Extract of buckbean
fumitory
couch grass, each,
half an ounce
Chamomile water ten fl. ounces
Compound infusion of horseradish four fl. ounces
Sulphuric acid half a drachm
Mix. Two tablespoonfuls a-day, as an antiscorbutic. *Selle.*

DIURETIC MIXTURE.

℞. Extract of buckbean half an ounce
Vinegar of squills two fl. ounces
Tincture of assafetida half fl. ounce
Mix. Dose, thirty drops, three times a-day, as a diuretic. *Augustin.*

MEZEREUM.

MEZEREON.

This is the bark of several species of *Daphne;* two species of which are officinal in the U. S. Pharm., the *D. mezereum* and *D. gnidium*, both shrubs indigenous to Europe. The first being the most generally used.

Sex. Syst. Octand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Thymelaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 509. Griffith, Med. Bot. 560.

The officinal portion is the bark. This, as found in the shops, is in long, narrow strips, of a grayish color and fibrous texture. It is almost inodorous, with a sweetish taste at first, soon becoming extremely acrid. It is used as an external irritant and stimulant, and internally as an alterative diaphoretic.

DECOCTION OF MEZEREON.

℞. Mezereon two drachms
Water three pints
Boil till reduced to a quart. Add
Liquorice root half an ounce
Strain. Four to eight fl. ounces a-day.
Thomson.

In syphilitic affections, especially when there are night-pains and eruptions.

Compound Decoction of Mezereon.

℞. Mezereon two drachms
Bittersweet half an ounce
Burdock two ounces
Water four pints
Boil down to three pints, and add
Liquorice root two drachms
Strain. In the same cases as above, and in obstinate diseases of the skin.
Van Mons.

Extract of Mezereon.

℞. Mezereon three parts
Alcohol five parts
Digest, and repeat the operation twice, with the same proportion of alcohol, each time; unite the tinctures; filter, and distil off three-fourths of the spirit; filter the residue, retaining what is left on the filter. *Ham. Pharm.*

Green Oil of Mezereon.

℞. Extract of mezereon at will
Sulphuric ether sufficient
Macerate, express, and permit the ether to evaporate. *Guibourt.*

Mezereon Ointment.

℞. Extract of mezereon one part
Alcohol
White wax, each, eight parts
Lard seventy-two parts
Dissolve the extract in the alcohol; add the wax and lard; heat to expel the alcohol, and strain. *Guibourt.*

℞. Green oil of mezereon one part
White wax sixteen parts
Lard one hundred and sixty parts
Mix, and melt by means of a water-bath.

Used as a stimulating application to blistered surfaces, and to indolent ulcers.

MONARDA.

Horsemint.

Almost all the species of *Monarda* are possessed of medicinal properties, but one only is recognized as officinal; the *M. punctata.* This is a native, perennial, herbaceous plant, with yellow flowers, spotted with brown; usually growing in sandy soil.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 126. Griffith, Med. Bot. 510.

The whole plant is aromatic, and abounds in a pungent, volatile oil. It is used in infusion, for flatulent colic, and as an emmenagogue.

Oil of Horsemint.

℞. Fresh horsemint at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and collect the oil that floats on the product.

Internally, as a carminative; in doses of two or three drops, with sugar and water. Externally, as a rubefacient, in low states of fever, rheumatism, &c. In most cases it must be diluted.

Oil of Horsemint Liniment.

℞. Oil of horsemint half an ounce
Tincture of camphor two ounces
Laudanum two drachms
Mix. As a rubefacient application.
Atlee.

MONESIA.

Monesia.

This is the extract of an unknown tree, perhaps a *Chrysophyllum*, coming from South America. It is in the form of hard, thick cakes, having at first a sweet taste, which soon becomes astringent and acrid. It is of a dark brown color, friable, and soluble in water. It has been used with success in various discharges, especially of a chronic character; in chronic bronchitis, &c., in doses of two to ten grains, frequently repeated; also as an application to atonic ulcers.

Purified Monesia.

℞. Monesia, bruised, one pound
Boiling water six pints
Infuse for twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; decant, and evaporate by a water-bath. *Beasley.*

Monesia Mixture.

℞. Monesia two scruples
Water seven and a-half fl. ounces
Compound tincture of cardamoms half a fl. ounce
Mix, and dissolve. Dose, a tablespoonful.
Neligan.

Syrup of Monesia.

℞. Monesia one drachm
Water one fl. drachm
Boiling syrup twelve fl. ounces
Mix. Dose, half a fl. ounce. *Derosne.*

Compound Syrup of Monesia.

℞. Hot syrup of monesia sixteen fl. ounces
Orange-flower water half a fl. ounce
Extract of poppies sixteen grains
Mix. As above. *Derosne.*

Tincture of Monesia.

℞. Monesia one ounce
Diluted alcohol nine and a half fl. ounces
Water two fl. ounces
Macerate, and decant. *Donovan.*

℞. Monesia half an ounce
Alcohol two fl. ounces
Water seven and a-half fl. ounces
St. Ange.

As above. Used in injections; half a drachm to a drachm, to six fl. ounces of water.

MONESIA OINTMENT.

℞ Monesia one drachm
Lard one ounce
Mix. *St. Ange.*

℞ Monesia
Water, each, one part
White wax two parts
Oil of almonds four parts
Mix. *Derosne.*

As an application to indolent ulcers.

MORA.

MULBERRIES.

Two species of *Morus* produce fruit which appears to have identical properties: *M. nigra*, a native of Europe, which is official in the foreign Pharmacopœias; and *M. rubra*, a native of the United States.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. tetrand. *Nat. Syst.* Moraceæ.

Mulberries are refreshing and laxative, and form the basis of a grateful drink in febrile cases.

SYRUP OF MULBERRIES.

℞ Strained juice of mulberries one pint
Sugar two and a-half pounds
Dissolve with a gentle heat, set aside for twenty-four hours, remove the scum, and decant. *Lond. Ph.*

As an addition to cooling drinks in fever.

ROB OF MULBERRIES.

℞ Strained juice of mulberries at will
Evaporate to the consistence of honey. *Austr. Ph.*

Used as a detersive application to ulcers, and as an addition to gargles.

MORPHIA.

MORPHIA.

℞ Opium, sliced, one pound
Distilled water
Alcohol, each, sufficient
Solution of ammonia six fl. ounces
Macerate the opium with four pints of the water, for twenty-four hours; and having worked it with the hand, digest for twenty hours, and strain. Operate on the residue twice, in the same manner. Mix the infusions, evaporate to six pints, and filter; then add five pints of alcohol, and afterwards three fl. ounces of the solution of ammonia mixed with a half pint of alcohol. Let rest for twenty-four hours, add the rest of the ammonia, mixed as before, and set aside for twenty-four hours to crystallize. Purify the crystals by boiling them with two pints of alcohol, till dissolved, and filtering while hot through animal charcoal, and recrystallizing. *U. S. Ph.*

℞ Mix a concentrated infusion of opium with milk of lime (in which the lime is one-fourth the weight of the opium used); heat the mixture to boiling; filter while boiling hot, through linen, and add an excess of muriate of ammonia. As it cools, the morphia is precipitated. *Mohr.*

℞ Muriate of morphia one ounce
Distilled water one pint
Dissolve, and add
Solution of ammonia five fl. drachms
mixed with one fl. ounce of distilled water; shake together; wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry by a gentle heat. *Lond. Ph.*

One-sixth of a grain is about equal in power to a grain of opium.

PILLS OF MORPHIA.

℞ Morphia one grain
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make six pills. *Magendie.*

MORPHIA DRAUGHT.

℞ Morphia a quarter of a grain
Syrup of poppies one drachm
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Mix. At bedtime. *Brera.*

INJECTION OF MORPHIA.

℞ Morphia two grains
Almond oil
Oil of lilies, each, half an ounce
Mix.

℞ Morphia two grains
Yolk of egg one
Oil of chamomile
poppies, each, one ounce
Mix. To ease pain in earache, in acute gonorrhœa and hemorrhoids. *Brera.*

MORPHIÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

℞ Powdered morphia one ounce
Distilled water half a pint
Acetic acid sufficient
Mix the morphia with the water, and drop in the acid, constantly stirring, till the morphia is saturated and dissolved. Evaporate to consistence of syrup on a water-bath. Dry by a gentle heat, and powder. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one-eighth to a quarter of a grain.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

℞. Acetate of morphia one grain
Powdered foxglove six grains
Extract of pulsatilla twelve grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix, and form thirty-six powders. Four a-day, in the cough and sleeplessness of consumptive patients. *Cadet.*

BOLUS OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

℞. Acetate of morphia one grain
Olive oil ten drops
Crumb of bread
Honey, each, sufficient
Mix, and make six boluses. *Brera.*

PILLS OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

℞. Acetate of morphia one grain
Conserve of roses sixteen grains
Mix, and make eight pills. *Mialhe.*

℞. Acetate of morphia one grain
Golden sulphuret of antimony
Extract of aconite, each, two grains
Powdered liquorice
Honey, each, sufficient
Mix, and make eight pills. *Brera.*

℞. Acetate of morphia one grain
Powdered digitalis six grains
camphor ten grains
gum Arabic eight grains
Syrup of tolu sufficient
Beat into mass, and divide into six pills. One may be taken every three hours.
A. T. Thomson.

℞. Acetate of morphia fifteen grains
Ammon. sulphate of copper half a drachm
Inspissated bile
Powdered quassia, each, four scruples
Mix, and make one hundred pills. Five, morning and evening, in diabetes mellitus.
Brendt.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

℞. Acetate of morphia sixteen grains
Acetic acid two fl. drachms
Distilled water six fl. drachms
Mix. Dose, six to twenty-four drops.
Dunglison.

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF MORPHIA.

℞. Acetate of morphia sixteen grains
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Dissolve. *Cottereau.*

SYRUP OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

℞. Acetate of morphia four grains
Dissolve in a small portion of water, and a few drops of acetic acid, add to
Syrup sixteen ounces
Par. Cod.

MIXTURE WITH ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

℞. Solution of acetate of morphia twenty drops
Lactucarium ten grains
Infusion of chamomile five ounces
Syrup of marsh mallow half an ounce
Mix. Dose, a spoonful. *Beral.*

CLYSTER WITH ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

℞. Starch one drachm
Hot water one pint
Acetate of morphia one grain
Mix. In chronic diarrhœa. *Cadet.*

OINTMENT OF ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

℞. Acetate of morphia six to eight grains
Lard one to two drachms
Mix. As a friction in violent rheumatic pains. *Foy.*

℞. Acetate of morphia four grains
Mercurial ointment
Simple ointment, each, two drachms
Mix. In frictions on the labia; twice a-day, in cancer of the uterus. *Hildenbrand.*

MORPHIÆ BIMECONAS.

BIMECONATE OF MORPHIA.

℞. Meconic acid two hundred grains
Boiling water sufficient
Dissolve, and add
Morphia sufficient
to saturate. Evaporate to dryness.
Squire.

Dose, one-fourth of a grain.

SOLUTION OF BIMECONATE OF MORPHIA.

℞. Bimeconate of morphia ten grains
Rectified spirit one fl. drachm
Distilled water thirteen fl. drachms
Mix. About the strength of laudanum.
Beasley.

MORPHIÆ CITRAS.

CITRATE OF MORPHIA.

℞. Morphia sixteen grains
Crystallized citric acid eight grains
Distilled water one ounce
Color with
Tincture of cochineal two drachms
Mix. Dose, six to thirty drops, in the twenty-four hours. *Magendie.*

MORPHIÆ HYDRIODAS.

Hydriodate of Morphia.

℞. Muriate of morphia two parts
Iodide of potassium one part
Make a strong solution of each, and mix, wash the precipitate in a little cold water, press in bibulous paper, redissolve in hot water, and let crystallize. *A. T. Thomson.*

MORPHIÆ MURIAS.

Muriate of Morphia.

℞. Morphia in powder one ounce
Distilled water half a pint
Muriatic acid sufficient
Mix the morphia with the water, drop in the acid, constantly stirring, till the morphia is saturated and dissolved. Evaporate by means of a water-bath to crystallization. Dry upon bibulous paper. *U. S. Ph.*

Solution of Muriate of Morphia.

℞. Muriate of morphia one drachm and a-half
Rectified spirit five fl. ounces
Distilled water fifteen fl. ounces
Mix the spirit and water, and dissolve the muriate in the mixture with the aid of heat. *Ed. Ph.*

Eighteen minims contain one-sixth of a grain of the muriate, equal to a grain of opium.

Syrup of Muriate of Morphia.

℞. Muriate of morphia one grain
Syrup four ounces
Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful. *Cadet.*

Mixture of Muriate of Morphia.

℞. Muriate of morphia sixteen grains
Acetic acid four drops
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Alcohol one fl. drachm
Mix. Dose, six to twenty drops. *Cadet.*

Compound Syrup of Muriate of Morphia.

℞. Muriate of morphia two grains
Syrup of pinks ten ounces
balm four ounces
orange flowers two ounces
Mix. Dose, half an ounce to an ounce. *Cadet.*

Lozenges of Muriate of Morphia.

℞. Muriate of morphia one scruple
Tincture of tolu half a fl. ounce
Sugar twenty-five ounces
Dissolve the muriate in a little hot water, mix it and the tincture with the sugar, beat into a mass with mucilage, and divide into lozenges of fifteen grains. Each lozenge contains a fortieth of a grain of the muriate. *Ed. Ph.*

Lozenges of Muriate of Morphia and Ipecacuanha.

℞. Made as the last, with the addition of one drachm of ipecacuanha. *Ed. Ph.*

MORPHIA NITRAS.

Nitrate of Morphia.

℞. Morphia at will
Dilute nitric acid sufficient
Saturate, dissolve, evaporate, and let crystallize. *Giordano.*

MORPHIÆ PHOSPHAS.

Phosphate of Morphia.

Make like the last, using dilute phosphoric acid instead of nitric.

MORPHIÆ SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Morphia.

℞. Morphia, in powder, one ounce
Distilled water half a pint
Diluted sulphuric acid sufficient
Mix the morphia with the water, drop in the acid, constantly stirring till the morphia is saturated and dissolved. Evaporate on water-bath and let crystallize. Dry crystals on bibulous paper. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one-eighth to a quarter of a grain.

Bolus of Sulphate of Morphia.

℞. Sulphate of morphia two grains
Oil of almonds sufficient
Sulphate of iron four grains
Crumb of bread
Honey, each, sufficient
Mix, and make eight boluses.

℞. Sulphate of morphia one grain
Ipecacuanha three grains
Oil of almonds twelve drops
Extract of aconite two grains
Liquorice powder
Honey, each, sufficient
Mix, and make six boluses. One, every three or four hours. *Brera.*

Pills of Sulphate of Morphia.

℞. Sulphate of morphia two grains
Cyanide of potassium four grains
Mucilage sufficient
Mix, and make twenty-four pills. One every six hours, in neuralgia. *Rougier.*

℞. Sulphate of morphia one grain
Olive oil sufficient
Ipecacuanha three grains
Nux vomica two grains
Crumb of bread
Honey, each, sufficient
Mix, and make six pills. One, every two hours. *Brera.*

Solution of Sulphate of Morphia.

℞. Sulphate of morphia eight grains
Distilled water half a pint
Dissolve. *U. S. Ph.*

One fl. drachm contains an eighth of a grain.

℞. Sulphate of morphia four grains
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Dissolve. One fl. drachm contains half a grain. *Copland.*

Syrup of Sulphate of Morphia.

℞. Sulphate of morphia one grain
Dissolve in a little water, and add to
Syrup four ounces
Each ounce contains one quarter of a grain of sulphate. *Cadet.*

Mixture of Sulphate of Morphia.

℞. Sulphate of morphia sixteen grains
Acetic acid four drops
Distilled water one ounce
Alcohol one drachm
Mix. Dose, six to twenty drops. *Magendie.*

Lotion of Sulphate of Morphia and Borax.

℞. Sulphate of morphia six grains
Borax half an ounce
Rose water eight fl. ounces
Mix. As an application in pruritus vaginæ, washing first with tepid soap and water. *Meigs.*

MORPHIÆ TARTRAS.

Tartrate of Morphia.

℞. Morphia at will
Saturate with
Solution of tartaric acid sufficient
Evaporate and crystallize. *A. T. Thomson.*

MOSCHUS.

Musk.

This is a peculiar concrete substance obtained from the *Moschus moschiferus*, a small animal of the deer kind, inhabiting the mountainous regions of central Asia. The musk is secreted in the male, in an oval sac, situated near the generative organs. It is found in commerce in these sacs; it is concreted or granular; of a brownish color; soft and greasy to the touch; of a powerful, penetrating odor, and of a bitter, unpleasant, somewhat acrid taste. From its high price it is very liable to aduleration. It is antispasmodic and stimulant, and has been much used in spasmodic diseases of all kinds, as well as a stimulant in low states of the system. The dose is from five to ten grains.

Powder of Musk.

℞. Musk three grains
Opium half a grain
Gum Arabic one scruple
Sugar two drachms
Triturate together, and divide into six powders. One, every three hours, in hooping-cough. *Augustin.*

℞. Musk sixteen grains
Valerian twenty-four grains
Camphor eight grains
Mix. As an antispasmodic, in hysteria, &c.; in doses of three to twelve grains. *Guibourt.*

This is called by Jourdain, Tonquin powder, but this name belongs rather to the following.

℞. Musk sixteen grains
Cinnabar twelve grains
Mix. For a single dose. *Spielmann.*

Once celebrated as a remedy in hydrophobia.

Musk Bolus.

℞. Musk five to ten grains
Camphor five grains
Syrup sufficient
Make a bolus. Antispasmodic. *Ellis.*

℞. Musk
Carbonate of ammonia, each, ten grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Make a bolus. One, every three hours. In mortification, attended with spasmodic action. *Ellis.*

Musk Pills.

℞. Musk eight grains
Opium two grains
Camphor twenty-four grains
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and form six pills. To be taken during the day, in hospital gangrene. *Dupuytren.*

℞. Musk ten grains
Camphor one scruple
Gum ammoniac two scruples
Opium four grains
Mix, and make pills of four grains. Four or five in the twenty-four hours, in nervous disorders. *Richard.*

℞. Musk twelve grains
Castor twenty-four grains
Assafetida thirty grains

Tincture of valerian sufficient
Make twenty-four pills. Four, three times a-day, in nervous complaints.
Radius.

MUSK MIXTURE.

℞. Musk two drachms
Sugar
Gum Arabic, each, one drachm
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, every hour or two, in low fevers. *Ellis.*

℞. Musk mixture six fl. ounces
Paregoric elixir half fl. ounce
Ammon. tinc. of valerian one fl. drachm
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, in pertussis in children. *Ellis.*

℞. Musk two grains
Fennel water six fl. ounces
Laudanum ten drops
Syrup of poppies two drachms
Mix. A spoonful, every hour, in trismus. *Cheselden.*

℞. Musk mixture
Camphor water, each, three fl. ounces and a-half
Syrup of ginger
Spirit of sulphuric ether, each, two fl. drachms
Mix. A tablespoonful, every three or four hours, in low fevers. *Ainslie.*

MUSK CLYSTER.

℞. Musk ten grains
Valerian half an ounce
Starch half a drachm
Boiling water eight ounces
Mix. As an antispasmodic and excitant.
Radius.

℞. Musk twelve grains
Sugar two scruples
Spirit of ammonia thirty drops
Infusion of flaxseed four fl. ounces
Mix. For children with convulsions.
Ellis.

TINCTURE OF MUSK.

℞. Musk one part
Alcohol twelve parts
Digest for twelve days, and filter. Dose, thirty to sixty drops. *Guibourt.*

MUCUNA.

COWHAGE.

This is the bristles of the pods of *Mucuna pruriens*, a perennial, twining plant, native of the warmer parts of America, bearing somewhat curved brown pods, covered with short bristles, which, when dry, readily separate.

Sex. Syst. Diadelph. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Decandolle, Prod. ii. 405. Griffith, Med. Bot. 242.

The pod is shaped somewhat like the italic *S*, and is covered with brown, bristly hairs, which adhere to any substance coming in contact with them. These hairs or spicula are possessed of anthelmintic powers, but whether they act mechanically or not, has not been fully ascertained, though the probability is that they do.

ELECTUARY OF COWHAGE.

℞. Cowhage two scruples
Syrup half an ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful every morning, fasting, for three days, to be followed by a dose of castor oil; in cases of lumbrici.
Correa.

℞. Cowhage one drachm
Honey sufficient
to make electuary. To be given as above.
Ellis.

MYRISTICA.

NUTMEG.

The nutmeg is the kernel of the fruit of *Myristica moschata*, a small tree, a native of the Molucca Islands, and now cultivated in various tropical regions.

Sex. Syst. Diœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Myristicaceæ.

Thunberg. Act. Holm. 1782. Griffith, Med. Bot. 109.

The nutmeg is an oval, oblong almond, of a lightish brown color externally, and of a reddish gray with red veins, internally, of an agreeable, fragrant odor, warm, aromatic taste, and unctuous feel. It is principally used for culinary purposes, but is also employed in medicine as a stimulant, and to disguise the taste of nauseous remedies.

AROMATIC POWDER.

℞. Cinnamon
Ginger, each, two ounces
Cardamom seeds
Nutmeg, grated, each, one ounce
Rub together into very fine powder.
U. S. Ph.

Stimulant and carminative; dose, ten to thirty grains.

GOELIS' ANTIHECTIC POWDER.

℞. Burnt hartshorn
Powdered nutmeg
Roasted laurel berries, each, one part
Liquorice three parts
Mix, and make a powder. Advised in the hectic attendant on scrofulous affections.
Augustin.

STIMULATING CLYSTER.

℞. Powdered nutmeg one drachm

Powdered columbo one drachm
salep one scruple
Infusion of flaxseed four fl. ounces
Mix. As a stimulating enema. *Ammon.*

SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

℞. Nutmeg, bruised, two ounces
Diluted alcohol one gallon
Water a pint
Mix, and distil one gallon, with a slow fire. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. drachms; principally used to flavor other medicines.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

℞. Nutmeg two ounces
Lemon peel
Orange peel
Spearmint
Balm, each, one ounce
Diluted alcohol four pints
Water twelve pints
Distil three pints. *Van Mons.*

As a stomachic, and an external application to contusions.

MYROXYLON.

BALSAM OF PERU.

This balsam is the product of *Myroxylon Peruiferum*, a large tree, indigenous to South America, where it is called *quinquina*.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 233. Griffith, Med. Bot. 248.

The balsam is a thick, viscid fluid, of a dark, reddish-brown color, an agreeable, fragrant odor, and a warm, bitterish taste, occasioning a pungent sensation in the throat. It is stimulating, tonic, and expectorant, and has been much used in pectoral complaints, &c., and also externally as an application to indolent ulcers. The dose is about half fl. drachm.

PILLS OF BALSAM OF PERU.

℞. Balsam of Peru one drachm
Extract of bitter polygala two drachms
Marsh mallow sufficient
to make one hundred and twenty pills. Ten, four times a-day, in chronic mucous discharges. *Schubert.*

ACOUSTIC BALSAM.

℞. Balsam of Peru half a drachm
Narcotic oil
Onion juice, each, one ounce
Mix. A dossil of cotton saturated with this oil, is to be introduced into the deaf ear, provided there is no inflammation or violent pain.

℞. Beef gall three fl. drachms
Balsam of Peru one fl. drachm
Mix. To be occasionally dropped into the ear to correct a fetid discharge, syringing it also, daily, with a weak solution of soap and water. *Hugh Smith.*

LINIMENT FOR CHILBLAINS.

℞. Balsam of Peru half a drachm
Muriatic ether
Laudanum, each, two drachms
Mix. As a friction. *Henschel.*

MAMMILLARY LOTION.

℞. Balsam of Peru one drachm
Yolk of egg one
Spirit of wild thyme three ounces
Mix. The sore nipple is to be bathed with this, and then sprinkled with a powder, composed of one drachm of Peruvian bark, and two drachms of gum Arabic. *Ivery.*

BALSAM OF PERU MIXTURE.

℞. Balsam of Peru two drachms
Yolk of egg one
Extract of cinchona six drachms
Honey of roses three ounces
Mix. Two dessertspoonfuls, four times a-day, in chronic mucous discharges. *St. Marie.*

℞. Balsam of Peru half a drachm
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Cinnamon water
Water, each, half fl. ounce
Mix. To be taken three or four times a-day, as an expectorant in chronic catarrh. *Ellis.*

SYRUP OF BALSAM OF PERU.

℞. Tincture of balsam of
Peru one fl. ounce
Tepid simple syrup two pounds
Mix, and agitate briskly. Dose, from one to two drachms. *Lisbon Ph.*

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF PERU.

℞. Balsam of Peru one part
Alcohol eight parts
Macerate for some days, and filter. *Guibourt.*

Principally used as an external application to ulcers, &c.

BALSAM OF PERU COLLUTORY.

℞. Tincture of balsam of Peru one part
guaiacum four parts
Mix. A teaspoonful to a glass of water, to rinse the mouth. *Taddei.*

LOCATELLI'S BALSAM.

℞. Olive oil six ounces
Yellow wax four ounces
Wine five fl. ounces

Melt together by a gentle heat, till all moisture is evaporated, and add

Venice turpentine	six ounces
Balsam of Peru	two drachms
Red saunders	half an ounce

Mix. Formerly used in phthisis, but now employed only as an external application. This is the original formula. *Spielmann.*

OINTMENT OF BALSAM OF PERU.

℞. Balsam of Peru
Spermaceti ointment equal parts
Mix. As a dressing to painful ulcers. *Radius.*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF BALSAM OF PERU.

℞. Lard	two ounces
White wax	four drachms

Melt in a water-bath, and add

Balsam of Peru	two drachms
Oil of lavender	twelve minims

As an application to promote the growth of the hair. *Copland.*

PLASTER OF BALSAM OF PERU.

℞. Powdered carbonate of lead	sixteen parts
litharge	eight parts
Rose oil	forty-eight parts
White wax	thirty-two parts

Melt together, and, at close of operation, add

Balsam of Peru	two parts

As an application to indolent ulcers. *Foy.*

MYRRHA.

MYRRH.

Myrrh is the concrete juice of *Balsamodendron myrrha*, a small shrubby tree, with spiny branches, a native of Arabia, &c.

Sex. Syst. Octand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Amyridaceæ.

Nees. Offic. Planz. i. 17. Griffith, Med. Bot. 171.

Myrrh occurs in tears, or in agglutinated masses, of various shades of color; the best is of a reddish yellow color, somewhat translucent, having a peculiar, aromatic odor and a warm, bitter taste. It is a stimulating tonic. It is given in a variety of diseases, and is used externally as an application to foul ulcers, aphthæ, &c. The dose is from ten to thirty grains, usually in combination.

POWDER OF MYRRH AND IPECACUANHA.

℞. Powdered myrrh	twelve grains
ipecacuanha	six grains
nitre	half a drachm

Mix, and divide into four powders. One, every fourth hour. Stimulating expectorant. *Paris.*

EMMENAGOGUE POWDER.

℞. Myrrh	twelve grains
Saffron	three grains
Oil of cloves	one drop

Rub into powder. *Augustin.*

PILLS OF MYRRH AND ZINC.

℞. Sulphate of zinc	ten grains
Powdered myrrh	one drachm and a-half
Conserve of roses	sufficient

Mix, and form twenty pills. Two, twice a-day. In pertussis. *Paris.*

PILLS OF MYRRH AND SULPHATE OF IRON.

℞. Myrrh	
Sulphate of iron, each,	two scruples
Carbonate of potassa	
Soap, each,	half a drachm

Rub into mass, and form forty pills. Two, thrice a-day. In amenorrhœa. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF MYRRH AND SQUILL.

℞. Myrrh	one drachm and a-half
Dried squill	half a drachm
Extract of henbane	two scruples
Distilled water	sufficient

Rub into mass, and form thirty pills. Two, night and morning. In catarrh and phthisis. *Paris.*

PILLS OF MYRRH AND CANADA BALSAM.

℞. Myrrh	three drachms
Canada balsam	one drachm and a-half
Opium	half a drachm

Mix, and make pills of two grains. Two to four, every hour, in ulcerated phthisis. *Augustin.*

ALKALINE SOLUTION OF MYRRH.

℞. Myrrh	two ounces
Sub. carbonate of soda	one drachm
Boiling water	eight fl. ounces

Macerate for two days, and filter. *Swediaur.*

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF MYRRH.

℞. Myrrh	two ounces
Gum Arabic	two drachms

Triturate together; add sufficient water to make a thick emulsion, and mix well with the

Extract of couchgrass	four ounces

Advised in phthisis, and ulcers of the uterus. Dose, one to three drachms, mixed with water, two or three times a-day. *Swediaur.*

MYRRH COLLUTORY.

℞. Lime water	one fl. ounce and a-half
Tincture of myrrh	two fl. drachms
Honey of roses	two drachms

Mix. *Pharm. Chirurg.*

℞. Tincture of myrrh two fl. drachms
Infusion of sage six fl. ounces
Honey of roses two ounces
Mix. *Augustin.*

MYRRH GARGLE.

℞. Tincture of myrrh
Vinegar, each, two fl. ounces
Honey one ounce
Infusion of contrayerva one pint and a-half
Mix. In putrid sore throat, scarlatina, &c. *Fothergill.*

℞. Honey of roses one ounce and a-half
Barley water twelve fl. ounces
Tincture of myrrh six fl. drachms
Vinegar one fl. ounce
Mix. As a gargle in putrid sore throat. *Ainslie.*

STIMULATING INJECTION.

℞. Myrrh one ounce
Quicklime two ounces
Water two pints
Infuse for a few days, and decant. As an injection in fistulous ulcers. *St Marie.*

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

℞. Myrrh, bruised, four ounces
Alcohol three pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND HELLEBORE.

℞. Tincture of myrrh one fl. ounce
black hellebore half a fl. ounce
Spanish flies two fl. drachms
Mix. As an emmenagogue, in doses of thirty drops, three times a-day, in a little sugar and water. *Ellis.*

GRIFFITH'S MYRRH MIXTURE.

℞. Myrrh one drachm
Sulphate of iron one scruple
Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Sugar two drachms
Water six fl. ounces
Make mixture. As a tonic in phthisis, in tablespoonful doses, according to circumstances. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND MYRRH MIXTURE.

℞. Powdered myrrh one drachm
Carbonate of potassa half a drachm
Sulphate of iron twelve grains
Mucilage gum Arabic two fl. drachms
Decoction of liquorice six and a-half fl. ounces
Spirit of allspice one fl. ounce
Rub the myrrh, potassa, sulphate of iron, and mucilage, well together; add gradually the other ingredients. Dose, a tablespoonful, twice or thrice a-day. *Babington.*

Nearly the same as Griffith's mixture, and used in the same cases.

OIL OF MYRRH.

℞. Myrrh two parts
Washed sand three parts
Distil, separate the oil that passes, and rectify it. *Wirt. Ph.*

MYRRH PLASTER.

℞. Balsam of Peru
Camphor
Powdered myrrh, each, one ounce and a-half
Lead plaster thirty-two ounces
Triturate the three first ingredients together, and when intimately mixed, add the melted plaster, and stir until chilled; then form into rolls of half a pound each.

N

NAPHTHALINA.

NAPHTHALINE

Is a product of the distillation of coal tar, and is deposited from the rectified oil of coal tar, in white, shining, concrete crystals, and may be purified by dissolving in alcohol and recrystallizing. It is an active expectorant, in doses of eight to thirty grains.

SYRUP OF NAPHTHALINE.

℞. Naphthaline sixteen grains
Dissolve in smallest quantity of hot alcohol, and triturate with
Syrup four ounces *Dupasquier.*

OINTMENT OF NAPHTHALINE.

℞. Naphthaline one scruple
Lard five drachms
Mix. As an application in dry tetter, lepra, psoriasis, &c. *Emery.*

LOZENGES OF NAPHTHALINE.

℞. Naphthaline five scruples
Sugar twenty ounces
Oil of aniseed
Mucilage of tragacanth, each, sufficient

Mix, and form lozenges of fifteen grains. Expectorant. One occasionally, to the amount of twenty a-day. *Dupasquier.*

NARCOTINA.

NARCOTINE

Is a white, tasteless, inodorous principle, existing in opium. It forms bitter salts with the acids. It has been used with success as an antiperiodic, in doses of three grains, three times a-day.

℞. Residue of opium, exhausted by
Water at will

Dry it, powder it coarsely, add cold acetic acid, express, and filter; add an excess of ammonia, wash the precipitate with cold water, dissolve in boiling alcohol, decolorize by means of animal charcoal, let cool, and crystallize.

BOLUS OF NARCOTINE.

℞. Narcotine one scruple
Oil of almonds six drops
Crumb of bread
Honey, each, sufficient

Mix, and make eight boluses. One, three times a-day, in the apyrexia of intermittents. *Brera.*

MIXTURE OF NARCOTINE.

℞. Narcotine one drachm
Lemon water three fl. ounces

Mix. Dose, a spoonful. *Brera.*

NARCOTINÆ MURIAS.

MURIATE OF NARCOTINE.

℞. Opium two pounds
Alcohol twenty pounds

Rub together, gradually adding the spirit, till the opium is exhausted, decant, and press residue; to solution add ammonia, till turbid. Distil off one-fourth of alcohol, and let the product cool; wash the deposit with water, and then with a drachm of muriatic acid mixed with a quart of water. Filter the solution, and evaporate to dryness. Dose, about the same as of narcotine. *O'Shaughnessy.*

NUX VOMICA.

NUX VOMICA

Is the seed of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, a moderate sized tree, a native of many parts of the East Indies, having a very bitter wood.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Loganiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 271. Griffith, Med. Bot. 469.

The seeds are flat, peltate, with a narrow annular striæ, somewhat downy on the surface; they are of a horny consistence, inodorous, and of a bitter, acrid, somewhat nauseous taste. Nux vomica is a violent excitant of the cerebro-spinal system, and in large doses an active poison. In small doses, frequently repeated, it is tonic, diuretic, and even laxative. It owes its energetic properties to the presence of strychnia and brucia. It is principally used in paralysis, in doses of about five grains, three or four times a-day.

POWDER OF NUX VOMICA.

℞. Powdered nux vomica three grains
Gum Arabic
Sugar, each, twelve grains

Mix. Advised in chronic dysentery. One, every day. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Powdered nux vomica eighteen grains
ipecacuanha
twenty-four grains
Powdered rhubarb one drachm
Prepared chalk two scruples
Oil of peppermint two drops

Mix. To be divided into twelve powders. One every three or four hours, in cardialgia, &c. *Vogt.*

EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA.

℞. Nux vomica one pound
Alcohol sufficient

Expose the nux vomica to steam, till softened, slice, dry, and reduce it to powder. Place this in a displacement apparatus, add alcohol till it comes away without bitterness. Distil off the alcohol from the tincture, and evaporate to a proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, half a grain to two grains.

TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

℞. Powdered nux vomica one part
Alcohol four parts

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *Cottereau.*

Dose, five to twenty drops, in paralysis.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

℞. Extract of nux
vomica twenty-four grains
Camphor one drachm
Tincture of pellitory one fl. ounce

Mix. Dose, twenty drops, four times a-day, in paralysis. *Radius.*

℞. Tincture of nux vomica
Spanish flies, each,
one fl. drachm
Phosphoric ether one fl. scruple
Mix. Thirty drops, three or four times a-day, in paralysis. *Radius.*

PILLS OF NUX VOMICA.

℞. Powdered nux vomica thirty grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make ten pills; one, twice or thrice a-day, in paralysis, closely watching the effects. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA.

℞. Extract of nux vomica one scruple
liquorice seven scruples
Mix, and make eighty pills. Two to four, two or three times a-day, in paralysis. *Radius.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF NUX VOMICA.

℞. Extract of nux vomica six grains
Black oxide of iron one drachm
Mix, and make twenty-four pills. Three a-day, in atonic incontinence of urine. *Mondiere.*

PILLS OF NUX VOMICA AND ALOES.

℞. Extract of nux vomica ten grains
Pills of aloes and myrrh four scruples
Mix well, and form thirty-six pills. One or two, night and morning. *Copland.*

MIXTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

℞. Extract of nux vomica ten grains
Elder water six fl. ounces
Mucilage of gum Arabic
Spirit of mallows, each, one fl. ounce
Mix. A spoonful every two hours, in chronic dysentery. *Ammon.*

LOTION OF NUX VOMICA.

℞. Extract of nux vomica eight grains
Alcohol two fl. ounces
Strong water of ammonia half fl. ounce
Mix. As a stimulating lotion to paralyzed limbs. *Radius.*

O

OLEUM ANIMALE EMPYREUMATICUM.

DIPPEL'S ANIMAL OIL.

℞. Oil of hartshorn at will
Distil off one-fourth, by a slow heat, on a sand-bath, keeping it protected from the light. *Van Mons.*

Antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and anodyne, in doses of five or ten drops; poisonous in large doses.

LINIMENT OF DIPPEL'S OIL.

℞. Dippel's oil one drachm
Oil of almonds six drachms
Turpentine soap half an ounce
Mix. As an exciting liniment, also as an application to the abdomen, in cases of worms. *Sundelin.*

TINCTURE OF DIPPEL'S OIL.

℞. Dippel's oil one part
Sulphuric ether fifteen parts
Dissolve. Fifteen to thirty drops, as a stimulant and antispasmodic. *Beral.*

MIXTURE OF DIPPEL'S OIL.

℞. Dippel's oil one drachm
Hoffmann's anodyne three drachms
Dissolve. Twenty to thirty drops, four times a-day, in chorea and tetanus. *Radius.*

OLEUM CAJUPUTI.

OIL OF CAJEPUT.

This is a fluid, transparent, green oil, of an aromatic and pleasant odor, and a warm, pungent taste; obtained from the *Melaleuca cajuputi*, a small tree, a native of the Molucca islands.

Sex. Syst. Polydelph. icosand. *Nat. Syst.* Myrtaceæ.

Maton. Lond. Pharm. 1800. Griffith, Med. Bot. 296.

It is also furnished by other species. It is an active stimulant, when given internally, in doses of a few drops, and acts as a rubefacient, when applied to the skin.

MIXTURE OF OIL OF CAJEPUT.

℞. Oil of cajeput half a drachm
Dippel's animal oil one drachm
Mix. As a stimulant. Dose, five to fifteen drops. *Augustin.*

CAJEPUT LINIMENT.

℞. Cajeput oil
Camphor, each, three drachms

Soft soap two ounces
Alcohol one pint
Water of ammonia two fl. ounces
Mix. As an embrocation. *Chapman.*

OLEUM MORRHUÆ.

Cod Liver Oil.

This, which is also called *Oleum jecoris aselli*, is procured from the livers of several kinds of fish, but principally from the Cod, though that from the Ray is said to be preferable. There are several varieties; one, clear and limpid, the other dark colored, and somewhat acrid, which is said by many writers to be the most powerful. The pale oil has a faint smell, and a bland taste. It has obtained much celebrity as an alterative, in strumous affections; in chronic gout, rheumatism, and cutaneous diseases, &c. The dose for an adult, is from half a spoonful to three spoonfuls, two or three times a-day.

Mixture of Cod Liver Oil.

℞. Cod liver oil four fl. ounces
Gum Arabic
Sugar, each, two drachms
Cinnamon, or mint
water four fl. ounces
Mix. One or two tablespoonfuls, morning and evening. *Ellis.*

℞. Cod liver oil four fl. ounces
Solution of carbonate of
potassa half fl. ounce
Syrup of orange peel half fl. ounce
Peppermint water seven fl. ounces
Mix. Dose, one and a-half fl. ounces to three fl. ounces. *Beasley.*

℞. Cod liver oil one fl. ounce
Solution carbonate of
potassa two fl. drachms
Syrup of orange peel one fl. ounce
Oil of calamus three drops
Mix. Dose, one to two fl. drachms, night and morning, for rickets in children. *Fehr.*

℞. Cod liver oil
Syrup of orange peel
Aniseed water, each, one fl. ounce
Oil of calamus three drops
Mix. Three spoonfuls a-day, in rachitis, and gouty swellings. *Phœbus.*

Syrup of Cod Liver Oil.

℞. Cod liver oil eight parts
Powdered gum Arabic five parts
Simple syrup four parts
Make an emulsion, and add
Sugar twenty-four parts
Dissolve by gentle heat, and add
Orange-flower water two parts
Duclou.

Liniment of Cod Liver Oil.

℞. Cod liver oil one fl. ounce
Water of ammonia half fl. ounce
Mix. *Brach.*

℞. Cod liver oil four fl. drachms
Lead water two fl. drachms
Yolk of egg three drachms
Mix. As an application to ulcers, &c. *Brefeld.*

Ointment of Cod Liver Oil.

℞. Cod liver oil three fl. ounces
Spermaceti six drachms
White wax two drachms
Melt together, and stir till cold. *Beasley.*

℞. Caustic soda one ounce
Water two fl. ounces and a-half
Dissolve, and add
Cod liver oil eight fl. ounces
Agitate briskly. *Deschamps.*

℞. Cod liver oil ten parts
Lead water five parts
Lard ten parts
Mix.

Compound Ointment of Cod Liver Oil.

℞. Cod liver oil one fl. drachm
Red oxide of mercury four grains
Simple cerate two scruples
Mix. *Cunier.*

℞. Cod liver oil
Extract of wood
soot, each, two drachms
Citrine ointment one drachm
Beef marrow six ounces
Mix. *Carron.*

In opacities of the cornea, and scrofulous ophthalmia.

Compound Oil of Cod Liver.

℞. Cod liver oil one fl. drachm
Walnut oil two fl. drachms
Mix. A drop or two to be introduced between the eyelids, in opacities of the cornea. *Radius.*

OLEUM OLIVÆ.

Olive Oil.

The oil of the fruit of *Olea Europæa*, a small tree, originally from Syria, but now extensively cultivated in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Oleaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 11. Griffith, Med. Bot. 442.

Good olive oil is an unctuous fluid, of a pale yellow or greenish color; almost inodorous, and of a bland taste. It is principally used as an article of food, but is also employed in medicine as a demulcent, emollient, and laxative, and in

the composition of liniments, ointments, &c. The dose, as a laxative, is about a fl. ounce.

OLIVE OIL MIXTURE.

℞. Syrup of gum four fl. ounces
Olive oil half fl. ounce
Mix. As a laxative. *Radius.*

℞. Olive oil eight fl. ounces
Aromatic spirit of ammonia two fl. drachms
Mix. Three spoonfuls, night and morning, as an anthelmintic. *Ellis.*

℞. Olive oil one fl. ounce
Solution carbonate of potassa half fl. drachm
Mint water seven fl. ounces
Mix. *Guy's Hospit.*

℞. Olive oil one fl. ounce
Water of carbonate of ammonia one fl. drachm
Mint water seven fl. ounces
Mix. *Guy's Hospt.*

℞. Olive oil mixture eight fl. ounces
Manna one ounce and a-half
Mix. Dose, three spoonfuls as a laxative. *St. Bart's Hospt.*

OLIVE OIL CLYSTER.

℞. Common salt one tablespoonful
Olive oil
Molasses, each, two tablespoonfuls
Warm water one pint
Mix. *U. S. Dispens.*

℞. Manna one ounce
Compound decoction of chamomile ten fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Olive oil one fl. ounce
Sulphate of magnesia half an ounce
Dub. Ph.

OLEUM RICINI.

CASTOR OIL.

The oil of the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, a perennial tree in tropical countries, but an annual herbaceous plant, in temperate latitudes. The seeds are ovate, compressed, bean-like, of a grayish ash color, marbled with reddish brown, not unlike the dog tick in appearance.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monad. *Nat. Syst.* Euphorbiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1430. Griffith, Med. Bot. 599.

The oil, which is generally obtained by expression, is a thick, viscous, colorless fluid, with a faint, but unpleasant odor, and a mild, but nauseous taste, followed by a slight sensation of acridity. It is a mild, but prompt cathartic, acting rather as an evacuant than as an excitant of the alvine secretions. The dose is about a fl. ounce; for infants, from one to four fl. drachms. Its disgusting taste is best disguised by mixing it with froth of porter.

OLEAGINOUS MIXTURE.

℞. Castor oil one ounce
Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
Sugar one drachm
Rub together, and add gradually
Mint water four fl. ounces
Triturate well. A tablespoonful, every hour or two hours, till it acts. *Ellis.*

In some cases, as in dysentery, it is of benefit, to add thirty or forty drops of laudanum to the mixture.

℞. Castor oil
Mucilage of gum Arabic
Syrup of orgeat, each, two ounces
Water ten fl. ounces
Make an emulsion. Dose, as last. *Beral.*

℞. Castor oil one ounce
Yolk of egg one
Water of orange peel two fl. drachms
Water two fl. ounces
Make an emulsion. *Radius.*

℞. Castor oil one ounce
Yolk of egg one
Orange-flower water
Simple syrup, each, half an ounce
Water two ounces
Make an emulsion. *Cottereau.*

℞. Castor oil eleven drachms
Powdered tragacanth half a drachm
White sugar seventy-five grains
Water two and a-half fl. ounces
Syrup of orange-flowers six fl. drachms
Triturate the tragacanth with the sugar; add the syrup, and rub well in a mortar, until the mucilage begins to thicken, then add the oil, and continue rubbing till it is homogeneous, adding the water gradually, during the process. *Mannè.*

EMULSION OF CASTOR OIL SEEDS.

℞. Castor oil seeds half an ounce
Anise water four ounces
Sugar two drachms
Deprive the seeds of their exterior, triturate them to a uniform pulp with a little water, and the sugar, and finally add the remainder of the water gradually, and strain through a coarse cloth. *W. Procter.*

ANTHELMINTIC EMULSION.

℞. Castor oil
Mucilage of gum Arabic, each, one ounce
Syrup of Corsica moss
Water of semen contra chamomile, each, two fl. ounces

Emulsion of sweet almonds eight fl. ounces
Mix, and make an emulsion. As an anthelmintic. *Beral.*

CASTOR OIL CLYSTER.

℞. Castor oil one ounce and a-half
Yolk of egg two
Infusion of chamomile six fl. ounces
Mix. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF CASTOR OIL AND ETHER.

℞. Castor oil one ounce
Sulphuric ether two drachms
Mix. A spoonful every two hours, advised as an anthelmintic, in cases of tapeworm. *Radius.*

FIXATURE.

℞. Castor oil two ounces
Spermaceti one drachm
Arnotto half an ounce
Oil of bergamot one drachm
Otto of roses five drops
Mix; melt by a moderate heat, and strain. To stiffen, and keep hair in form.
Redwood.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

This is usually known as *Spirits of turpentine*, and is the volatile oil obtained from the turpentine afforded by several species of Pinus. It is limpid, colorless, of a strong, penetrating, peculiar odor, and of a warm, pungent, somewhat bitterish taste. It is stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and cathartic, and externally rubefacient.

PURIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

℞. Oil of turpentine eight parts
Alcohol one part
Agitate together, and pour off the spirit, and repeat the process several times.
Nimmo.

LOTION FOR CHILBLAINS.

℞. Oil of turpentine four parts
Sulphuric acid one part
Olive oil ten parts
Mix. To be applied to the affected part, night and morning. *Gassicourt.*

OIL OF TURPENTINE AND HONEY.

℞. Oil of turpentine two fl. drachms
Honey one fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful night and morning, in warm tea. In sciatica. *Ellis.*

LOTION FOR TOOTHACHE.

℞. Oil of turpentine one fl. drachm and a-half
Oil of cloves
Oil of cajeput, each, half a fl. drachm
Balsam of Peru two drachms
Opium two scruples
To be well rubbed together. As an application to the face, in cases of toothache.
Beasley.

TURPENTINE MIXTURE.

℞. Oil of turpentine one hundred and twenty drops
Powdered gum Arabic sugar, each, two drachms
Laudanum sixty drops
Compound spirits of lavender two fl. drachms
Mint water five fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours, in low forms of fever, &c. *Ellis.*

VERMIFUGE EMULSION.

℞. Oil of turpentine six. fl. drachms
Gum Arabic two drachms
Chamomile water six fl. ounces
Sulphuric ether two fl. drachms
Mix. Two spoonfuls, night and morning, in cases of tapeworm. *Radius.*

TURPENTINE MIXTURE.

℞. Oil of turpentine one fl. ounce
Powdered gum Arabic sugar, each, two drachms
Mint water four fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours till it operates. An active purgative.
Frank.

℞. Oil of turpentine three fl. drachms
Yolk of egg two
Syrup of mint two fl. ounces
orange flowers ether, each, one fl. ounce
Tincture of cinnamon half a fl. drachm
Mix. A spoonful, three times a-day, in neuralgia and rheumatism. *Foy.*

℞. Oil of turpentine one fl. ounce
Yolk of egg one
Triturate together, and add, gradually,
Emulsion of almonds four fl. ounces
Syrup of orange two fl. ounces
Compound spirit of lavender four fl. drachms
Oil of cinnamon four drops
One fl. ounce, three times a-day. Advised as a purge in Iritis. *Carmichael.*

SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE MIXTURE.

℞. Honey
Spirit of turpentine
Ammoniated tincture of guaiacum, each, two drachms
Oil of cloves
lemon, each, three drops

Mix. A teaspoonful, twice or three times a-day, in sciatica and lumbago. *Copland.*

TURPENTINE CLYSTER.

℞. Oil of turpentine one fl. ounce and a-half
Yolk of egg one
Tepid infusion of flaxseed one pint
Mix. *Ellis.*

℞. Oil of turpentine one fl. ounce
Yolk of egg sufficient
Decoction of barley nineteen fl. ounces
Lond. Ph.

TURPENTINE AND ETHER.

℞. Oil of turpentine
Sulphuric ether equal parts
Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops, in honey or syrup, in biliary calculi, and as an external application in rheumatism.
Cottereau.

TURPENTINE LINIMENT.

℞. Oil of turpentine olives, each, two fl. ounces
Tincture of camphor one fl. ounce
Water of ammonia one fl. drachm
Mix. As an external rubefacient.
Ellis.

℞. Soft soap two ounces
Camphor one ounce
Oil of turpentine sixteen fl. ounces
Mix. A powerful rubefacient. *Lond. Ph.*

℞. Oil of turpentine half a pint
Resin cerate one pound
Melt the cerate, and add the turpentine.
U. S. Ph.

This is known as *Kentish's ointment*, and is much used as an application to burns and scalds.

ACETIC TURPENTINE LINIMENT.

℞. Oil of turpentine three fl. ounces
Acetic acid five fl. drachms
Rose water two and a-half fl. ounces
Essence of lemon four fl. scruples
Yolk of egg one
Mix. As an external embrocation and liniment in phthisis. *Stokes.*

SULPHURIC TURPENTINE LINIMENT.

℞. Oil of turpentine three fl. ounces
Sulphuric acid one fl. drachm
Olive oil three fl. ounces
Mix. *Brodie.*

OPIATED TURPENTINE LINIMENT.

℞. Oil of turpentine one fl. ounce
chamomile two fl. ounces
Laudanum one fl. drachm
Mix. As a lotion in neuralgia.
Recamier.

STARKEY'S SOAP.

℞. Dry carbonate of potassa
Oil of turpentine
Turpentine equal parts
Mix the potassa with the oil, then add the resin, and triturate till the mixture is of the consistence of honey. Used in dropsy, and in gonorrhœa. Dose, eight to ten grains. *Guibourt.*

DIURETIC WINE.

℞. Oil of turpentine two fl. drachms
Lemon juice one fl. ounce
Wine four fl. ounces
Mix. For a single dose. *Pierquin.*

OLEUM TIGLII.

CROTON OIL.

This oil is procured, for the most part, from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*, but also from those of two or three other species. They are all natives of India, and the adjoining parts of Asia. The *C. tiglium* is a moderate sized shrub, bearing a somewhat triangular nut, containing three ovoid seeds, of a reddish brown color, having an oleaginous kernel, which affords, on pressure, the oil in question.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Euphorbiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1426. Griffith, Med. Bot. 597.

The oil, when pure and fresh, is nearly colorless, or yellowish; but when kept for some time, becomes of a reddish-brown or orange color. It has a faint, but peculiar smell, and an acrid and hot taste. It is a powerful hydragogue purgative, and has been much used in dropsy, apoplexy, and visceral obstructions; when applied externally, it causes irritation and inflammation of the skin, followed by a pustular eruption; and has been successfully employed in rheumatism, neuralgia, and bronchial and pulmonary affections. Dose for an adult, one to two drops.

BOLUS OF CROTON OIL.

℞. Croton oil one drop
Powdered gum Arabic half a drachm
Syrup of orange flowers sufficient
Mix, and make four boluses. Two to four to be taken in the morning. *Foy.*

PILLS OF CROTON OIL.

℞. Croton oil six drops
Soap half a drachm
Oil of caraway eight drops
Powdered liquorice root sufficient
Mix, and make twelve pills. Dose, one or more. *Reece.*

℞. Croton oil six drops
Pill of aloes and myrrh one drachm and a-half
Soap one scruple
Powdered liquorice root sufficient

Mix, and make thirty pills. Dose, two to three, or more. *Copland.*

℞. Croton oil one drop
Crumb of bread sufficient
Mix, and make four pills. One, every hour, until they operate. *Ellis.*

℞. Croton oil two drops
Soap two grains
Gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and make four pills. *Foy.*

Compound Croton Oil Pills.

℞. Powdered scammony
Powdered aloes, each, sixty-four parts
Croton oil three parts
Alcohol four parts
Dissolve the oil in the alcohol; add the solution, gradually, to a mixture of the powders, and beat into a mass. Divide into pills of five grains. One to three, for children of eight to fourteen years of age; three to five, for adults. *Beral.*

Pills of Croton Oil and Quinine.

℞. Croton oil soap three grains
Sulphate of quinine one drachm
Extract of dandelion sufficient
Mix, and make twenty pills. One for a dose. *Caventou.*

Pills of Croton Oil and Blue Mass.

℞. Croton oil soap three grains
Extract of henbane
Blue mass, each, twenty-four grains
Oil of pimento twelve minims
Mix, and make twelve pills. Two at bedtime. *Neligan.*

Lozenges of Croton Oil.

℞. Vanilla chocolate two drachms
Sugar one drachm
Starch one scruple
Croton oil five drops
Mix, and make thirty lozenges. *Soubeiran.*

Soap of Croton Oil.

℞. Croton oil two parts
Solution of caustic soda one part
Mix; put into paper moulds; in a few days, slice, and keep in well-stopped bottles. Dose, one to three grains, in pills. *Foy.*

Tincture of Croton Oil.

℞. Croton oil sixteen drops
Alcohol one ounce
Macerate for six or eight days, and filter. Dose, fifteen to twenty-five drops. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Croton oil four drops
Tincture of myrrh one fl. ounce
Mix, digest, and filter. Dose, one to two fl. drachms. *Bateman.*

℞. Croton oil eight drops
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Mix, digest, and filter. Dose, half to one fl. drachm. *Nimmo.*

Emulsion of Croton Oil.

℞. Croton oil three drops
Almond oil half a fl. ounce
Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
Triturate well, and gradually add
Syrup of orange flowers one fl. ounce
Chamomile water five fl. ounces
A tablespoonful every two hours, till it operates. *Phœbus.*

℞. Croton oil one drop
Yolk of egg two drachms
Orange-flower water
Mint water, each, one ounce
Make an emulsion. *Foy.*

Mixture of Croton Oil.

℞. Croton oil one to two drops
Mucilage of gum Arabic
Distilled water, each, one fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours, until it operates. *Ellis.*

℞. Croton oil two drops
White sugar two drachms
Gum Arabic half a drachm
Tincture of cardamom half fl. drachm
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Mix. Dose, two dessertspoonfuls every three or four hours. As it is agreeable to the taste, it is suited for children, but in smaller doses. *Beral.*

℞. Tincture of croton oil twenty-five drops
Mucilage of gum Arabic one drachm
Water one ounce
Mix. In the morning, fasting. *Foy.*

Saponaceous Solution of Croton Oil.

℞. Croton oil eight drops
Potassa six grains
Distilled water two fl. drachms
Mix. From three to six drops may be given for a dose. *Ellis.*

Liniment of Croton Oil.

℞. Croton oil one part
Olive oil five parts
Mix. *Pereira.*

℞. Croton oil one fl. drachm
Oil of turpentine one fl. ounce
Mix. *Corrigan.*

℞. Croton oil four drops
Carbonate of soda ten grains

Spirit of mint half an ounce
In friction, in rheumatism. *Foy.*

℞. Croton oil
Solution of potassa, each, half fl. ounce
Mix, and agitate.

℞. The above solution thirty minims
Rose water one fl. ounce
Mix. To be used twice a-day, till pustules appear. *J. Allen.*

EMBROCATION OF CROTON OIL.

℞. Croton oil twenty minims
Tartar emetic one scruple
Solution of potassa one fl. drachm
Water eight fl. drachms
Mix. To keep up a mild eruption on the skin. *Morris.*

CERATE OF CROTON OIL.

℞. Lard two and a-half parts
Wax half a part
Melt together, and when nearly cold, mix with them
Croton oil one part
Caventou.

℞. Soap cerate four parts
Melt, and when semifluid, add
Croton oil one part
Beasley.

PLASTER OF CROTON OIL.

℞. Lead plaster four parts
Melt, and when nearly cold, add
Croton oil one part
Spread on linen for an adhesive and irritating plaster *Bouchardat.*

℞. Lead plaster eight parts
Melt, and when nearly cold, add
Croton oil twenty parts
To be spread as above. A very active counter irritant. *Bouchardat.*

OINTMENT OF CROTON OIL.

℞. Croton oil ten minims
Lard half an ounce
Mix. *Ainslie.*

OPIUM.

OPIUM.

Opium is the inspissated juice of the unripe capsules of the *Papaver somniferum*, and presents many varieties, as the Turkey or Smyrna, the East Indian or Bengal, the Egyptian, &c.; of which the first is the best, and affords the largest proportion of morphia.

Opium contains various peculiar principles, several of which are officinal, and are treated of under their respective titles. Turkey opium is in flattish, rounded masses, of half a pound to two pounds in weight, covered externally with the seed vessels of some species of dock. The texture is soft; the color is pale brown; the odor is strong and narcotic, and the taste bitter and acrid.

Opium is stimulant, in small and repeated doses, narcotic in large; and also antispasmodic, diaphoretic, sedative, and anodyne. It is used to fulfil a variety of indications; to procure sleep, to lull pain, to check morbid discharges, to alleviate cough, &c. The medium dose is one grain, but in spasm, &c., it is given in much larger doses.

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (AQUEOUS.)

℞. Opium one pound
Water five pints
Cut the opium into small fragments, macerate it for twenty-four hours in a pint of water, break the pieces down with the hand, express; add another pint of water to the residuum, macerate for twenty-four hours, and again express; repeat this process till all the water has been used. Filter the several infusions, unite them, and evaporate on a water-bath to due consistence. *Edin. Ph.*

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (AQUEO-ALCOHOLIC.)

℞. Opium one part
Alcohol four parts
Cut the opium in small pieces, and digest it in the alcohol for two days, at a gentle heat, express, and treat the residue with four parts of warm water; express, unite the solutions, and evaporate to due consistence. *Taddei.*

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (ACETOUS.)

℞. Opium one ounce
Distilled vinegar two pints
Cut the opium into small pieces, digest in the vinegar for two days, on a sand-bath, stirring from time to time, decant, filter, and evaporate to due consistence.
Soubeiran.

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (ALCOHOLIC.)

℞. Opium at will
Alcohol sufficient
Reduce the opium to small pieces, digest in the alcohol in a closed vessel, by a gentle heat, often stirring, filter, and distil off the alcohol, till the residue is of due consistence. *Antwerp Ph.*

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (VINOUS.)

℞. Opium one part
White wine four parts
Reduce the opium to small pieces, macerate it in the wine for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring; express. Macerate the residue in two more parts of wine, and

express; unite the solutions, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Par. Cod.*

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (DENARCOTIZED.)

℞. Aqueous extract of opium at will

Rub it with a little water, put it in a flask, add sulphuric ether, agitate, and decant; repeat the process with other portions of ether, as long as anything is taken up, and evaporate the residuum to a pilular consistence. *Robiquet.*

℞. Aqueous extract of opium four parts
Resin one part

Beat together, and add

Boiling water sixteen parts

Boil till reduced one half, add as much cold water as has been boiled away, filter, and evaporate. *Limousin—Lamothe.*

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (BY FERMENTATION.)

℞. Opium one part
Water eight parts

Mix, and add

Yeast sufficient

Let ferment for a week, at a temperature of 68° to 70°; then dilute with water, filter, boil till all vinous odor is dissipated, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Deyeux.*

℞. Opium two ounces

Dissolve in a mixture of

Quince juice
Water, each, sixty ounces

Digest for some days, with a gentle heat, strain, and add

White sugar four ounces

Let ferment for a month, stirring from time to time, then strain, and evaporate. *Langolst.*

EXTRACT OF OPIUM. (ROASTED.)

℞. Powdered opium one part

Heat it on a flat dish, over a moderate fire, constantly stirring, as long as fumes are given off. Treat it twice with six times its weight of cold water, filter, and evaporate. *Guibourt.*

The last three forms of Extract, whilst containing the full proportion of morphine, are deprived of the irritating and virose principles of opium.

COMPOUND POWDER OF OPIUM AND CHALK.

℞. Powdered opium six grains
cinnamon one drachm
long pepper eight grains
Prepared chalk one drachm and a-half

Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One, three or four times a-day. In diarrhœa. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF ROASTED OPIUM.

℞. Powdered opium at will

Put it in a flat dish; moisten it with white wine, expose to a moderate heat, constantly stirring till it is perfectly dry, repeat the operation, till the opium is one-half reduced, moisten with vinegar, and rub into paste, dry, and pulverize. As an astringent in hemorrhages, and mucous discharges, in doses of three or four grains, with some bitter extract. *Giordano.*

POWDER OF OPIUM, CAMPHOR, &c.

℞. Powdered opium ten grains
camphor two scruples
Carbonate of ammonia four scruples
Starch fifteen grains

Mix, and make eight powders. One, every hour or two, as antispasmodic. *Swediaur.*

POWDER OF OPIUM AND NITRE.

℞. Powdered opium four grains
nitre
Sugar of milk, each, one drachm and a-half

Mix, and make six powders. As an antispasmodic. *Phœbus.*

POWDER OF OPIUM AND SULPHUR.

℞. Powdered opium
camphor, each, two grains
sulphur
sugar, each, half a drachm

Mix, and make four powders. One, every three hours, in lead colic. *Hildebrand.*

POWDER OF OPIUM AND MUSK.

℞. Powdered opium two grains
Musk five grains
Magnesia four grains
Sugar of milk ten grains

Mix. To be taken every two to four hours, in delirium tremens. *Vogt.*

POWDER OF OPIUM AND ANTIMONY.

℞. Dover's powder
James' powder, each, four grains

Mix. To be taken every four hours, in obstinate rheumatic pains. *Brera.*

PILLS OF OPIUM.

℞. Powdered opium one drachm
Soap twelve grains

Beat into a mass, and divide into sixty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

PILLS OF OPIUM, HENBANE, AND HEMLOCK.

℞. Powdered opium four grains
Extract of henbane
hemlock, each, fifteen grains

Mix, and divide into ten pills. One at night, where an anodyne is required. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF OPIUM AND SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

℞. Extract of opium ten grains
Precip. sulpht. antimony twelve grains
Nitrate of potassa twenty-four grains
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make six pills. One at bedtime, to cause perspiration, and to ease pain in rheumatism. *Recamier.*

PILLS OF OPIUM AND FOXGLOVE.

℞. Powdered opium
foxglove, each, six grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make twelve pills. One, every four hours, in asthma, &c. *Ellis.*

AROMATIC PILLS OF OPIUM.

℞. Extract of opium
Saffron
Powdered cinnamon
nutmeg
cardamom, each, one drachm
Syrup of orange flowers sufficient
Mix, and make pills of three grains. Known as Oriental pills, and considered to be aphrodisiac. One to three, at bedtime. *Cadet.*

PILLS OF OPIUM AND CAMPHOR.

℞. Extract of opium three grains
Camphor six grains
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make six pills. One to three a-day, as an anodyne, and antispasmodic. *Foy.*

PILLS OF OPIUM AND BUTTER OF CACAO.

℞. Butter of cacao
Powdered gum
Arabic, each, forty-eight grains
Extract of opium twelve grains
Syrup of ipecacuanha sufficient
Mix, and make pills of five grains. One in the evening, as an anodyne and expectorant. *Petit.*

PILLS OF OPIUM AND MUSK.

℞. Extract of opium twelve grains
valerian
Musk, each, twenty-four grains
Mix, and make sixteen pills. One, then two, then three a-day, in hysteria. *Foy.*

PILLS OF OPIUM AND SULPHATE OF ZINC.

℞. Extract of opium one grain
Sulphate of zinc four grains
Syrup of gum sufficient
Mix, and make four pills. Two a-day, in painful mucous discharges from the urethra or vagina. *Foy.*

PILLS OF OPIUM, HEMLOCK, CALOMEL.

℞. Extract of opium eighteen grains
hemlock one drachm
Calomel thirty-six grains
Syrup of mallows sufficient
Mix, and make thirty-six pills. Two to six a-day, as alterative and sedative, in organic affections. *Foy.*

℞. Opium four grains
Calomel six grains
Tartar emetic one grain
Extract of hemlock one scruple
Mix, and make eight pills; two to be taken at bedtime, in rheumatic pains. *Brande.*

PILLS OF OPIUM AND ACETATE OF LEAD.

℞. Extract of opium one grain
Acetate of lead four grains
Powdered henbane eight grains
Mix, and make eight pills. One, morning and evening, in epilepsy. *Recamier.*

℞. Acetate of lead twenty-four grains
Powdered opium three grains
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make twelve pills. One every three hours, in hemorrhages, dysentery, and cholera. *Chapman.*

PILLS OF OPIUM AND ACETATE OF MERCURY.

℞. Extract of opium
Acetate of mercury
Camphor, each, twelve grains
Syrup of poppies sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. One, morning and evening, in syphilis. *Carmichael.*

PILLS OF OPIUM, NITRATE OF SILVER, &C.

℞. Extract of opium seventy-two grains
Nitrate of silver six grains
Musk forty-eight grains
Camphor ninety-six grains
Mix, and make ninety-six pills. One, morning and evening, gradually increasing the dose, in epilepsy, paralysis, &c. *Foy.*

PILLS OF OPIUM, CASTOR, &C.

℞. Opium half a grain
Castor six and a-half grains
Powdered digitalis one grain
Syrup sufficient
Make two pills. One to be taken twice or thrice a-day. In spasmodic asthma and dyspnœa. *A. T. Thomson.*

PILLS OF OPIUM AND LIQUORICE.

℞. Powdered opium ten grains

Extract of liquorice one drachm
Mix, and make eighty pills. One, occasionally, as an expectorant. *Wurt. Ph.*

CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

℞. Powdered opium four drachms and a-half
Aromatic powder six ounces
Clarified honey fourteen ounces
Rub the opium with the aromatic powder, add the honey, and beat together till thoroughly mixed. *U. S. Ph.*

As a stimulant narcotic, in atonic gout, flatulent colic, &c. It contains one grain of opium in thirty-six.

℞. Powdered catechu four ounces
kino three ounces
nutmeg
cinnamon, each, one ounce
Opium, dissolved in
wine, one drachm and a-half
Syrup of red roses twenty-seven ounces
Mix. Each drachm contains rather less than half a grain of opium. *Soubeiran.*

ANTI-ODONTALGIC MASS.

℞. Opium two grains
White wax two drachms
Mastic one drachm
Oil of almonds three drachms
cloves twelve drops
cochineal eight grains
Mix well into a uniform mass. To fill carious teeth. *Clarus.*

℞. Opium five grains
Oil of cloves three drops
Extract of henbane five grains
belladonna ten grains
Powdered pellitory sufficient
Mix, and make a consistent mass. Used as above. *Rust.*

BALSAM FOR THE TOOTHACHE.

℞. Opium one scruple
Oil of turpentine one drachm and a-half
Oil of cloves
cajeput, each, half a drachm
Balsam of Peru two drachms
Mix. *Beasley.*

℞. Opium
Camphor, each, two scruples
Dissolve in a little alcohol, and add
Oil of cloves one drachm
guaiacum two drachms
nutmeg six drachms
Mix. *Van Mons.*

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

℞. Opium
Camphor, each, ten grains
Alcohol sufficient
Oil of cloves
cajeput, each, one drachm
Mix. *Copland.*

ANTIDYSENTERIC OPIATE.

℞. Purified opium four grains
Ipecacuanha half a drachm
Tormentilla one drachm
Syrup of whortleberries
Conserve of red
roses, each, six drachms
Mix. Dose, one drachm, every hour. *Quarin.*

PLASTER OF OPIUM.

℞. Powdered opium two ounces
Burgundy pitch three ounces
Lead plaster one pound
Boiling water four fl. ounces
Melt together the pitch and plaster; then add the opium mixed with the water, and boil to the proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

As an application in rheumatic and other pains.

PLASTER OF OPIUM AND CAMPHOR.

℞. Powdered opium
camphor
soap, each, one drachm
Laudanum sufficient
to make a plaster *Ellis.*

℞. Opium
Camphor, each, half a drachm
Lead plaster sufficient
Mix. For local pains. *Paris.*

℞. Opium one drachm
Simple plaster two ounces
Galbanum one ounce
Oil of caraway two drachms
Melt the last three ingredients, and add the opium. As an application to the abdomen, in flatulent colic, diarrhœa, and dysentery. *Swediaur.*

LINIMENT OF OPIUM.

℞. Soap six ounces
Opium one ounce and a-half
Camphor three ounces
Oil of rosemary six fl. drachms
Rectified spirit two pints
Macerate the soap and opium in the spirit for three days; filter; add the oil and camphor, and agitate briskly. *Ed. Ph.*

As an embrocation in rheumatic pains, sprains, &c.

LINIMENT OF OPIUM AND OIL OF CHAMOMILE.

℞. Opium
Oil of chamomile, each, half a drachm
almonds two drachms

Mix. As a friction around the eyes, in spasm of the eyelids. *Weller.*

ANTI-OTITIC MIXTURE.

℞. Opium four grains
Saffron ten grains
Myrrh half a drachm
Juice of mallows half an ounce
Oil of almonds two ounces
Triturate well together, and strain. As an injection into the ear, in pain in that organ. *Pierquin.*

ANODYNE OINTMENT.

℞. Opium
Saffron, each, one scruple
Yolk of egg one
Poplar ointment
Acetate of lead ointment, each, one ounce
Mix. As an application to painful hemorrhoids. *Fulda Ph.*

℞. Syrup of opium one ounce
Lard three ounces
Essence of roses four drops
Mix. For chapped lips. *Pierquin.*

℞. Opium half a drachm
Extract of hemlock one drachm
Basilicon ointment half an ounce
Mix. As an application to gangrenous ulcers. *Carus.*

℞. Opium ten grains
Alum fifteen grains
Lard half an ounce
Mix. In the treatment of ulcerated, atonic buboes. *Simon.*

OINTMENT OF OPIUM AND TAR.

℞. Powdered opium two drachms
Tar ointment one ounce
Mix. As an application to hemorrhoids. *Ellis.*

CERATE OF OPIUM.

℞. Opium half a drachm
Yolk of egg one
Mix well, and add
Simple cerate one ounce
Triturate well together. *Lagneau.*

SYRUP OF OPIUM.

℞. Extract of opium one part
Water sixteen parts
Syrup five hundred parts
Dissolve the opium in the water, filter, add it to the syrup, heated to boiling, strain. *Par. Cod.*

SUCCINATED SYRUP OF OPIUM.

℞. Syrup of opium one ounce
Spirit of amber two grains
Mix. *Soubeiran.*

ANODYNE COLLYRIUM.

℞. Extract of opium ten grains
Camphor six grains
Boiling water twelve fl. ounces
Rub the opium and camphor together, and add the water, and strain. *Ellis.*

℞. Extract of opium four grains
Rose water four ounces
Dissolve, and strain. *Par. Cod.*

OPIUM FOMENTATION.

℞. Extract of opium two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Dissolve, and strain. As a fomentation in pruriginous affections. *Radius.*

INJECTION OF OPIUM.

℞. Opium twelve grains
Solution of subacetate of lead twelve drops
Water nine ounces
Mix. As an injection in gonorrhœa. *Girtenner.*

℞. Extract of opium six grains
belladonna one drachm and a-half
Decoction of wild lettuce one pound
Dissolve. As an injection in neuralgia, and hemorrhage of the urethra and vagina. *Foy.*

℞. Extract of opium one and a-half grain
Distilled water five fl. drachms
Dissolve. As an injection in coryza, and other inflammations of the nasal, mucous membrane. *Deschamps.*

He directs one nostril to be closed by the finger, and the liquid to be drawn up into the other, &c.

CLYSTER OF OPIUM.

℞. Powdered opium two grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic half fl. ounce
Tepid milk two fl. ounces
Mix. *Ellis.*

℞. Flaxseed one ounce
Boiling water six ounces
Infuse for an hour, strain, and add
Extract of opium two grains
Dissolve. *Spielman.*

SUPPOSITORY OF OPIUM.

℞. Powdered opium two grains
Soap four grains
Mix. *Ellis.*

LINCTUS WITH OPIUM.

℞. Extract of opium one grain
Peruvian bark four grains
Camphor six grains
Sugar one drachm
White linctus four ounces

Mix. In bronchitis, when the cough is violent. *Foy.*

Mixture of Opium and Syrup of Poppies.

℞. Opium two to three grains
Syrup of poppies one ounce
Chamomile water six ounces
Mix. A spoonful every half hour, in dysentery. *Swediaur.*

Mixture of Opium and Lime Water.

℞. Extract of opium one grain
Lime water
Oil of almonds, each, three fl. drachms
Mix. For the treatment of sore nipples, to be applied on dossils of lint.
Sibergundi.

Mixture of Opium and Cinnamon Water.

℞. Powdered opium ten grains
Sugar one drachm
Cinnamon water six fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours, in tetanus and colica pictonum. *Ellis.*

Water of Opium.

℞. Opium, in small pieces one pound
Water six pounds
Macerate for forty-eight hours, and distil one pound. It is given in the dose of one to four drachms, in syrup of sugar. *Foy.*

Muriate of Opium.

℞. Powdered opium one ounce
Muriatic acid one ounce
Distilled water twenty ounces
Mix, and shake the mixture frequently, for fourteen days, strain, and filter. Dose, from twenty to forty drops. Said not to cause headache. *Nichol.*

Vinegar of Opium. Black Drop.

℞. Powdered opium eight ounces
Coarsely powdered nutmeg one ounce and a-half
Saffron half an ounce
Sugar twelve ounces
Distilled vinegar sufficient
Digest the opium, nutmeg, and saffron, with a pint and a-half of distilled vinegar, on a sand-bath, with a gentle heat, for forty-eight hours, and strain. Digest the residue with an equal quantity of distilled vinegar, in the same manner, for twenty-four hours. Put the whole into a displacement apparatus, and return the filtered liquor as it passes, until it comes away clear. When the filtration has ceased, pour distilled vinegar gradually on the residue in the filter, until the whole quantity of filtered liquor amounts to three pints. Lastly, add the sugar, and, by means of a water-bath, evaporate to three pints and four fl. ounces. Diluted acetic acid may be substituted for the distilled vinegar. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, about six minims, which are nearly equivalent to one grain of opium.

Lancaster Black Drop.

℞. Opium half a pound
Verjuice three pints
Bruised nutmeg one ounce and a-half
Saffron half an ounce
Boil to a proper consistence; add two spoonfuls of yeast, and let stand in a warm place for six or eight weeks, and then in the open air till of the consistence of syrup, then decant, filter, and bottle; adding a little sugar to each bottle. Dose, six to ten drops. *Armstrong.*

Houlton's Black Drop.

℞. Opium two ounces and a-half
Diluted acetic acid thirty-two ounces
Digest for six days with a gentle heat, and filter, evaporate to an extract; macerate in
Rectified spirit five fl. ounces
Distilled water thirty-five ounces
for eight days, and filter. *Beasley.*

About the strength of laudanum.

Guy's Hospital Black Drop.

℞. Powdered opium eight ounces
Juice of crab apples two pints
boil gently for half an hour, decant, and boil residue with one pint more of the juice, for a quarter of an hour; express, and strain; mix the two liquors, and add
Bruised nutmeg one ounce
Saffron half an ounce
Yeast half fl. ounce.
Ferment for some days; macerate for fourteen days; filter, and evaporate by a water-bath to consistence of thin syrup. Dose, two to ten minims. *Beasley.*

Rousseau's Black Drop.

℞. Opium four ounces
Honey twelve ounces
Hot water five pounds
Yeast two drachms
Dissolve the opium and honey separately in the hot water, mix, and add the yeast; keep at about 80° F. for a month; express; filter; distil off sixteen ounces, and evaporate residue to ten ounces; add to it one and a half ounce of strong spirit; mix, and filter. Four drops are equivalent to one grain of opium. *Beasley.*

PORTER'S BLACK DROP.

℞. Opium four ounces
Citric acid two ounces
Beat together in a mortar, and add
Boiling distilled water one pint
Triturate well together, let stand for twenty-four hours, and filter. Dose, from six to twenty-four drops. *Redwood.*

ACETATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

℞. Opium two ounces
Vinegar twelve fl. ounces
Alcohol half a pint
Rub the opium with the vinegar, then add the alcohol, macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter through paper. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten minims or twenty drops, which are equivalent to a grain of opium.

MIXTURE WITH BLACK DROP.

℞. Houlton's black drop ten drops
Spirit of nitric ether half a drachm
Distilled water one ounce
Mix. To be taken at once. *Foy.*

SEDATIVE MIXTURE.

℞. Opium two grains
Distilled vinegar half an ounce
Plantain water six ounces
Syrup of white poppy one ounce
Mix, and filter. In spoonful doses, in hæmoptysis with spasms. *Pierquin.*

WINE OF OPIUM.

℞. Powdered opium two ounces
Bruised cinnamon
cloves, each, one drachm
Wine one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, agitating occasionally, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, about thirteen minims or twenty-five drops, equivalent to a grain of opium.

℞. Extract of opium two ounces
Cinnamon water ten ounces
Alcohol two ounces
White wine four ounces
Mix, and macerate for four days, and filter. *Brugnatelli.*

About the same strength as the last.

℞. Acetous extract of opium six drachms
Sherry wine ten ounces
Brandy two ounces
Mix; macerate for four days, and filter; each drachm contains four grains of opium. *Lalouette.*

LAUDANUM OF SYDENHAM.

℞. Opium two ounces
Saffron one ounce
Bruised cinnamon
cloves, each, one drachm
Sherry wine one pint
Mix, and macerate for fifteen days, and filter. *Par. Cod.*

Twenty drops are equivalent to a grain of opium.

COLLYRIUM OF WINE OF OPIUM.

℞. Decoction of flaxseed four ounces
Saffron one drachm
Wine of opium one drachm
Macerate the saffron in the flaxseed decoction, strain, and add the wine of opium. *Foy.*

℞. Acetate of copper three grains
Dissolve in
Rose water eight ounces
add,
Wine of opium one drachm
In chronic ophthalmia. *Foy.*

FOMENTATION OF WINE OF OPIUM.

℞. Opium one ounce
Wine two pints
Boil down to one pint. As an anodyne application, in gouty and rheumatic pains, &c. *Pierquin.*

ODONTALGIC DROPS.

℞. Wine of opium
Hoffmann's anodyne
Oil of peppermint equal parts
Mix. In frictions on the cheek, and applied to carious teeth, on cotton. *Dobberan.*

MIXTURE OF WINE OF OPIUM.

℞. Wine of opium ten drops
Cinnamon water one ounce
Balm water two ounces
Tincture of castor twenty drops
Syrup of opium half an ounce
Mix. In spoonful doses, in uterine colic. *Augustin.*

℞. Cascarilla
Colombo, each, two drachms
Boiling water sufficient
to obtain seven ounces of strained infusion.
Add to this
Wine of opium
Sulphuric ether, each, twenty drops
To be taken by degrees, in chronic diarrhœa. *Brera.*

TINCTURE OF OPIUM. LAUDANUM.

℞. Opium, powdered, two ounces and a-half
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, thirteen minims or twenty-five drops, equivalent to a grain of opium.

Battley's Sedative Drops.

℞. Hard extract of opium three ounces
Boiling distilled water thirty ounces
Dissolve, when cold filter, and add
Rectified spirit six ounces
and water sufficient to make up two pints.
Cooley.

Smith's Concentrated Laudanum.

℞. Denarcotized opium four ounces
Dissolve in alcohol, filter, evaporate to consistence of an extract, redissolve in water, and evaporate the filtered solution to twelve ounces; add
Rectified spirit twenty-two drachms
Distilled water sufficient
to make up sixteen ounces. Dose, three to five drops. *Beasley.*

Compound Tincture of Opium.

℞. Extract of liquorice
Opium, each, half an ounce
Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Water three pints
Boil down to one pint, filter, and evaporate to twelve ounces, then add
Spirit of pimento five fl. ounces
Powdered cochineal half a drachm
Let rest for some time, and filter.
Med.-Chirurg. Rev.

Ammoniated Tincture of Opium.

℞. Benzoic acid
Chopped saffron, each, six drachms
Sliced opium half an ounce
Oil of anise one drachm
Spirit of ammonia two pints
Digest for seven days, and filter. *Ed. Ph.*

Also called *Scotch Paregoric.* Eighty minims should contain one grain of opium.

Camphorated Tincture of Opium. Paregoric.

℞. Powdered opium
Benzoic acid, each, one drachm
Oil of anise one fl. drachm
Clarified honey two ounces
Camphor two scruples
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.
U. S. Ph.

Half a fl. ounce contains rather less than a grain of opium. Dose, for an infant, five to twenty drops; for an adult, one to two fl. drachms.

Bateman's Pectoral Drops.

℞. Diluted alcohol four gallons
Rasped red saunders two ounces
Digest for twenty-four hours, filter, and add
Powdered opium
catechu
camphor, each, two ounces
Oil of anise four fl. drachms
Digest for ten days. About as strong as camphorated tincture of opium, or two grains of opium to the fl. ounce.
Phil. Coll. Pharm.

Godfrey's Cordial.

℞. Tincture of opium one pint and a-half
Sugar-house molasses sixteen pints
Alcohol two pints
Water twenty-six pints
Carbonate of
potassa two ounces and a-half
Oil of sassafras four fl. drachms
Dissolve the carbonate of potassa in the water; add the molasses; heat over a gentle fire, till they simmer; remove the scum; add the laudanum and oil of sassafras, previously mixed together.
Phil. Coll. Pharm.

Contains rather more than one grain of opium to the fl. ounce.

Tincture of Opium and Soap.

℞. Opium half an ounce
Soap two ounces
Alcohol sixteen ounces
Digest for three days on a water-bath, filter, and dissolve in the liquor
Camphor six drachms
Oil of rosemary one drachm
Principally used in frictions, in pains in the limbs, &c., but also given internally, in doses of thirty to fifty drops, in wine.
Turin Ph.

Succinated Tincture of Opium.

℞. Opium forty grains
Camphor
Amber, each, half a drachm
Alcohol six ounces
Digest for four days on a water-bath, and filter. As a friction in spasmodic attacks.
Dumas.

Swediaur's Tincture of Opium.

℞. Extract of opium one drachm
Distilled water four drachms
Alcohol half a drachm
Dissolve, and filter. Five drops are equivalent to a grain of opium. *Swediaur.*

Tincture of Opium and Asarabacca.

℞. Asarabacca root
Sassafras, each, one ounce
Aloes wood half an ounce

Opium three drachms
Carbonate of ammonia one drachm
Alcohol sixteen ounces
Digest for twenty days, and filter. Dose, six to thirty drops. In hysteria and epilepsy. *Cottereau.*

WARNER'S TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

℞. Opium
Soap, each, six drachms
Nutmeg one drachm
Camphor four drachms
Saffron forty grains
Spirit of ammonia nine ounces
Digest for ten days, agitating occasionally, then filter. *Van Mons.*

LETTSOM'S ELIXIR.

℞. Opium
Benzoic acid
Saffron, each, two drachms
Camphor four scruples
Oil of anise one drachm
Ipecacuanha
Balsam of tolu, each, half an ounce
Alcohol two pounds
Macerate for ten days, and filter. Dose, five to twenty drops, in hooping-cough. *Augustin.*

CLYSTER OF LAUDANUM.

℞. Tincture of opium half a drachm
Infusion of flax-seed two to four fl. ounces
Mix. *Ellis.*

℞. Decoction of starch four fl. ounces
Tincture of opium thirty minims
Mix. In obstinate vomiting, strangury from blisters, painful affections of the genito-urinary apparatus, tenesmus, &c. *Lond. Ph.*

CLYSTER OF LAUDANUM AND VALERIAN.

℞. Tincture of opium five to six drops
Infusion of valerian three ounces
Mix, in spasms, in children. *Swediaur.*

OPIATE LINIMENT.

℞. Olive oil two fl. ounces
Tincture of opium two fl. drachms
Solution of acetate of lead half a fl. ounce
Mix. *Ellis.*

℞. Sulphuric ether two fl. drachms and a-half
Spirit of camphor two fl. ounces and a-half
Laudanum half a fl. ounce
Mix; as an embrocation in flatulent colic. *Ainslie.*

℞. Tincture of opium
Spirit of sulphuric ether
camphor, each, two fl. ounces
Mix. As an embrocation in rheumatism, tooth, or earache, &c. *Ellis.*

LINIMENT OF LAUDANUM AND LIME WATER.

℞. Tincture of opium two drachms and a-half
Lime water one ounce
Oil of almonds two ounces
Mix. To be applied on lint; four times a-day, on painful syphilitic pustules. *Phœbus.*

LAUDANUM OINTMENT.

℞. Tincture of opium one drachm
Spermaceti ointment two ounces
Mix. As an application, morning and evening, to painful hemorrhoids. *Brera.*

BROWN COUGH MIXTURE.

℞. Paragoric elixir one ounce
Antimonial wine half an ounce
Powdered gum Arabic
Extract of liquorice, each, three drachms
Water six ounces
Mix well. A tablespoonful, every three or four hours, in catarrh. *Dewees.*

℞. Extract of liquorice
Powdered gum Arabic, each, two drachms
Boiling water four fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Antimonial wine two fl. drachms
Tincture of opium twenty minims
Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally. *Wood.*

OPIATE LINCTUS.

℞. Tincture of opium two fl. drachms
Diluted sulphuric acid two fl. drachms and a-half
Molasses eight fl. ounces
Water three fl. ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally, to quiet cough. *Beasley.*

ANODYNE DRAUGHT.

℞. Camphor mixture nine drachms
Nitrate of potassa six grains
Comp. spirit of ether one drachm
Tincture of opium ten to twelve minims
Syrup of poppies two drachms
Mix. To be taken at bedtime. *Copland.*

℞. Tincture of opium twelve minims
Water one fl. ounce
Pimento water three drachms

Syrup of poppies one drachm
Mix. *Beasley.*

℞. Tincture of
opium fifteen to twenty-five drops
Syrup of poppies two fl. drachms
Spirit of cinnamon one fl. drachm
Distilled water one fl. ounce and a-half
Mix. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF LAUDANUM AND TARTAR EMETIC.

℞. Laudanum one fl. drachm
Tartar emetic four grains
Camphor mixture eight fl. ounces
Mix. In delirium tremens, and the advanced stage of low fevers. Dose, half a fl. ounce to one fl. ounce. *Graves.*

WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES.

℞. Powdered gum Arabic
extract of liquorice
sugar, each, two drachms
opium six grains
Oil of anise four drops
Mix, and add
Distilled water sufficient
Make into mass, and divide into sixty lozenges. One, three or four times a-day. *Ellis.*

OPOPONAX.

OPOPONAX.

A gum resin obtained from the *Opoponax chironium*, a tall, parsnep-like plant, a native of the warm countries of Europe and the Levant.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ. Decandolle. iv. 170. Griffith, Med. Bot. 323.

It occurs in tears and irregular lumps, or fragments, of a reddish-yellow color. Its odor is strong, peculiar, and unpleasant, and its taste bitter and acrid. It is seldom used in this country, but was formerly much esteemed in a variety of diseases. The dose is from ten to thirty grains.

TINCTURE OF OPOPONAX.

℞. Opoponax one part
Alcohol five parts
Macerate for some days, and filter. *Beral.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF OPOPONAX.

℞. Round birthwort
Long birthwort
Orris root, each, half an ounce
Opoponax
Sagapenum, each, two drachms
Guaiacum four scruples
Cloves two drachms
Camphor three drachms
Alcohol ten ounces
Macerate for twenty-four hours, and filter. As an application to foul venereal ulcers. *Brera.*

EMULSION OF OPOPONAX.

℞. Opoponax
Soap, each, one drachm
Yolk of egg two drachms
Syrup of wormwood one ounce and a-half
Fennel water three ounces
Make an emulsion. A teaspoonful every hour, as a vermifuge. *Bories.*

ORIGANUM.

ORIGANUM.

The article so designated in the U. S. Pharm. is the herb of the *Origanum vulgare*, a native of Europe, but extensively naturalized in the United States.

Sex. Syst. Didynam. gymnos. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 834. Griffith, Med. Bot. 511.

The dried herb has an aromatic, agreeable odor, and a hot, pungent taste, depending on the presence of a volatile oil. It is somewhat tonic and stimulating, and has been used in the form of infusion as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue. The oil is employed in stimulating liniments.

ORYZA.

RICE.

The seed or grain of *Oryza sativa*, an annual plant, said to be a native of Ethiopia, but now extensively cultivated in most warm countries.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Graminaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 475. Griffith, Med. Bot. 660.

This grain as found in commerce is deprived of its cuticle, is white, dry, hard, inodorous, and of a farinaceous taste. It is very nutritive, and, in the form of a decoction, emollient.

RICE WATER.

℞. Rice, well washed, two ounces
Water two quarts
Boil for an hour and a half, then add sugar and flavoring, as may be required. *Ellis.*

℞. Rice five drachms
Water sufficient
to obtain a quart of decoction; add
Liquorice root three drachms
Let stand for some time, and strain, adding sugar, &c., at will. *Cottereau.*

RICE GRUEL.

℞. Ground rice one ounce
Cinnamon one drachm
Water one quart
Boil for forty minutes, adding the aromatic near the close. Strain, and sweeten. *Ellis.*

MUCILAGE OF RICE.

℞. Rice one ounce

Macerate it for three hours in
Tepid water one quart
Then boil slowly for an hour, and strain.
A. T. Thomson.

Rice Jelly.

℞. Rice sufficient
Macerate in as much water as will cover it, boil slowly, adding water as it evaporates, until the rice is reduced to a pap, sweeten and flavor, and pass through a fine sieve. On cooling, it becomes a moderately consistent jelly. A good diet in dyspepsia, &c.

OVUM.

Eggs.

Oil of Eggs.

℞. Yolk of eggs at will
Heat gently till the moisture is dissipated, introduce into a displacer, and exhaust by ether, distil the product in a water-bath, heat the residue, till the albuminous matter coagulates, then strain. *Par. Cod.*

Was, at one time, much esteemed as an application to hemorrhoids, chaps, and excoriations, &c.

Emulsion of Eggs.

℞. Yolk of eggs two
Powdered sugar one ounce
Boiling water fourteen ounces
Triturate the eggs and sugar in a marble mortar, gradually adding the water.
Beral.

Emollient Clyster of Eggs.

℞. Yolk of eggs two
Decoction of bran one pound
Mix. *Pierquin.*

Restorative Clyster of Eggs.

℞. Yolk of egg one
White wine two ounces
Beef tea, without salt, eight ounces
Mix. *Radius.*

Mixture with Eggs.

℞. Yolk of egg one
Cream six ounces
Cinnamon barley water six drachms
Sugar one ounce
Mix. To be taken in teaspoonful doses, in the convalescence of children. *Foy.*

℞. Yolk of egg one
Water two pints
Make an emulsion, and add
Common salt half a drachm
Mix. In mesenteric atrophy of children.
Hufeland.

Egg and Brandy Mixture.

℞. Brandy
Cinnamon water, each, four fl. ounces
Yolk of eggs two
Sugar half an ounce
Oil of cinnamon two minims
Mix. *Lond. Ph.*

As a stimulant in the sinking stage of fevers.

Egg and Wine Mixture.

℞. Yolk of eggs two
Oil of cinnamon twenty drops
Mix, and add
Madeira wine
Cinnamon water, each, three fl. ounces
Distilled water two fl. ounces
Sugar two drachms
Mix. Three or four spoonfuls for a dose. In convalescence from low fevers. *Ellis.*

Liniment of Eggs.

℞. Yolk of egg one
Flaxseed oil two ounces
Mix well. As an application to burns.
Radius.

℞. White of egg one
Flaxseed oil three ounces
Mix well. As the last. *Mynsicht.*

Cerate of Eggs.

℞. Yolk of egg one part
Simple cerate two parts
Mix well. *Foy.*

℞. Yolk of a hard-boiled egg one
Yellow wax half an ounce
Almond oil one ounce and a-half
Melt the wax and oil together, and add the egg, triturating them thoroughly together. As an application to burns. *Soubeiran.*

P

PAPAVER.

Poppy Heads.

The ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. These capsules are of a more or less globular form, crowned by a radiated, persistent stigma; of a light brown color, a papery and brittle texture, inodorous, but of a slightly bitter taste. They are analogous in properties, but in a slight degree, to opium. They contain numerous, small, oleaginous seed, which are used in many preparations.

Decoction of Poppy Heads.

℞. Poppy heads, sliced, four ounces
Water four pints
Boil, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

As a soothing and anodyne fomentation, in painful tumors and inflammations.

Syrup of Poppy Heads.

℞. Poppy heads, bruised, fourteen ounces
Water two gallons and a-half
Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down to a gallon, express, evaporate to two pints, and add
Sugar two pounds
Dose, two fl. drachms to a fl. ounce, for an infant half a fl. drachm. *Dub. Ph.*

As a sedative and hypnotic.

℞. Poppy heads sixteen ounces
Diluted alcohol four pints
Sugar thirty ounces
Deprive the heads of their seeds; bruise them thoroughly, macerate them in twice their weight of diluted alcohol, for two days, express powerfully, add the remainder of the alcohol, and after twenty-four hours, again express. Evaporate the liquids to one pint, strain, and add the sugar, and dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat.
W. Procter.

Extract of Poppy Heads.

℞. Poppy heads, bruised, fifteen ounces
Boiling water one gallon
Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down to four pints, strain, and evaporate over a vapor-bath, to proper consistence.
Ed. Ph.

The dose is from five to ten grains.

Pectoral Syrup.

℞. Dates two pounds
Jujubes one pound
Liquorice root half a pound
Mallow root
Maidenhair
Poppy heads, each, four ounces
Water sixteen pints
Boil, strain, and add
Sugar eight pounds
Evaporate to the consistence of syrup.
Dose, one to two ounces. *Gassicourt.*

Sedative Injection.

℞. Simple emulsion five fl. ounces
Decoction of poppy heads one pint
White of egg one drachm
Mix. As an injection in acute gonorrhœa. *Gassicourt.*

Sedative Mixture.

℞. Flaxseed two drachms
Poppy head one
Water sufficient
to obtain eight ounces of infusion, add
Yolk of egg one
Mix well. In painful diarrhœa.
St. Marie.

PAREIRA.

Pareira Brava.

This is the root of *Cissampelos pareira*, a climbing shrub, with large, cordate, villous leaves, a native of the West Indies and South America.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monad. *Nat. Syst.* Menispermaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1473. Griffith, Med. Bot. 106.

The root, which is the officinal portion, as found in the shops, is usually in large, crooked pieces, of a dark color, externally, and yellowish within; it has at first a sweetish, and somewhat aromatic taste, but leaves a bitterish, unpleasant impression; the odor is very slight. It is tonic and alterative, and acts specifically on the bladder, diminishing irritability, and diminishing mucous secretion. The dose, in substance, is from thirty grains to a drachm.

Infusion of Pareira Brava.

℞. Pareira brava six drachms
Boiling water a pint
Macerate for two hours, and strain.
Edin. Ph.

Dose, one to two fl. ounces, in irritation and chronic inflammation of urinary passages.

Decoction of Pareira Brava.

℞. Pareira brava four drachms
Water one pint and a-half

Boil to a pint, and strain. Dose, from eight to twelve fl. ounces, during the day. *Brodie.*

EXTRACT OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

℞. Powdered pareira-brava one pound
Water sufficient

Mix the powder with half a pint of the water; introduce into a displacement apparatus, and pour on water, till the powder is exhausted. Heat the fluid to the boiling point; strain, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Edin. Ph.*

Dose, ten grains to half a drachm.

TINCTURE OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

℞. Pareira brava two ounces
Diluted alcohol one pint

Digest for seven days, and filter. *Brodie.*

Dose, fifty to sixty drops.

PAULLINIA.

PAULLINIA

Is a preparation from the seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, a climbing plant, indigenous to Brazil. The seeds are dried, pounded, mixed with cocoa and cassava, and with water; formed into a paste, which is dried. This preparation is of a brown color, hard, light, inodorous, and of a somewhat astringent taste. It is highly esteemed in Brazil, in diseases of the bowels and bladder, and has been used in Europe, as a tonic in these, and in chlorosis, &c., with much success.

Sex. Syst. Octan. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Sapindaceæ.

Martins. Mat. Med. Bras. 59.

LOZENGES OF PAULLINIA.

℞. Paullinia five drachms and a-half
Vanilla sugar one pound and a-half
Water sufficient

Mix, and form lozenges of ten grains each. *Gavrelle.*

SYRUP OF PAULLINIA.

℞. Paullinia two drachms and a-half
Simple syrup two pints

Mix. Dose, half a fl. ounce. *Gavrelle.*

PILLS OF PAULLINIA.

℞. Paullinia sufficient

Make into pills of a grain and a-half. Five to ten, as occasion may require. *Gavrelle.*

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF PAULLINIA.

℞. Powdered paullinia at will
Alcohol sufficient

Introduce into a displacement apparatus, and pass the alcohol through till the powder is exhausted; distil off the spirit, and evaporate to proper consistence. Eight to ten grains, during the day. *Dechastelus.*

CHOCOLATE WITH PAULLINIA.

℞. Paullinia one ounce
Chocolate sixteen ounces

Mix, and form a paste. As a restorative, in diseases of debility, chlorosis, &c. *Beasley.*

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

A liquid bitumen, of a fluid consistence, of a brownish black, or reddish brown color, having a bituminous odor, and an acrid, strong taste. It is found in various parts of the world, issuing from the earth in the form of springs. Many of these exist in the United States, as on the shores of Seneca Lake, on the Kenhawa, &c. These products are light colored and more liquid than the Barbadoes and other foreign varieties, and are known as Seneca oil.

Petroleum is a stimulating antispasmodic and sudorific, with some anthelmintic properties. The dose is from half a drachm to a drachm.

BRITISH OIL.

℞. Oil of turpentine
flaxseed, each, eight fl. ounces
amber
juniper, each, four fl. ounces
Barbadoes petroleum three fl. ounces
Seneca oil one fl. ounce

Mix. As a rubefacient liniment. *Phil. Coll. Pharm.*

℞. Oil of turpentine eight fl. ounces
Barbadoes petroleum four fl. ounces
Oil of rosemary four fl. drachms

Mix. *Gray.*

EMBROCATION OF PETROLEUM.

℞. Petroleum half an ounce
Oil of turpentine one drachm
Spirit of juniper four ounces

Mix. As a friction to the loins, in atony of the urinary passages and dropsy. *Radius.*

℞. Petroleum half an ounce
Spirit of lavender one ounce
Laudanum two drachms

Mix. As a lotion to frozen limbs. *Phœbus.*

℞. Petrolcum
Alcohol, each, one ounce

Mix. *Saunders.*

℞. Petroleum one drachm and a-half
Spirit of ammonia two ounces

Mix. As a remedy for chilblain. *Radius.*

OINTMENT OF PETROLEUM.

℞. Petroleum three drachms

Camphor one scruple
Simple ointment one ounce and a-half
Mix. *Radius.*

Plaster of Petroleum.

℞. Resin half an ounce
Camphor one drachm
Opium half a drachm
Petroleum sufficient
Mix. As an application in chronic rheumatism. *Radius.*

Anthelmintic Mixture of Petroleum.

℞. Petroleum half an ounce
Tincture of assafetida six drachms
Mix. Forty drops, three times a-day, in cases of tape-worm. *Schwartz.*

Diuretic Mixture of Petroleum.

℞. Petroleum two drachms
Tincture of squill one drachm
Spirit of juniper six drachms
Mix. Forty drops, three times a-day, in dropsy. *Vogt.*

PETROSELINUM.

Parsley.

Parsley, or *Petroselinum sativum*, is a biennial, herbaceous plant, with a fusiform root; a native of southern Europe, but generally cultivated in our gardens, for the sake of its leaves, which are used for culinary purposes.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Apiaceæ. Hoffmann, Umb. 1, t. 1. Griffith, Med. Bot. 318.

The root, which is the officinal portion, is fusiform, white, fleshy, of a pleasant odor and a somewhat sweetish, aromatic taste, becoming inert by drying; it should therefore be used in recent state. It is diuretic and slightly aperient.

Infusion of Parsley Root.

℞. Parsley root one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse and strain. A teacupful, with a drachm of sweet spirit of nitre, every three or four hours. *Ellis.*

In strangury from blisters; and highly spoken of by Dr. Chapman, in dropsies.

Oil of Parsley.

℞. Parsley seeds one part
Water four parts
Distil, and separate the oil.
Brunswick Ph.

Carminative, and also said to be very efficacious in gonorrhœa, in doses of three or four drops, three times a-day.

PHLORIDZINA.

Phloridzine.

A bitter principle obtained from the bark of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum, especially from that of the root. It is white, very bitter, and is said to be a powerful febrifuge. It is obtained by boiling the fresh bark of the root for two hours in sufficient water to cover it, decanting the decoction, and renewing the process. The two decoctions are united, permitted to stand for twenty-four hours, when a deposit of phloridzine will take place, and, by evaporation, an additional portion will be obtained. This impure product is to be treated with distilled water and animal charcoal, to purify it.

Powder of Phloridzine.

℞. Phloridzine ten to fourteen grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix. In the apyrexia of intermittent fever. *De Koninck.*

PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphorus.

An elementary substance, usually in the form of thin sticks, which are translucent, of a pale yellowish color, and flexible consistence. It has no perceptible taste, but an alliaceous odor. It is principally made from bone ashes, which consist mainly of phosphate of lime. It is a highly powerful, diffusible stimulant, and ought never to be given in substance, and its effects should be always closely watched. It has been given in cases of extreme prostration of the vital powers.

Phosphorated Oil.

℞. Phosphorus one part
Almond oil sixteen parts
dissolve, and add
Oil of bergamot four drops
Mix. Dose, five to ten drops in some mucilaginous liquid. *Magendie.*

Has been advised in gout, chronic rheumatism, &c., and also externally, as a friction.

Phosphorated Ether.

℞. Phosphorus one part
Sulphuric ether sixty parts
Macerate for a month in a bottle covered with black paper; decant into small bottles similarly prepared. Dose, five to ten drops, in emollient liquid, every four hours. *Van Mons.*

℞. Phosphorus two grains
Oil of peppermint half a drachm
add to the solution
Sulphuric ether half fl. ounce

Mix well. Two to six drops, every four hours, on sugar. In epilepsy, paralysis, &c. *Augustin.*

PHOSPHORATED CERATE.

℞. Phosphorated ether five parts
Simple cerate twenty-four parts
Mix. As a friction in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Foy.*

PHOSPHORATED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

℞. Phosphorus two grains
Oil of turpentine four fl. drachms
Mix, and dissolve. Dose, ten to twelve drops, in obstinate intermittents; to be given in a cupful of oatmeal gruel. *Hufeland.*

PHOSPHORATED LINIMENT.

℞. Phosphorus six grains
Oil of almonds one ounce
Caustic ammonia
Camphor, each, two grains
Mix. *Augustin.*

PHOSPHORATED OINTMENT.

℞. Phosphorated ether one drachm
Lard one ounce
Rub together. *Guibourt.*

PHOSPHORUS PASTE.

℞. Phosphorus eight parts
Lukewarm water
one hundred and eighty parts
Rye meal one hundred and eighty parts
Melted butter
one hundred and eighty parts
Sugar one hundred and twenty parts
Liquefy the phosphorus in the water; pour into a mortar, and add the meal; when cold, add the butter and sugar. An active poison for rats and mice. *Simon.*

PHYTOLACCA.

POKE.

Both the berries and the root of the Poke, or *Phytolacca decandra*, are officinal. It is a large, herbaceous plant, with a perennial root, and bearing numerous clusters of dark purple berries.

Sex. Syst. Decand. decagyn. *Nat. Syst.* Phytolaccaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 631. Griffith, Med. Bot. 535.

The root, as found in the shops, is in transverse slices, of a whitish brown externally; and exhibiting on the cut surfaces numerous concentric rings. The taste is somewhat saccharine, followed by a sensation of acrimony; the odor of the fresh root is somewhat like that of ginseng, but this disappears on drying. It is emetocathartic, with some narcotic properties. It has been used as an alterative, in syphilis, rheumatism, and chronic eruptions. The berries have also been praised in the same complaints. The dose of the powdered root, is from one to five grains, as an alterative; from ten to thirty as an emetic.

OINTMENT OF POKE.

℞. Powdered root, or leaves
of poke one drachm
Lard one ounce
Rub together. As an application in tinea capitis, psora, &c. *G. B. Wood.*

PIMENTA.

ALLSPICE.

This, which is also called *Jamaica pepper*, is the unripe berries of *Eugenia pimenta*, a beautiful evergreen tree, which is indigenous to the West Indies and South America.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Myrtaceæ.

Decandolle, Prod. iii. 285. Griffith. Med. Bot. 300.

The berries, which are the officinal part, are collected before they are ripe, and dried in the sun. In this state they are round, brown, somewhat rough, and a little larger than a peppercorn. They have an aromatic, agreeable odor, and a powerful, clove-like taste. Pimento is a warm, aromatic stimulant, but is more employed as a condiment than in medicine. The dose, in powder, is from ten to forty grains.

BOLUS OF ALLSPICE.

℞. Powdered allspice
cinnamon
saffron, each, four grains
opium one grain
conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make two boluses. In chronic diarrhœa. *Foy.*

WATER OF ALLSPICE.

℞. Allspice one pound
Diluted alcohol seven fl. ounces
Water sixteen pints
Distil eight pints. *Lond. Ph.*

Used as a carminative. Dose, one to two fl. ounces.

SPIRIT OF ALLSPICE.

℞. Allspice, bruised, three ounces
Diluted alcohol one gallon
Water sufficient
To prevent empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours; distil off a gallon. Used in same cases as other aromatic spirits, in doses of one to two fl. drachms. *Dub. Ph.*

TINCTURE OF ALLSPICE.

℞. Allspice one part
Alcohol five parts
Macerate for fifteen days, and filter. Dose, from ten to twelve drops. *Swediaur.*

PIPER.

Black Pepper.

This article is the berries of *Piper nigrum*, a perennial, shrubby vine, from eight to twelve feet high, a native of India, and extensively cultivated in many parts of tropical Asia.

Sex. Syst. Decand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Piperaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 40. Griffith, Med. Bot. 564.

The fruit, which is the officinal part, is gathered before it is quite ripe, and by the drying of the pulp over the grayish white seed, become wrinkled and black; in this state they are known as *black* pepper; if permitted to ripen, and deprived of their skin by maceration, and dried, they form what is called *white* pepper, which is less active than the black.

Black pepper is a warm, carminative stimulant, but is principally used as a condiment. It has, however, been used in gonorrhœa, &c., and in the treatment of intermittent fevers, and also as an external application, in the form of ointment, to tinea capitis. The dose is from ten to twenty grains.

Confection of Black Pepper.

℞. Powdered black pepper
elecampane, each, one pound
fennel seeds three pounds
Honey
Sugar, each, two pounds

Rub the first three ingredients and the sugar together, and keep in a covered vessel. When to be used, add the honey, and incorporate thoroughly (or seven ounces of the powder with two ounces of the honey). *Lond. Ph.*

This, which is the same with *Ward's paste*, so celebrated in the cure of piles, must be used for a length of time, to be of service. Dose, from one to two drachms, two or three times a-day.

Ward's Paste.

℞. Powdered black pepper
elecampane, each, eight ounces
fennel seed, twenty-two ounces
Honey
Sugar, each, one pound

Triturate well together, and form an electuary. As a remedy in hemorrhoids. A piece, the size of a nutmeg, to be taken three times a-day. *Gray.*

Electuary of Black Pepper.

℞. Powdered black pepper
Conserve of orange, each, one ounce
Syrup of orange peel sufficient

Make an electuary. As a stomachic and carminative. A drachm, twice a-day. *Saunders.*

Resinous Oil of Black Pepper.

℞. Black pepper at will

Grind it, and extract by means of alcohol (8.35); distil off the alcohol. Treat the resinous residue with solution of potassa, which removes all but the piperine. The alcoholic liquid is then to be saturated with diluted muriatic acid, and the fluid oleo-resin, that precipitates, is, after being washed with water, ready for use.

W. Procter.

Volatile Oil of Black Pepper.

℞. Powdered black pepper at will
Water sufficient

Distil, and separate the oil from the product.

Ointment of Black Pepper.

℞. Powdered black pepper four ounces
Lard one pound

Mix. As an application in tinea capitis. *Dub. Ph.*

Plaster of Black Pepper.

℞. Powdered black pepper
Galbanum, each, three drachms
Pitch two ounces
Oil of laurel berries sufficient

Mix. As a stimulating plaster, in rheumatism, &c. *Augustin.*

Cataplasm of Black Pepper.

℞. Flour of mustard half a pound
Black pepper
Ginger, each, one drachm
Syrup sufficient

to make a soft paste. To be applied to the pit of the stomach in colic, &c.; or to the feet, as a revulsive. *Ellis.*

PIPER LONGUM,

Long Pepper,

Is the dried spikes of the *Piper longum*, or *Chavica officinarum*, &c., a climbing shrub, with diœcious flowers, a native of some of the East India Islands, and cultivated in Sumatra and Java.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 41. Griffith, Med. Bot. 566.

The officinal portion is the fruit catkins, dried in the sun. These are aromatic; of a pungent, fiery taste; of a grayish brown color; cylindrical. This pepper has the same properties as the black, but it is little used in this country.

Cataplasm of Long Pepper.

℞. Powdered long pepper
ginger, each, half an ounce
White of egg sufficient

Mix well into a paste. As a rubefacient application in pleurisy. *Foy.*

PIPERINUM.

Piperine.

A peculiar principle obtained from *Piper nigrum*. It is white, and crystallizes in four-sided prisms. It was thought to be an alkali, but the experiments of Pelletier show that it is more analogous to the resins. It has been much praised in Italy, as a febrifuge; and is also spoken of with favor by physicians of other countries. It has been supposed that its acrid taste and remedial properties were dependent on an admixture of acrid oil, but Dr. Christison has shown that such is not the case.

℞. Alcoholic extract of black pepper at will

Treat it with water, containing a hundredth of caustic potassa; wash the residue in cold water; dissolve in alcohol; filter, and permit to evaporate and crystallize. *Guibourt.*

Dose, from two to ten grains.

Pills of Piperine.

℞. Piperine twenty-four grains
Crumb of bread sufficient

Mix, and make twelve pills. One, every two hours. *Meli.*

℞. Piperine twelve grains
Extract of gentian sufficient

Mix, and make twelve pills. One, every hour, during the apyrexia. *Ellis.*

Pills of Piperine and Mercury.

℞. Blue pill one grain
Piperine
Sulphate of quinine, each, two grains
Syrup sufficient

Mix, and make a pill. *Hartle.*

One, three times a day, for a few days, after the paroxysm has been checked by piperine.

Tincture of Piperine.

℞. Piperine one part
Alcohol seven parts

Dissolve, and filter. *Beral.*

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA.

Jamaica Dogwood.

This is a small West Indian tree, with a hard, heavy wood, and a narcotic bark, employed to intoxicate fish.

Sex. Syst. Diadelph. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 993. Griffith, Med. Bot. 246.

The part used is the bark of the root, which appears to be a stimulating narcotic; causing excitement of the system, copious perspiration, and profound sleep. Applied topically, to allay pain.

Tincture of Jamaica Dogwood.

℞. Bruised Jamaica dogwood one ounce
Diluted alcohol four fl. ounces

Digest for seven days, and filter. Full dose, as a narcotic, one fl. drachm. *Hamilton.*

PIX ABIETIS.

Burgundy Pitch.

This is the prepared concrete juice of *Abies excelsa*, a lofty tree, a native of Europe and northern Asia.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Pinacæ.

Decandolle, Fl. Fr. iii. 375. Griffith, Med. Bot. 606.

It is also obtained from *A. picea.*

When pure, it is hard, brittle, opaque, of a yellowish, or brownish yellow color, and of a weak, turpentine-like taste and odor. The *Abietis resina* of the London College, is the concrete juice of several of the pine tribe, as it exudes. It is in solid, brittle tears, of a brownish-yellow color, and emits an agreeable odor when burned.

Both are used as ingredients in plaster.

Pitch Plaster.

℞. Burgundy pitch two pounds
Resin of spruce fir one pound
Resin
Wax, each, four ounces
Expressed oil of nutmeg one ounce
Olive oil
Water, each, two fl. ounces

Melt the pitch, resin, and wax together, and add first the resin of the spruce fir, then the olive oil, oil of nutmegs, and water; mix, and boil to a proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

As a rubefacient plaster in pectoral, rheumatic, &c., affections. It often causes a serous discharge, and much irritation.

℞. Burgundy pitch six ounces
Wax half an ounce
Turpentine one drachm

Melt, and mix. *Guy's Hosp.*

Aromatic Plaster.

℞. Burgundy pitch three ounces
Yellow wax half an ounce
Powdered cinnamon six drachms
Oil of pimento
lemons, each, two drachms

Melt the resin and wax together, and strain. When they begin to thicken, on cooling, mix in the cinnamon, previously rubbed with the oils, and make a plaster. *Dub. Ph.*

A good local stimulant, when applied to the region of the stomach, allaying nausea and vomiting, and relieving gastric uneasiness.

Compound Pitch Plaster.

℞. Burgundy pitch two parts

White wax four parts
Turpentine
Balsam of tolu, each, one part
Mix, and melt. *Beral.*

R. Burgundy pitch twenty-four parts
Resin
Yellow wax, each, four parts
Resin of spruce fir twelve parts
Oil of nutmegs one part
Melt together. *Lisbon Ph.*

PITCH CERATE.

R. Burgundy pitch six parts
Suet four parts
White wax three parts
Melt together. *Beral.*

PILLS OF BURGUNDY PITCH.

R. Burgundy pitch five drachms
Mucilage sufficient
Mix, and make one hundred pills. Six to eight, three times a-day, in cutaneous affections. *Ulrich.*

PIX CANADENSIS.

CANADA, OR HEMLOCK PITCH.

The prepared concrete juice of the *Abies Canadensis*, a lofty tree, found in the more northern parts of the United States, in Canada, &c., and also in the mountainous portions of the Middle States.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Pinaceæ.

Mich. N. A. Sylv. iii. 185. Griffith, Med. Bot. 606.

The resin exudes spontaneously, and hardens on the bark, from which it is separated by boiling in water. It, however, requires a purification, by melting and straining, before it is fit for use. In this state, it is hard, brittle, of a dark yellowish brown color, which becomes darker by exposure to the air, of a peculiar, but faint odor, and a scarcely perceptible taste.

It is a mild rubefacient, much resembling Burgundy pitch in its action and powers, and is employed for the same purposes.

PIX LIQUIDA.

TAR.

This is an impure turpentine, obtained by the slow combustion of various species of the pine tribe. It is made in large quantities in North Carolina, and in various other places in America and Europe.

It is of a brownish black color, of a tenacious consistence, has a peculiar empyreumatic odor, and a somewhat bitter, resinous, subacid taste.

Its properties are analogous to those of the turpentines. It is used both internally and externally. The dose is from half a drachm to one drachm, several times a-day.

TAR PILLS.

R. Tar one drachm
Powdered elecampane sufficient
Mix, and form a mass. *Beasley.*

R. Tar one drachm
Wheat flour sufficient
Mix, and form a mass. *G. B. Wood.*

R. Tar two scruples
Liquorice powder one scruple
Mix, and make sixteen pills. *Seymour.*

TAR WATER.

R. Tar two pints
Water one gallon
Mix, stirring with a wooden rod for fifteen minutes; when the tar has subsided, strain, and keep in well-stopped bottles. *Dub. Ph.*

It is stimulant and diuretic, and was once much used in a variety of diseases, especially in those of the lungs. The dose is from one to two pints, in divided doses, in the course of the day. It is also used as a lotion in cutaneous diseases.

TAR OINTMENT.

R. Tar
Suet, each, one pound
Melt the suet with a moderate heat, add the tar, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

A stimulant application to various cutaneous eruptions, as psoriasis and tinea capitis.

COMPOUND TAR OINTMENT.

R. Tar ointment
Cerate of acetate of
lead, each, half a pound
Mix. *St. Bart's Hosp.*

R. Tar ointment
Sulphur ointment equal parts
Mix. *Guy's Hosp.*

PIX NIGRA.

BLACK PITCH.

This is the solid black mass that remains after the evaporation of tar. It has a shining fracture. It is gently stimulant and tonic, and has been used internally in some cutaneous diseases, and in piles. The dose is from ten grains to a drachm, in piles. It is also employed externally.

OINTMENT OF BLACK PITCH.

R. Black pitch
Wax
Resin, each, nine ounces
Olive oil sixteen fl. ounces
Melt together, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

Used for the same purposes as tar ointment.

R. Black pitch
Resin
Yellow wax, each, one part
Olive oil four parts

Melt the two resins together, add the wax, and then the oil. *Guibourt.*

℞. Black pitch sixteen parts
Yellow wax twelve parts
Lard ten parts
Olive oil two parts
Melt together. *Pipon.*

Plaster of Black Pitch.

℞. Black pitch
Resin
Suet
Turpentine, each, two parts
Yellow wax three parts
Melt together. *Niemann.*

℞. Black pitch
Resin
Wax, each, eight parts
Suet one part
Melt together. *Wirtem. Ph.*

PLATINUM.

Platina.

PLATINI BICHLORIDUM.

Bichloride of Platina.

Made by dissolving platinum in nitro-muriatic acid, and evaporating the solution to dryness by a gentle heat. *Beasley.*

It, as well as a concentrated solution, is of a deep red color. It is very deliquescent and soluble in water. It is poisonous in the dose of fifteen grains, but has been used as an alterative in syphilis.

Mixture of Bichloride of Platinum.

℞. Bichloride of platinum four grains
Sugar two drachms
Distilled water three fl. ounces
Dissolve. Dose, four fl. drachms, three times a-day. *Hoefer.*

Pills of Bichloride of Platinum.

℞. Bichloride of platinum seven and a-half grains
Guaiacum one drachm
Powdered liquorice root sufficient
Mix, and form twenty pills. One pill three times a-day. *Hoefer.*

Ointment of Bichloride of Platinum.

℞. Bichloride of platinum one drachm
Extract of belladonna two drachms
Lard four ounces
Rub well together. As an application to indolent ulcers. *Hoefer.*

SODII CHLOROPLATINAS.

Chloroplatinate of Sodium.

Mix a solution of six parts of chloride of sodium with a solution of seventeen parts of bichloride of platina; evaporate, and crystallize. The crystals are of a deep yellow color, soluble in water and alcohol. They are analogous in their medical properties to the analogous salt of gold. Dose, one to three grains. *Beasley.*

Injection of Chloroplatinate of Sodium.

℞. Chloroplatinate of sodium half a drachm
Decoction of poppies eight fl. ounces
Dissolve. *Hoefer.*

PLUMBUM.

Lead.

A softish, blue gray, malleable metal, with a perceptible taste, and a peculiar smell when rubbed. It is not officinal in its metallic state, but its preparations are much employed, as sedatives and astringents.

PLUMBI ACETAS.

Acetate of Lead.

Powder of Acetate of Lead.

℞. Acetate of lead
Powdered opium, each, six grains
Sugar twenty-four grains
Mix. Three grains, morning and evening, to check night sweats and diarrhœa, in phthisis. *Foy.*

℞. Calomel one to two grains
Acetate of lead half to one grain
Mix, and divide into four powders. One, every three hours, in cholera infantum of infants. *Ellis.*

℞. Acetate of lead two to three grains
Opium quarter of a grain
Acetate of soda three grains
Sugar of milk five grains
Mix. To be taken every hour, in hemorrhages. *Phœbus.*

Pills of Acetate of Lead.

℞. Acetate of lead
Powdered mallows, each, one drachm
Simple syrup sufficient
Mix, and make thirty-six pills. Four to five a-day, to check sweats in phthisis. *Radius.*

℞. Acetate of lead half a drachm
Calomel five grains
Conserve of roses sufficient

Mix, and make ten pills; one, every two to four hours, in hematemesis. *Ellis.*

℞. Acetate of lead thirty grains
Powdered colchicum twenty grains
opium three grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix thoroughly, and form into ten pills. One to be taken every six hours. Used in active hemorrhages, washed down with a draught of one drachm of distilled vinegar to one fl. ounce of water. Also, given in phthisis, after bleeding, one twice a-day.
A. T. Thomson.

℞. Acetate of lead one scruple
Opium one grain
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make twelve pills. One every hour at first, then every two hours, in cholera. *Graves.*

℞. Acetate of lead twelve grains
Opium six grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make six pills. One to be repeated according to circumstances, in hemoptysis, &c. *Ellis.*

℞. Acetate of lead six grains
Powdered mallows
Extract of seneka, each, one drachm
Mix, and make sixty pills. Two to five, several times a-day, in hemoptysis. *Kopp.*

Rubefacient Paste.

℞. Acetate of lead one ounce
Acid sulphate of potassa three ounces
Water sufficient
Rub into a paste. It acts powerfully on the skin. *Clarus.*

Collyrium of Acetate of Lead.

℞. Solution of acetate of lead twelve drops
Wine of opium forty drops
Rose water four fl. ounces
Mix. *Ellis.*

℞. Acetate of lead one scruple
Lime water twelve fl. ounces
Catechu three drachms
Honey of roses two ounces
Dissolve, and filter. This is much more astringent than the last. *Augustin.*

Solution of Subacetate of Lead.

℞. Acetate of lead sixteen ounces
Litharge nine ounces and a-half
Distilled water four pints
Boil together, for half an hour, adding distilled water, so as to preserve the measure, filter, and keep in close-stopped bottles. *U. S. Ph.*

The *diluted solution* is made by mixing two fl. drachms of the above solution to a pint of distilled water.

Acetate of Lead Cerate.

Acetate of lead four parts
Soap one part and a-half
Mix thoroughly in a heated mortar, and add
White wax three parts
Previously melted with
Olive oil three parts
Mix well. *Van Mons.*

Plaster of Acetate of Lead.

℞. Acetate of lead one drachm
Flowers of sulphur half an ounce
Resin two ounces
Melt together. As an application to venereal buboes. *Bories.*

Pile Ointment.

℞. Acetate of lead fifteen grains
Burnt cork half an ounce
Fresh butter two ounces
Triturate well together. *Bories.*

Acetate of Lead Ointment.

℞. Acetate of lead
Extract of belladonna, each, one part
Lard six parts
Mix. As an application to fissures of the anus. *Foy.*

Subacetate of Lead Cataplasm.

℞. Common cataplasm four ounces
Solution of subacetate of lead one fl. ounce
Muriate of ammonia half a drachm
Mix. As an application to indolent tumors. *Radius.*

Subacetate of Lead Collyrium.

℞. Solution of subacetate of lead five drops
Elder water half a fl. ounce
Laudanum ten drops
Mix. *Rust.*

Subacetate of Lead Gargle.

℞. Solution of subacetate of lead half a fl. drachm
Barley water one pint
Simple syrup one ounce
Mix. *Radius.*

Subacetate of Lead Injection.

℞. Solution of subacetate of lead two fl. drachms
Distilled vinegar eight fl. ounces
Rose water twenty-four fl. ounces
Mix. In leucorrhœa. *Young.*

Liniment for Milk Abscess.

℞. Olive oil two ounces

Lead water one drachm
Sulphuric ether two drachms
Laudanum one drachm
Mix. A rag moistened with this liniment to be frequently applied to the inflamed part. *Dewees.*

℞. Acetate of lead one drachm
Distilled vinegar two ounces
Dissolve, and add
Alcohol one ounce
Distilled water five ounces
Mix. To be applied as above. *Clarke.*

ACETATE OF LEAD LOTION.

℞. Diluted solution of subacetate of lead one fl. ounce
Spirit of camphor three fl. ounces
Water one pint
Mix. As an application to old ulcers. *Ellis.*

ACETATE OF LEAD CATAPLASM.

℞. Crumb of bread one pound
Milk four pounds
Boil together, and add
Solution of subacetate of lead one fl. ounce *Spielmann.*

VEGETO MINERAL WATER OF GOULARD.

℞. Solution of subacetate of lead one part
Alcohol (.921.) four parts
Distilled water forty-eight parts
Mix. *Taddei.*

Used in fomentations, lotions, and cataplasms, and may always be replaced by the diluted solution of the subacetate.

ACETATE OF LEAD GARGLE.

℞. Acetate of lead sixty grains
Extract of opium six grains
Rose water eight fl. ounces
Syrup of mulberries one ounce
Mix. *Pierquin.*

ACETATE OF LEAD MIXTURE.

℞. Acetate of lead half an ounce
Sulphate of iron three drachms
Vinegar
Alcohol, each, two fl. ounces
Rose water six fl. drachms
Dissolve the acetate in the vinegar with a gentle heat; add the sulphate, and then the alcohol, mixed with the rose water. Highly praised in the sweats and colliquative diarrhœa of phthisis; in gonorrhœa and nocturnal emissions. *Gormann.*

GOULARD'S BALSAM.

℞. Oil of turpentine at will
Heat, and gradually add
Acetate of lead sufficient
Constantly stirring, till no more will dissolve; let rest, and decant while hot. Used as an application to eroding and painful ulcers. *Van Mons.*

SUBACETATE OF LEAD CERATE.

℞. Solution of subacetate of lead two fl. ounces and a-half
White wax four ounces
Olive oil nine fl. ounces
Camphor half a drachm
Melt the wax, and mix with eight fl. ounces of the oil; remove from fire, and when it begins to thicken, gradually add solution of subacetate of lead; stir till cool, then add camphor, dissolved in rest of oil, and mix. *U. S. Ph.*

INJECTION OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD AND LIME WATER.

℞. Solution of subacetate of lead thirty-four drops
Lime water four fl. ounces
Olive oil two fl. drachms
Mix, and shake whenever used. In inflammation of the prostate and urethra. *Foy.*

LINIMENT OF SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

℞. Solution of subacetate of lead
Laudanum
Honey of roses, each, two fl. drachms
Conserve of roses one ounce
Mix. *Guy's Hos.*

SUBACETATE OF LEAD OINTMENT.

℞. Cerate of subacetate of lead
Poplar ointment, each, one ounce
Powdered camphor two drachms
Mix. In inflamed acne and other cutaneous affections. *St. Marie.*

℞. Solution of subacetate of lead
White wax, each, one drachm
Olive oil one ounce
Mix. As an application in ophthalmia. *Armstrong.*

SUBACETATE OF LEAD PLASTER.

℞. Olive oil fourteen fl. ounces
Yellow wax twenty-four ounces
Melt together, and add
Solution of subacetate of lead one fl. ounce
Camphor, rubbed in a little oil half a drachm
Mix well, and spread on linen or skin. It has been much praised in rheumatic pains, and indolent ulcers. *Van Mons.*

PLUMBI CARBONAS.

Carbonate of Lead.

Camphorated Powder of Carbonate of Lead.

℞ Carbonate of lead ten drachms
Starch two drachms
Sarcocolla
Gum Arabic
tragacanth, each, one drachm
Camphor half a drachm
Triturate together. As an application to ulcers. *Giannini.*

Ointment of Carbonate of Lead.

℞ Carbonate of lead two ounces
Simple ointment one pound
Powder the carbonate very fine, add it to the ointment previously melted, and mix. *U. S. Ph.*

As an application to excoriated or ulcerated surfaces.

℞ Carbonate of lead six ounces
Camphor one ounce
Olibanum two ounces
Rose oil three ounces
White of eggs seven
Triturate together. Same doses as above. *Harrer.*

℞ Carbonate of lead one ounce
Litharge two drachms
Bole armenian one ounce
Honey of roses half an ounce
Lard sufficient
Triturate together. As a dressing to phagedenic and cancerous ulcers. *Swediaur.*

℞ Carbonate of lead one ounce
Opium one drachm
Lard half an ounce
Anodyne balsam sufficient
Mix. As an application in facial neuralgia. *Fouquier.*

Camphorated Carbonate of Lead Ointment.

℞ Carbonate of lead one ounce
Simple ointment five ounces
Camphor two scruples
Mix. *Beasley.*

Plaster of Carbonate of Lead.

℞ Carbonate of lead one pound
Olive oil two pounds
White wax three ounces
Water two pounds
Melt the wax and oil together, add the carbonate of lead, and stir till mixed, then add the water and boil; malaxate, and melt again without the wax. *Par. Cod.*

℞ Carbonate of lead one pound
Olive oil two pints
Yellow wax four ounces
Lead plaster one pound and a-half
Powdered orris root nine ounces
Boil together the oil and carbonate of lead, adding a little water, and constantly stirring, till they are perfectly incorporated, then add the wax and plaster; when these are melted, mix in the orris, and stir well. *U. S. Ph.*, 1830.

As a substitute for Mahy's plaster, and a good application to inflamed and excoriated surfaces, as bed sores, &c.

PLUMBI CHLORIDUM.

Chloride of Lead.

℞ Acetate of lead nineteen ounces
Chloride of sodium six ounces
Dissolve the two salts separately, the former in three pints of boiling, distilled water, the latter in one pint of distilled water; mix the solutions, and wash the precipitate with distilled water. *Lond. Ph.*

Ointment of Chloride of Lead.

℞ Chloride of lead one drachm
Simple cerate one ounce
Mix. As an application in cancerous ulcerations. *Tuson.*

Lotion of Chloride of Lead.

℞ Chloride of lead one drachm
Water one pint
Dissolve; as a wash to cancerous ulcerations, and in painful neuralgic tumors. *Tuson.*

PLUMBI IODIDUM.

Iodide of Lead.

℞ Solution of iodide of potassium
acetate of lead, each,
sufficient
Add one solution gradually to the other, till there is no longer a precipitate, wash this in cold water, and dry it. *Cottereau.*

℞ Iodide of potassium
Nitrate of lead, each, half an ounce
Water a pint and a-half
Dissolve the salts separately, each in one-half of the water; mix the solutions, collect the precipitate on a filter of linen or muslin, and wash it with water. Boil the powder in three gallons of water, acidulated with three ounces of pyroligneous acid. Let any undissolved matter subside, maintaining the temperature near the boiling

point, and pour off the clear liquor, from which the iodide of lead will crystallize on cooling. *Ed. Ph.*

This is a preferable formula to that made with the acetate of lead, as above, or that of the Lond. Ph.

PILLS OF IODIDE OF LEAD.

℞. Iodide of lead four grains
Conserve of roses one scruple
Mix, and form twelve pills. One, night and morning, gradually increased, in scrofulous affections. *Foy.*

℞. Iodide of lead half a drachm
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and form one hundred and twenty pills. Administered as above. *Gassicourt.*

POWDER OF IODIDE OF LEAD.

℞. Iodide of lead
Powdered foxglove, each, six grains
Alcoholic extract of stramonium two grains
Sugar one drachm
Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders. One, four times a-day. *Gassicourt.*

OINTMENT OF IODIDE OF LEAD.

℞. Iodide of lead one ounce
Lard eight ounces
Mix. As an application to indolent and scrofulous swellings. *Lond. Ph.*

PLUMBI OXIDUM SEMIVITREUM.

LITHARGE.

LEAD PLASTER.

℞. Litharge, in fine powder, five pounds
Olive oil one gallon
Water two pints
Boil together over a gentle fire, stirring constantly, till a plaster is formed. *U. S. Ph.*

LEAD CERATE.

℞. Lead plaster six parts
White wax half a part
Melt, mix, and add
Olive oil two parts and a-half *Van Mons.*

LEAD OINTMENT.

℞. Olive oil eight parts
Lard
Butter
Mutton fat
Yellow wax
Litharge, each, two parts
Heat the oil, fat, and wax together, till they emit fumes; gradually add the litharge; constantly stirring, till the mixture assumes a dark brown color, and add
Pitch one part
Strain. *Foy.*

This preparation is much used in France, under the name of *Onguent de la Mere*, as a maturant to buboes, abscesses, &c.

COMPOUND LEAD OINTMENT.

℞. Lead plaster three pounds
Olive oil one pint
Melt together, and add a mixture of
Prepared chalk eight ounces
Distilled vinegar six fl. ounces
whilst warm, to the warm plaster and oil, and stir till cold. *Lond. Ph.*

℞. Fresh root of figwort three ounces
Leaves of henbane three handfuls
Fresh butter one pound and a-half
Litharge two ounces
Yolk of eggs two
Boil the root and leaves in the butter, till all moisture is driven off; express, and strain; add the litharge; stir till cold, and add the yolk of eggs, and incorporate well. *Saxon Ph.*

Celebrated as an application to painful hemorrhoids.

DIAPALMA PLASTER.

℞. Lead plaster nine pounds
White wax nine ounces
Melt by a gentle heat, and add
Sulphate of zinc four ounces
Dissolve in a little water; continue the heat, constantly stirring till all moisture is evaporated. *Guibourt.*

GAULTHIER'S PLASTER.

℞. Diapalma plaster twelve parts
Olive oil
White wax, each, one part
Turpentine two parts
Melt the first three articles together, with a gentle heat; add the turpentine. *Guibourt.*

BAYNTON'S ADHESIVE PLASTER.

℞. Lead plaster one pound
Resin six drachms
Melt together. *Beasley.*

LEAD CATAPLASM.

℞. Flaxseed meal
Arrowroot, each, two ounces
Water eleven fl. ounces
Lead ointment one ounce
Mix, and heat to a proper consistence. As a maturating application. *Beral.*

BANYER'S OINTMENT.

℞. Litharge two ounces

Burned alum
Calomel, each, one ounce and a-half
Lard two pounds
Venice turpentine half a pound
Mix. As an application in porrigo.
Cazenave & Schledel.

PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM.

Red Lead.

Nuremberg Plaster.

℞. Red lead eight ounces
Olive oil one pound
Mix, and heat till it assumes a brown color, and add
Resin half an ounce
Yellow wax one ounce and a-half
Camphor two drachms
Mix, and stir well till incorporated.
Hessian Ph.

PLUMBI SACCHARAS.

Saccharate of Lead.

℞. Mix one part of sugar with two parts of nitric acid, diluted with ten of water, and apply heat as long as any reaction takes place; neutralize with chalk, filter, and add to the filtered solution acetate of lead as long as any precipitate is found; wash this, and dry it. *Beasley.*

Nitro-Saccharate of Lead.

℞. Saccharate of lead at will
Dissolve it in nitric acid, diluted with nineteen parts of water, filter, evaporate, and set aside to crystallize. *Hoskins.*

Solution of Nitro-Saccharate of Lead.

℞. Nitro-saccharate of lead five grains
Saccharic acid twenty-five drops
Water five ounces
Dissolve. Proposed as a solvent for phosphatic calculi. *Hoskins.*

PLUMBI TANNAS.

Tannate of Lead.

℞. Strong infusion of galls at will
Solution of acetate of lead sufficient
Add the solution of the acetate, drop by drop, till it no longer causes a precipitate; wash this, and dry it.

Liniment of Tannate of Lead.

℞. Decoction of oak bark eight fl. ounces
Solution of acetate of lead sufficient
Add the solution of lead to the decoction by degrees, till it causes no precipitate; wash the precipitate, and add
Alcohol, two drachms
Recommended in bed sores. *Sundelin.*

Ointment of Tannate of Lead.

℞. Recent tannate of lead twelve parts
Lard thirty parts
Mix. As an application to bed sores.
Tott.

℞. Decoction of oak bark six ounces
Solution of acetate of lead one ounce and a-half
Mix. Collect the precipitate, and mix whilst moist,
Lard one ounce
Camphor ten grains
As an application to excoriation. *Sundelin.*

PODOPHYLLUM.

May Apple.

This is the root or rhizome of the *Podophyllum peltatum*, a native, herbaceous plant, growing in damp situations, having two large peltate, palmate leaves.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Berberidaceæ.

The dried root is about as thick as a quill, of a blackish brown color externally, and somewhat corrugated; within, it is of a dirty white; it has a faint but unpleasant odor, and a bitterish, somewhat sweetish taste. It is a purgative of the same character as jalap, and may be given in the same combinations. Dose, ten grains to a scruple.

Extract of May Apple.

℞. May apple root, in coarse powder one pound
Alcohol four pints
Water sufficient
Macerate the May apple root for four days in the alcohol, and then obtain tincture by displacement with the water, then by same means obtain six pints of infusion; distil off the alcohol from tincture, and evaporate the infusion, till each are of the consistence of thin honey. Mix, and evaporate to a due consistence. Dose, five to fifteen grains. *U. S. Ph.*

Podophyllin.

℞. May apple root
Alcohol a sufficient quantity
Animal charcoal, in coarse powder, six ounces
Reduce the may apple root to powder, moisten it with half its weight of alcohol, introduce into a displacer, and pour on al-

cohol until four pints of tincture are obtained. Distil off the alcohol, treat the residual extract with ether to remove fixed oil, boil the residue with water, and dissolve what remains in alcohol, 42° B; treat it with purified animal charcoal, and allow the decolorized solution to evaporate spontaneously. The dry, amorphous mass is podophyllin, and, in cathartic power, six grains are equal to eight of jalap resin.

J. R. Lewis.

POLYGONUM.

POLYGONUM BISTORTA.

BISTORT.

A sub-aquatic plant, with a perennial root and annual, herbaceous stem, growing in moist places in Europe and the northern parts of Asia and America.

Sex. Syst. Octand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Polygonaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 516. Steph. and Church. 1 t. 47.

The root is twisted or bent, of a deep brown color externally, reddish within, inodorous, but of a rough, astringent taste. It is a powerful astringent, but is seldom used in this country. Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.

EXTRACT OF BISTORT.

℞. Powdered bistort one pound

Treat it by the process of displacement, and evaporate the filtered fluid.

Pharm. Hosp. Mil.

MIXTURE OF BISTORT.

℞. Powdered bistort two drachms
Syrup of quince one ounce

Rub together, and add

Tincture of catechu two fl. drachms
Water four fl. ounces

A spoonful every hour, shaking the bottle each time, in passive hemorrhages, atonic mucous discharges. *Foy.*

POTASSIUM.

POTASSIUM

Is a soft, silver-white metal, readily oxidizable by the action of the air; when thrown on water it takes fire and burns with a rose-colored flame, combining with oxygen, and forming potassa, which is dissolved in the water. It must be kept in liquids, into whose composition no oxygen enters, as naphtha, &c. It is not used in medicine, but its numerous compounds are highly important.

℞. Fused carbonate of potassa one pound
Iron filings three quarters of a pound
Powdered charcoal one pound

Mix, and introduce into a gun barrel or iron bottle, placed in a furnace so made that the flame of a very strong fire may surround it, and maintain every part at a uniform heat approaching to whiteness; the gun barrel or bottle is to be connected by an iron tube with a copper receiver partly filled with naphtha and surrounded by ice; the heat is to be gradually raised until the requisite temperature is reached, when the potassium will distil over.

Curaudau.

POTASSI BROMIDUM.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Bromine two ounces
Iron filings one ounce
Distilled water three pints

To a pint and a half of the water, first add the iron and then the bromine. Set them aside for half an hour, occasionally stirring, Apply a gentle heat, and when the liquid becomes greenish, add seventeen drachms of carbonate of potassa dissolved in the rest of the water. Strain, and wash what remains in two pints of boiling distilled water, and again strain. Evaporate the mixed liquors to crystallization. *Lond. Ph.*

Alterative and resolvent; used both externally and internally in bronchocele and scrofula, in doses of two to ten grains, three times a-day.

SOLUTION OF BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Bromide of potassium twelve grains
Lettuce water three ounces
Syrup of marsh mallows one ounce

Mix. To be given in spoonful doses, in the twenty-four hours, in scrofula. *Foy.*

OINTMENT OF BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Bromide of potassium thirty-four grains
Lard one ounce

Mix. In frictions on scrofulous swellings, and to tinea and tetter. *Magendie.*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Bromide of potassium twenty-four grains
Liquid bromine six to twelve drops
Lard an ounce

Mix. *Magendie.*

POTASSII CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Carbonate of potassa at will

Dissolve in a sufficient quantity of water, filter, and add muriatic acid to saturation,

concentrate the solution by evaporation, and cool slowly, that crystals may form. *Guibourt.*

Formerly known as the Salt of Sylvius, and used in fever to excite perspiration, and as a diuretic, in doses of from one to two scruples.

Solution of Chlorinated Potassa.

R. Carbonate of potassa one part
Water ten parts

Dissolve, and pass a current of chlorine through the solution, till it is saturated, and preserve in well-stopped bottles. This is known as *Eau de Javelle*, and is principally used for bleaching, but may be employed as a disinfectant, like Labarraque's liquid. *Guibourt.*

POTASSII CYANURETUM.

Cyanuret of Potassium.

R. Ferrocyanuret of potassium eight ounces
Distilled water six fl. ounces

Heat the ferrocyanuret moderately, until it becomes nearly white, and is deprived of its water of crystallization. Put the residue into an earthen retort, with the beak loosely stopped, and expose it to a red heat for two hours, or till gas ceases to be evolved. Withdraw it from the fire, close the orifice, and let remain till cold. Break the retort, remove the contents, reduce them to a coarse powder, introduce them in a bottle of the capacity of twelve fl. ounces, and add the distilled water; agitate occasionally for half an hour, throw it on a filter, evaporate the filtered solution rapidly to dryness, and keep in a closely stopped bottle. *U. S. Ph.*

R. Ferrocyanuret of potassium, dried, eight ounces
Pure carbonate of potassa three ounces
Charcoal, in fine powder, one ounce

Mix well, fuse in an iron vessel until effervescence ceases, and the fusion is tranquil, pour out the fused mass on an iron plate, and cool. Powder when cool, dissolve in alcohol (9.00), and separate and dry the crystals which form on cooling, and preserve them in well-closed bottles. *Wöhler.*

R. Ferocyanuret of potassium, dried, eight parts
Dried carbonate of potassa three parts

Fuse together, when the mass is fluid, stir with a glass rod, until it becomes quite colorless, allow to settle, and pour out on a marble slab. *Liebig.*

This contains one-eighth of cyanate of potassa.

Pills of Cyanuret of Potassium.

R. Cyanuret of potassium
Starch mixed with syrup of gum, each, half a grain

Mix, and make a pill. Dose, one morning and evening. In spasmodic affections of the chest. *Foy.*

Solution of Cyanuret of Potassium.

R. Cyanuret of potassium one drachm
Distilled water one ounce

Dissolve. *Magendie.*

R. Cyanuret of potassium twenty-two grains
Diluted alcohol nine fl drachms

Dissolve. Equal to hydrocyanic acid containing one grain to a fl. drachm. *Laming.*

Mixture of Cyanuret of Potassium.

R. Solution of cyanuret of potassium one fl. drachm
Distilled water one pint
Sugar one ounce and a-half

Mix. A tablespoonful, night and morning, in pectoral affections. *Magendie.*

R. Cyanuret of potassium four grains
Distilled water two ounces
Syrup of sugar three drachms

Mix. A teaspoonful, every three or four hours, in asthma and chronic catarrh. *Cadet.*

R. Tincture of castor
Musk
Nitrate of potassa, each, four grains
Cyanuret of potassium two grains
Linden-flower water eight fl. ounces

Mix. To be taken in divided doses, in twenty-four hours, in chorea. *Fouquier.*

R. Lettuce water two ounces
Cyanuret of potassium half a grain to a grain and a-half
Syrup of marsh mallows one ounce

Mix. A tablespoonful, every two hours. *Magendie.*

Syrup of Cyanuret of Potassium.

R. Solution of cyanuret of potassium one drachm
Simple syrup one pound

Mix. *Magendie.*

Lotion of Cyanuret of Potassium.

R. Cyanuret of potassium one to four grains
Distilled water one ounce

Mix. *Foy.*

R. Cyanuret of potassium eight grains
Distilled water one ounce

Mix. To be applied by means of com-

presses, in cases of neuralgia, articular rheumatism, &c. *Foy.*

℞. Cyanuret of potassium ten grains
Emulsion of bitter almonds six ounces
Mix. As an application to chronic eruptions, attended with much itching.
Cazenave.

Ointment of Cyanuret of Potassium.

℞. Cyanuret of potassium one to four grains
Lard one ounce
Mix. *Lombard.*

℞. Cyanuret of potassium twelve grains
Oil of almonds two drachms
Cold cream two ounces
Mix. To be rubbed on the skin to relieve neuralgic pains. *Cazenave.*

POTASSII IODIDUM.

Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodine six ounces
Iron filings three ounces
Carbonate of potassa sufficient
Distilled water four pints
Mix the iodine with three pints of the water, and add the iron filings, stirring frequently for half an hour. Apply a gentle heat, and when the mixture assumes a greenish color, add gradually the carbonate of potassa, dissolved in half a pint of the water, until it ceases to produce a precipitate. Continue the heat for half an hour, and filter. Wash the residuum with half a pint of the distilled water, boiling hot and filter. Mix the filtered liquors, and evaporate, so that crystals may form. Pour off the liquid, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Iodine sixteen ounces
Distilled water eight pints
Sulphuret of barium sufficient
Sulphate of potassa twelve ounces
Mix the iodine with the water, and gradually add the powdered sulphuret, until the solution becomes colorless, constantly stirring. Heat to the boiling point, add the sulphate of potassa, boil for a quarter of an hour, and filter. Evaporate to crystallization. *Mohr.*

℞. Caustic potash four ounces
Iodine sufficient
Charcoal, in powder, one ounce
Water sufficient
Dissolve the potash in a pint of water, add the iodine in powder gradually, as long as the solution becomes colorless by stirring, then add the charcoal, and evaporate to dryness in an iron pot. Cover this and heat to dull redness for half an hour, remove the mass from the pot, treat it with the smallest quantity of water necessary to dissolve the salt, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. The mother liquid yields more crystals by evaporation.
Turner—modified.

℞. Iodine one hundred grains
Carbonate of potassa seventy-five grains
Water two drachms
Iron filings thirty grains
Mix, and heat slightly, then to redness; the resulting red powder is to be treated with water; filtered, and evaporated to dryness. *Pypues.*

Dose, two to fifteen grains, but has been given in still larger quantities.

Pills of Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodide of potassium five drachms
Distilled water six drachms
Crumb of bread sufficient
Mix, and make three hundred pills. In goitre, leucorrhœa, &c. *Pierquin.*

℞. Iodide of potassium fifteen grains
Burnt sponge
Extract of bittersweet, each, five drachms
Distilled water sufficient
Mix, and make one hundred and eighty pills. Six, twice a-day, in scrofula and goitre. *Voght.*

Lozenges of Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodide of potassium one drachm
Sugar three ounces
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Mix, and make lozenges of twelve grains. One to six, or more, a-day. *Giordano.*

℞. Iodide of potassium seventy-five grains
Powdered coffee half a drachm
sugar four ounces
Mucilage of gum, made with a strong infusion of coffee sufficient
Mix, and make three hundred lozenges. Each contains a quarter of a grain of iodide. In goitre, scrofula, &c. *Pierquin.*

Solution of Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodide of potassium thirty-six grains
Distilled water one ounce
Dissolve. Dose, ten minims. *Magendie.*

℞. Iodide of potassium one drachm
Distilled water one ounce
Dissolve. Fifteen drops, gradually increased; three times a-day, in ovarian dropsy. *Elliotson.*

℞. Iodide of potassium four ounces
Distilled water eight fl. ounces
Dissolve. Ten minims contain five grains of iodide. *Guy's Hosp.*

Injection of Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodide of potassium one to three grains
Distilled water one pint
Dissolve. To stimulate fistulous sinuses in scrofulous patients. *Foy.*

Mixture of Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodide of potassium one drachm
Lettuce water eight ounces
Mint water two drachms
Syrup of marsh mallow one ounce
Mix. *Foy.*

℞. Iodide of potassium four drachms
Lettuce water eight ounces
Orange-flower water two drachms
Syrup of marsh mallow one ounce
Mix. *Foy.*

℞. Iodide of potassium four drachms
Lettuce water eight ounces
Orange-flower water one drachm
Tincture of foxglove one to two drachms
Syrup of marsh mallow one ounce and a-half
Mix. *Magendie.*

In hypertrophy of the heart. A teaspoonful, morning and evening.

℞. Iodide of potassium two drachms
Distilled water sixteen ounces
Syrup two ounces
Mix. Two or three spoonfuls a-day. *Cazenave.*

℞. Quassia
Gentian, each, one drachm
Boiling water sixteen fl. ounces
Macerate for an hour, strain, and add
Iodide of potassium thirty-six grains
Carbonate of potassa two drachms
Mix. A tablespoonful, three times a-day. *Cumming.*

℞. Solution of iodide of potassium fifteen drops
Medicinal hydrocyanic acid ten to twelve drops
Lettuce water four ounces
Syrup of marsh mallow one ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful every hour, in phthisis. *Magendie.*

℞. Iodide of potassium two grains
Sulphate of magnesia half an ounce
Tartar emetic half a grain
Distilled water six ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, in scrofula. *Radius.*

Syrup of Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodide of potassium one drachm
Simple syrup one pound
Dissolve. *Cadet.*

℞. Iodide of potassium twenty grains
Peppermint water two drachms
Simple syrup ten ounces
Mix. *Giordano.*

℞. Iodide of potassium two drachms
Simple syrup six ounces
Mix. *Cazenave.*

Iodide of Potassium and Sarsaparilla.

℞. Iodide of potassium one drachm
Decoction of sarsaparilla two pints
Syrup of orange peel two ounces
Mix. To be taken in glassfuls, during the day. *Magendie.*

Ointment of Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodide of potassium half a drachm
Lard one ounce and a-half
Mix. *Magendie.*

The strength of this ointment may vary much, from containing a twenty-fourth of the salt, to an eighth or more, according as it may be required. In goitre, scrofulous swellings, &c.

℞. Iodide of potassium half a drachm
Solution of potassa two drops
Lard one ounce and a-half
Wax three drachms
Mix. *Coindet.*

℞. Spermaceti half an ounce
Olive oil six drachms
White wax two drachms
Iodide of potassium four scruples
Oil of lemons, roses, each, three drops
Mix. This ointment does not change color by keeping. *Kalthofert.*

℞. Iodide of potassium one drachm
Magnesia six grains
Rub together with a few drops of water, and add
Rose water ointment one ounce
Mix well *Hamb. Ph.*

℞. Iodide of potassium
Carbonate of soda, each, half a drachm
Rose water ointment six drachms
Mix well. In chronic enlargement of the testicle. *Walthen.*

Ointment of Iodide of Potassium and Opium.

℞. Iodide of potassium one drachm and a-half
Lard one ounce and a-half

Laudanum one fl. drachm
Mix. *A. T. Thomson.*

℞. Iodide of potassium half a drachm
Extract of opium ten grains
Simple cerate one ounce
Mix. As a dressing to cancerous ulcers.

Ointment of Iodide of Potassium and Mercury.

℞. Iodide of potassium twelve to twenty grains
Mercurial ointment half an ounce
Mix. In various diseases of the skin. *Blarius.*

℞. Ointment of iodide of potassium
Mercurial ointment
Oil of henbane, each, two ounces
juniper one drachm
Mix. *Schonlein.*

When iodide of potassium and mercurial ointment are mixed, the globules soon appear, but if the iodide be artificially dried, previously, a uniform ointment is produced.

℞. Iodide of potassium three parts
Iodide of mercury two parts
Camphor two parts
Galen's cerate thirty-two parts
Mix. Used as friction in acute hydrocephalus, in doses of a half a drachm to a drachm. *Golfin.*

Ointment of Iodide of Potassium and Morphia.

℞. Iodide of potassium fifteen grains
Muriate of morphia half a drachm
Lard ten ounces
Mix. In painful tumors of the breasts, to be applied twice a-day. *Chomel.*

Liniment of Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodide of potassium one ounce
Alcohol four ounces
Dissolve.

℞. Animal soap one ounce and a-half
Alcohol four fl. ounces
Dissolve. Add the two solutions together, aromatize with a few drops of oil of lavender, and pour into wide-mouthed bottles. *Boudet.*

℞. White soap seven drachms
Diluted alcohol two fl. ounces
Dissolve by a gentle heat, and whilst warm, add
Iodide of potassium four drachms
dissolved in
Diluted alcohol four fl. drachms *Beasley.*

℞. Iodide of potassium four drachms
Diluted alcohol two ounces
Dissolve.

℞. Curd soap six drachms
Diluted alcohol two ounces
Dissolve by a gentle heat, and add the solution of iodide of potassium, and aromatize. *Foy.*

These are used as liniments in goitre.

℞. White soap ten drachms
Oil of almonds ten drachms
Iodide of potassium one drachm
Water one drachm
Dissolve the iodide in the water, and add it to the soap and oil, melted together. *Guibourt.*

Soap of Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Camphor one drachm
Tincture of benzoin three drachms
Add to the solution, triturating well,
Iodide of potassium two drachms
Goulard's extract four drachms
Add to the mixture
Oil of almonds thirty-four drachms
Solution of potassa two ounces
Essence of lavender half a drachm
Mix well. As an application to chilblains. *Cadet.*

POTASSII BINIODIDUM.

Biniodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodide of potassium twenty parts
Iodine six parts
Mix, and triturate together till the mass is homogeneous, and of a dark brown color. *Giordano.*

To have a perfectly saturated salt, iodine in excess is to be added to a solution of the iodide until no more is dissolved. In the following preparations, there is a mixture of iodide and biniodide.

Iodiuretted Water.

℞. Iodide of potassium six grains
Iodine one grain
Water two pints
Dissolve. To be used instead of common water at meals. *Magendie.*

Iodiuretted Water, (Lugol's.)

℞. Iodide of potassium one grain and a-half
Iodine three-quarters of a grain
Distilled water eight ounces
Dissolve.

℞. Iodide of potassium two grains
Iodine one grain
Distilled water eight ounces
Dissolve.

℞. Iodide of potassium two grains and a-half
Iodine one grain and a quarter

Distilled water eight ounces
Dissolve. The first is for young children, to be taken in divided doses, in three days; the second for those of more advanced age, in two days; the third for adults, in one day. *Guibourt.*

℞. Iodide of potassium six grains
Iodine three grains
Water sixteen ounces
Dissolve. In poisoning by the vegetable alkaloids, in wineglassfuls, after the stomach has been emptied. *Bouchardat.*

℞. Iodide of potassium ten grains
Iodine five grains
Distilled water twenty fl. ounces
Dissolve. Dose, two to six fl. drachms. *Lond. Ph.*

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Iodide of potassium one ounce and a-half
Iodine six drachms
Distilled water one pint
Dissolve. Dose, six drops, three times a-day, in sweetened water. *U. S. Ph.*

IODURETTED BATH.

℞. Iodide of potassium four scruples
Iodine two scruples
Water ten ounces
Dissolve. To be added to a sufficient quantity of water. For children.

℞. Iodide of potassium six drachms
Iodine three drachms
Water twenty ounces
Dissolve. To be added to a sufficient quantity of water. For adults. *Foy.*

COLLYRIUM OF BINIODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Iodide of potassium twenty-four grains
Iodine one to two grains
Rose water six ounces
Dissolve. To be used four times a-day, in scrofulous ophthalmia. *Magendie.*

IODURETTED INJECTION.

℞. Iodide of potassium four grains
Iodine two grains
Distilled water sixteen ounces
Dissolve.

℞. Iodide of potassium eight grains
Iodine four grains
Distilled water sixteen ounces
Dissolve. To stimulate fistulous sinuses. *Guibourt.*

SYRUP OF BINIODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Biniodide of potassium twenty grains
Peppermint water two drachms
Simple syrup two ounces
Dissolve the biniodide in the peppermint water, and add the solution to the syrup. *Giordano.*

COMPOUND LOTION OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Iodide of potassium two to four grains
Iodine one to two grains
Distilled water eight fl. ounces
Dissolve. As an application in scrofulous ophthalmia, fistulas, &c. *Lugol.*

℞. Iodide of potassium two ounces
Iodine one ounce
Distilled water three ounces
Dissolve. *Guibourt.*

℞. Iodide of potassium one ounce
Iodine half an ounce
Distilled water six ounces
Dissolve. *Soubeiran.*

These two preparations are used to touch the eyelids in scrofulous ophthalmia.

CAUSTIC SOLUTION OF BINIODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Iodide of potassium
Iodine, each, one ounce
Distilled water two ounces
Mix. *Guibourt.*

℞. Iodide of potassium
Iodine
Distilled water, each, one ounce
Mix. *Cadet.*

These are used to touch the surfaces of scrofulous ulcers.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Iodide of potassium one ounce
Iodine half an ounce
Alcohol one pint
Dissolve. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Iodide of potassium two ounces
Iodine one ounce
Alcohol two pints (imp.)
Dissolve. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, from fifteen to thirty drops.

MIXTURE OF BINIODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Iodide of potassium four drachms
Iodine two grains
Orange-flower water
Mint water, each, three ounces
Mix. A dessertspoonful, three times a-day, in epilepsy. *Magendie.*

℞. Iodide of potassium half a drachm
Iodine half a grain
Syrup of poppies half a fl. ounce
Distilled water half a pint

Mix. Two tablespoonfuls, three times a-day, in syphilis combined with scrofula. *Tyrrell.*

Ointment of Biniodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodide of potassium one drachm
Iodine half a drachm
Alcohol one fl. drachm
Lard two ounces
Rub the iodide and iodine with the alcohol, and then with the lard, until they are thoroughly mixed. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Iodide of potassium twenty-four grains
Iodine twelve grains
Lard two ounces
Mix. *Lugol.*

℞. Iodide of potassium two drachms
Iodine eighteen grains
Lard two ounces
Mix. *Lugol.*

℞. Iodide of potassium two drachms and a-half
Iodine twenty-one grains
Lard two ounces
Mix. *Lugol.*

℞. Iodide of potassium two drachms and a-half
Iodine twenty-four grains
Lard two ounces
Mix. In scrofulous uleers, &c. *Lugol.*

Ointment of Biniodide of Potassium and Opium.

℞. Iodide of potassium one drachm
Iodine fifteen grains
Laudanum of Rousseau two drachms
Lard two ounces
Mix. As an application to scrofulous uleers. *Foy.*

Plaster of Biniodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodide of potassium
Iodine, each, ten grains to one scruple
Mercurial or soap plaster two ounces
Mix. As an application to syphilitic and gouty swellings. *Ebers.*

POTASSII HYDRARGYRO-IODIDUM.

Hydrargyro-Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodide of potassium eight grains
Dissolved in ten or fifteen minims of water
Red iodide of mercury eleven grains
Mix. This contains twenty-grains of the hydrargyro-iodide, and is not decomposed by water. *Channing.*

℞. Bichloride of mercury one equivalent
Dissolve in a solution of
Iodide of potassium four equivalents
Evaporate to dryness, treat with alcohol, and evaporate to crystallization. *Amb. Smith.*

Dose, one-twelfth of a grain, three times a-day; in many cases, a much smaller quantity is required to be given.

Solution of Hydrargyro-Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Iodide of potassium three grains and a-half
Red iodide of mercury four grains and a-half
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Dissolve first, the iodide of potassium, and then the mereurial salt in the water. The eompound salt amounts to about eight grains. The dose is from two to five drops, three times a-day, much diluted, in dyspepsia, enlargement of the spleen, dropsy, &c. *Channing.*

℞. Iodide of potassium
Red iodide of mercury, each, eight grains
Distilled water eight ounces
Mix. Dose, two fl. drachms and upwards, in the twenty-four hours. *Puche.*

℞. Hydrargyro-iodide of potassium twelve grains
Water sixteen fl. ounces
Limonium Lamothe.

Tincture of Hydrargyro-Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Hydrargyro-iodide of potassium one grain
Diluted alcohol one fl. ounce
Dissolve. Ten drops, three times a-day. *Channing.*

Pills of Hydrargyro-Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Red iodide of mereury
Iodide of potassium, each, eight grains
Sugar of milk sixty-four grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and make thirty-two pills.

℞. Iodide of potassium
Red iodide of mercury, each, six grains
Opium twelve grains
Mix, and make twenty-four pills. *Mialhe.*

Ointment of Hydrargyro-Iodide of Potassium.

℞. Red iodide of mercury seven grains

Iodide of potassium two scruples
Lard one ounce
Mix. To be applied to tumors, two or three times a-day. *Hildreth.*

℞. Hydrargyro-iodide of potassium one scruple
Lard one ounce
Mix. *Lamothe.*

POTASSII SULPHO-CYANURETUM.

Sulpho-cyanuret of Potassium.

℞. Ferro-cyanuret of potassium three parts
Sulphur one part
Pack in a crucible, heat to redness, for an hour, treat with alcohol, and evaporate to crystallization. *Van Mons.*

℞. Prussian blue three parts
Sulphuret of potassa one part
Put the mixture into a covered crucible, and heat to a dull red for half an hour, treat with alcohol, filter the solution, evaporate, and crystallize. *Van Mons.*

℞. Digest an aqueous solution of cyanuret of potassium with sulphur, of which it will take up one-third. Filter, and evaporate. *Beasley.*

POTASSII SULPHURETUM.

Sulphuret of Potassium.

℞. Sulphur one ounce
Carbonate of potassa two ounces
Rub the carbonate of potassa, previously dried with the sulphur, melt the mixture in a covered crucible over the fire; then pour it out, and, when cold, put it in a bottle, which is to be well stopped. *U. S. Ph.*

A stimulant, expectorant, and diaphoretic, in small doses, poisonous in large; used externally in many cutaneous diseases. Dose, from two to ten grains, several times a-day.

Hyposulphited Sulphuret of Potassium.

℞. Sublimed sulphur one part
Solution of potassa three parts
Mix, and heat on a sand-bath, until it marks 39° B. *Guibourt.*

It consists of three parts of sulphuret and one of hyposulphite.

Ferro-Sulphuret of Potassium.

℞. Carbonate of potassa
Sulphur, each, one ounce
Black oxide of iron two drachms
Mix, and melt in a crucible, pour out on a slab of marble, break in pieces, and keep in a well-closed bottle. Dose, three to four grains. *Ferrara Ph.*

Sulphuret of Potassium and Cremor Tartar.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium four scruples
Cremor tartar four drachms
Mix, and divide into twenty-four powders. Dose, one every four hours, in a glass of sweetened water. Said to be efficacious in mercurial salivation. *Bories.*

Bolus of Sulphuret of Potassium.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium three grains
Conserve of elder berries sufficient
Mix. Make six boluses; one every three hours. In mercurial salivation. *Brera.*

℞. Sulphuret of potassium six grains
Black oxide of iron three grains
Extract of quassia ten grains
Burnt sponge sufficient
Mix, and make a bolus. One, morning and evening, in goitre and glandular affections. *Phœbus.*

Pills of Sulphuret of Potassium.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one drachm
Extract of liquorice sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. Two to five, several times a-day.

Compound Pills of Sulphuret of Potassium.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium
Gum ammoniac
Extract of dandelion, each, one drachm
Soap
Rhubarb, each, half a drachm
Opium three grains
Mix, and make pills of two grains. *Radius.*

Pills of Sulphuret of Potassium and Charcoal.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one drachm
Extract of blessed thistle
Powdered charcoal, each, two grains
Mix, and make pills of two grains. Fifteen to twenty, four times a-day, in phthisis. *Augustin.*

Electuary of Sulphuret of Potassium.

℞. Butter of cocoa two drachms
Oil of almonds half an ounce
Melt together, and add, triturating well
Sulphuret of potassium ten grains
Sugar three drachms
As an alterative for children, in teaspoonful doses. *Phœbus.*

SYRUP OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium eight grains
Distilled water sixteen grains
Dissolve, add to it
Simple syrup one ounce
Par. Cod.

A teaspoonful, for croup in children.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one ounce
Fennel water sixteen ounces
Simple syrup thirty-eight ounces
Mix. Once much celebrated as Willis' bechic syrup, in croup, &c. *Giordano.*

SYRUP OF HYPOSULPHITED SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Hyposulphited sulphuret of potassium sixteen grains
Simple syrup one ounce
Mix. *Guibourt.*

SOLUTION OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one part
Water sufficient
to make a solution of 30° B. *Soubeiran.*

WATER OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Washed sulphur one part
Water of caustic potassa eleven parts
Boil for ten minutes, and filter. Keep in well-stopped bottles. *Dub. Ph.*

This is not analogous to a solution of sulphuret of potassium, as it contains much hyposulphite of potassa. Dose, ten minims to one fl. drachm, three times a-day.

TINCTURE OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium four ounces
Diluted alcohol sixteen ounces
Digest for twenty-four hours, and strain. *Quincy.*

℞. Carbonate of potassa one ounce
Sulphur two ounces
Melt together, and digest with
Alcohol one pound
Filter. *Saxon. Ph.*

Recommended in itch, in doses of sixty drops.

LOTION OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one ounce
Water half a pint
Dissolve. As a wash in herpetic and other cutaneous eruptions. *Ellis.*

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one to two parts
Water sixteen parts
Dissolve. *Foy.*

COMPOUND LOTION OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium half an ounce
Soap one ounce
Alcohol four fl. ounces
Tincture of myrrh half a fl. ounce
Lime water one pint
Mix. As an application in tinea capitis. *Ellis.*

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one to two ounces
Water one pint
Dissolve.

℞. Muriatic acid one fl. ounce to two fl. ounces
Distilled water two pints
Mix an ounce of each solution with four ounces of warm water. As an application in psora. *Alibert.*

℞. Sulphuret of potassium three drachms
Soap one drachm and a-half
Lime water seven and a-half fl. ounces
Diluted alcohol two fl. ounces
Mix. *Burns.*

Known as Barlow's lotion, and used in various cutaneous diseases.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium two drachms
Soap two drachms and a-half
Lime water seven fl. ounces
Alcohol one fl. drachm
Mix. *Biett.*

As a lotion in porrigo.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium four ounces
Water one pint and a-half
Sulphuric acid half an ounce
Mix. As a lotion in itch, to be used morning and evening. *Dupuytren.*

SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM BATH.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium four ounces
Water twelve ounces
Dissolve, and mix with the water of a bath. *Beral.*

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one ounce
Common salt two ounces
Carbonate of soda four drachms
Leaves of sage one to two handfuls
Water six quarts
Boil for twenty-four hours. In fomentations, douches, &c., in spina ventosa and scrofula. *St. Marie.*

℞. Sulphuret of potassium four ounces
Water two hundred pints
Mix, and add
Glue two pounds
Dissolved in ten pints of boiling water. *Foy.*

INJECTION OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one drachm

Distilled water eight to twelve ounces
Dissolve. In gonorrhœa. *Wedekind.*

MIXTURE OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one drachm and a-half
Bicarbonate of potassa ten grains
Oil of peppermint one to two drops
Syrup of orange peel two ounces
Mucilage one ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, every two hours, as an alterative in scrofula. *Lockstaedt.*

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one scruple
Carbonate of potassa ten grains
Peppermint water two ounces
Syrup of saffron one ounce
Mix. A spoonful, every two hours, in cutaneous diseases. *Phœbus.*

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one scruple
Water one ounce
Syrup of cinnamon two drachms
Mix. To be taken in three doses, in mercurial disease. *Dzondi.*

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one scruple
Kermes mineral ten grains
Syrup of senega two ounces
Anisated ammonia one scruple
Mix. A spoonful, every hour in croup. *Hagen.*

℞. Sulphuret of potassium
Sugar, each, one drachm
Water one pint
Mix. Has been advised as an antidote in poisoning by arsenic. *Augustin.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium
Carbonate of soda, each, three drachms
Lard three ounces
Mix. As an application in tinea capitis. *Alibert.*

℞. Soap one pound
Water one ounce
Soften by means of a water-bath, and add
Sulphuret of potassium three ounces
Oil of pinks two pounds
Mix well. *Jadelot.*

℞. Sulphuret of potassium six ounces
Water two ounces
Dissolve, and add
Soap two pounds
Oil of pinks four pounds
thyme two drachms
Mix. *Giordano.*

℞. Powdered soap two ounces
Sulphuret of potassium
Water, each, one ounce
Mix well, and add, gradually,
Olive oil five ounces
This liniment alters rapidly when exposed to the air. *Beral.*

COMPOUND PLASTER OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium
Powdered hemlock, each, two drachms
Camphor
Turpentine, each, four drachms
Soap half a drachm
Yellow wax one ounce
Simple plaster four ounces
Mix well. As a dressing to tumefied lymphatic glands. *Bories.*

SOAP OF SULPHURET OF POTASSIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of potassium one part
Boiling water two parts
Dissolve, and add
Yellow wax one part
Evaporate, stirring continually. *Bavar. Ph.*

POTASSA.

CAUSTIC POTASSA.

℞. Solution of potassa one gallon
Evaporate quickly, in a clean iron vessel, over the fire, till ebullition ceases and the potassa melts. Pour into moulds, and keep in well-stopped bottles. *U. S. Ph.*

A powerful escharotic, used to form issues and in opening abscesses.

SOLUTION OF CAUSTIC POTASSA.

℞. Caustic potassa one drachm and a-half
Distilled water two fl. ounces
Dissolve. As a rubefacient in tetanus, to be applied to the spine. *Hartshorne.*

POTASSA WITH LIME.

℞. Caustic potassa
Lime, each, one ounce
Rub them together, and keep in a well-stopped bottle. *Lond. Ph.*

Used as the above, but is slower in producing an effect. It is to be made into a paste with a little alcohol.

SOLUTION OF POTASSA.

℞. Carbonate of potassa one pound
Lime half a pound
Boiling distilled water one gallon
Dissolve the carbonate of potassa in half a gallon of the water, pour a little of the water on the lime, and, when slaked, add the remainder. Mix the hot liquors, and boil for ten minutes, stirring continually, set the mixture aside in a covered vessel,

till clear. Decant, and keep in well-stopped bottles of green glass. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Caustic potassa one scruple
Water one fl. ounce
Dissolve. This solution very nearly represents the above. *W. Procter.*

Lithontriptic Solution of Caustic Potassa.

℞. Calcined carbonate of potassa half a pound
Burnt oyster shells one pound and a-half
Boiling water eight pints and a-half
Mix, and let rest for twenty-four hours, and then filter. One fl. drachm three times a-day, in flaxseed tea, adding fifteen grains of magnesia to each dose. *Saunders.*

Saviard's Stimulant Lotion.

℞. Caustic potassa two drachms
Camphor two scruples
Sugar two ounces
Water two pints
Mix. As an application to indolent ulcers. *Foy.*

Collyrium of Caustic Potassa.

℞. Caustic potassa one grain
Distilled water one ounce
Dissolve. A drop or two to be introduced into the eye, to remove specks on the cornea. *Gimbernat.*

℞. Caustic potassa one grain
Extract of opium four grains
Distilled water four ounces
Dissolve, and filter. In chronic ophthalmia. *Hamb. Ph.*

Mixture of Caustic Potassa.

℞. Tincture of caustic potassa half an ounce
Volatile tincture of guaiacum two drachms
Laudanum half a drachm
Mix. Twenty drops, three times a-day, in gout. *Græfe.*

Injection of Caustic Potassa.

℞. Caustic potassa half a grain
Chamomile water one ounce and a-half
Laudanum five drops
Mix. As an injection into the ear, in deafness. *Rust.*

℞. Caustic potassa two grains
Distilled water one ounce
Dissolve. As an injection, at the commencement of gonorrhœa. *Girtanner.*

POTASSÆ ACETAS.

Acetate of Potassa.

℞. Acetic acid one pint
Carbonate of potassa sufficient
to saturate; to be added gradually; filter; evaporate by means of a sand-bath to dryness; keep in closely-stopped bottles. *U. S. Ph.*

A diuretic, in doses of a scruple to a drachm; as a laxative, in doses of two or three drachms.

Scillitic Acetate of Potassa.

℞. Carbonate of potassa half an ounce
Vinegar of squills twelve fl. ounces
Evaporate to the consistence of honey, and add
Alcohol (.842) six fl. ounces
Decant, after digesting for a few days. Dose, forty to sixty drops, in some demulcent fluid, in dropsy and asthma. *Keup.*

Bolus of Acetate of Potassa.

℞. Acetate of potassa one scruple
Conserve of pot marigold sufficient
Mix. To be taken in the morning, for some days, to retard the secretion of milk. *St. Marie.*

Compound Pills of Acetate of Potassa.

℞. Acetate of potassa
Gum ammoniac
Pills of aloes and myrrh, each, one part
Soap two parts
Simple syrup sufficient
Mix, and make pills of five grains. *Van Mons.*

Conserve with Acetate of Potassa.

℞. Acetate of potassa half an ounce
Sulphate of soda one drachm
Juice of scurvy grass
fumitory
dandelion, each, two ounces
Sugar sufficient
Mix, and form conserve. A teaspoonful, two or three times a-day, in obstructions of the bowels. *Bories.*

℞. Acetate of potassa
Powdered burnt sponge, each, two drachms
Calomel twelve grains
Sulphuret of antimony one drachm and a-half
Jalap sixteen grains
Sulphur one grain

Simple syrup sufficient
Mix. Dose, twelve to twenty-four grains, twice a-day, in scrofula. *Baumes.*

LIQUID ACETATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Acetate of potassa one part
Distilled water two parts
Dissolve. *Amster. Ph.*

℞. Acetate of potassa at will
Expose to the action of the air, till it deliquesces, and filter. *Pideret.*

Dose, forty to eighty drops, in an appropriate vehicle, as a diuretic.

MIXTURE WITH LIQUID ACETATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Liquid acetate of potassa two ounces
Extract of Peruvian bark two drachms
cascarilla one drachm
Elixir proprietatis one ounce
Mix. In intermittent fevers, complicated with obstruction and dropsy; in doses of thirty drops, every two hours, during the apyrexia. *Bories.*

℞. Liquid acetate of potassa four ounces
Extract of centaury two drachms
Sulphuric ether twenty drops
Syrup of kermes two ounces
Mix. In dropsy and obstructions. In doses of thirty drops. *Saunders.*

TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Acetate of potassa two ounces
Alcohol four ounces
Digest for some days, and filter. Dose, thirty to sixty drops. *Bruns. Ph.*

MIXTURE OF ACETATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Acetate of potassa
Extract of dandelion
hemlock, each, half an ounce
Fennel water six ounces
Syrup of marsh mallow one ounce
Mix. Two teaspoonfuls, every four hours, in jaundice. *Quarin.*

℞. Carbonate of potassa fifteen grains
Distilled vinegar sufficient
to dissolve; add to the solution
Water half an ounce
Mint water one ounce
Pimento water
Vinegar of squill, each, one drachm
Simple syrup two drachms
Mix. Dose, half a drachm to a drachm, every six hours, in dropsy. *Milman.*

℞. Arnica root one drachm
Boiling water sufficient
to obtain four ounces of infusion; add
Carbonate of potassa, saturated
with vinegar of squill, half a drachm
Syrup of orange flowers half an ounce
Mix. A spoonful every two hours, in dropsy. *Wendt.*

℞. Acetate of potassa
Oxymel of squill, each, one drachm
Linden water four drachms
Wine of opium fifteen drops
Syrup of marsh mallow one ounce
Mix. In spoonful doses, as a diuretic and sedative. *Pierquin.*

POTASSÆ ARSENITIS LIQUOR.

ARSENICAL, OR FOWLER'S SOLUTION.

℞. Arsenious acid in small fragments
Pure carbonate of
potassa, each, sixty-four grains
Distilled water sufficient
Compound spirit of
lavender half a fl. ounce
Boil the arsenious acid and carbonate of potassa with twelve fl. ounces of the water, in a glass vessel, till the acid is entirely dissolved. To the solution, when cold, add the spirit of lavender, and afterwards, sufficient distilled water to make it fill exactly the measure of a pint. *U. S. Ph.*

Used in the same cases as arsenious acid, especially in intermittent fever. Each fl. drachm contains half a grain of arsenious acid. Dose, about ten drops, two or three times a-day.

POTASSÆ ARSENIAS.

ARSENIATE OF POTASSA.

℞. White arsenic
Nitre, each, one ounce
Pulverize separately, mix, and introduce into an earthenware retort; heat to redness, as long as nitrous fumes are evolved, let cool, dissolve the residuum in four pints of boiling distilled water, evaporate, and crystallize. *Guibourt.*

Dose, one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a grain.

MIXTURE OF ARSENIATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Arseniate of potassa one fifth of a grain
Mint water three ounces
Simple syrup half an ounce
Mix. In spoonful doses, in the apyrexia of intermittents. *Foy.*

POTASSÆ BORAS.

BORATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Boracic acid six parts

Bicarbonate of potassa five parts
Mix, and heat to redness in a crucible, dissolve the residuum in water, filter, and evaporate to dryness. *Beasley.*

POTASSÆ BOROTARTRAS.

Borotartrate of Potassa.

℞. Powdered bitartrate of potassa four ounces
Boracic acid one ounce
Water three pints
Mix, and put in a silver basin, and boil till most of the water is evaporated, and continue the evaporation by a gentle heat, constantly stirring. When the matter has become thick, take it up in portions, flatten them, and dry in a stove, reduce them to powder, and keep in well-closed bottles. *Par. Cod.*

℞. Borax two hundred and fifty parts
Bitartrate of potassa seventy-five parts
Dissolve in boiling water, evaporate until a portion dropped on a cold slab solidifies. Powder in a warm mortar, and keep in well-stopped bottles. *Kaepeler.*

℞. Bitartrate of potassa twelve ounces
Borate of soda six ounces
Tartaric acid three drachms
Dissolve in water, clarify with white of egg, and proceed as directed by the Paris Codex. *Cambranac.*

This is known as soluble cream of tartar. It is purgative in about the same dose as cream of tartar.

Powder of Borotartrate of Potassa.

℞. Cream of tartar one ounce
Borax three drachms
Sugar two ounces
Mix, and divide into three powders; one to be taken, in a glass of water, every half hour. *Pierquin.*

Compound Pills of Borotartrate of Potassa.

℞. Borotartrate of potassa one drachm and a-half
Extract of buckbean two ounces
Senega snakeroot two drachms
Colchicum one drachm and a-half
Mix, and make pills of two grains. Dose, six to twelve every two hours, as a hydragogue purgative. *Augustin.*

Solution of Borotartrate of Potassa.

℞. Cream of tartar
Borax, each, one drachm
Boiling water one pint
Dissolve. *Bories.*

Mixture of Borotartrate of Potassa.

℞. Borotartrate of potassa four to six drachms
Juniper water
Parsley water, each, three ounces
Dissolve, and add
Nitric ether two drachms
Syrup of poppies one ounce
Mix. Two spoonfuls every two hours, as a diuretic. *Niemann.*

℞. Borotartrate of potassa one ounce
Mint water eight ounces
Nitric ether two drachms
Oxymel of squill one ounce
Mix. Two spoonfuls, every two hours, as a diuretic. *Selig.*

℞. Borotartrate of potassa half an ounce
Tartar emetic one grain
Water four ounces
Mix. In spoonful doses, in congestion of the head. *Radius.*

Borotartrate of Potassa and Magnesia.

℞. Borotartrate of potassa one part
Carbonate of magnesia one-fourth part
Water six parts
Dissolve the borotartrate in the water, in a silver basin, saturate with the magnesia, evaporate carefully, till reduced to a tenacious paste, which divide into small masses, and dry in a stove. *Mailliere Renault.*

Mixture of Borotartrate of Potassa and Magnesia.

℞. Borotartrate of potassa and magnesia thirty parts
Citric acid two parts
Syrup of lemon sixty parts
Warm water three hundred parts
Dissolve. *Mailliere Renault.*

POTASSÆ CARBONAS.

Carbonate of Potassa.

℞. Impure carbonate of potassa three pounds
Water two pints and a-half
Dissolve the impure carbonate in the water, filter, pour into a clean iron vessel, and evaporate over a gentle fire, till the solution thickens, then remove from the fire, and stir constantly, with an iron spatula, till the salt granulates. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as an antacid, and diuretic, &c. Dose, from five to twenty grains.

PURE CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞ Bitartrate of potassa two pounds
Nitrate of potassa one pound

Rub them separately into powder, mix, and throw the mixture into a brass vessel, heated nearly to redness, from the residue prepare as directed for the carbonate.

U. S. Ph.

℞ Bicarbonate potassa at will

Put it in an iron crucible, heat gradually to redness for half an hour; when cold, remove the carbonate, and if discolored by the iron vessel, dissolve in water, filter, and evaporate to dryness in a porcelain crucible. *W. Procter.*

SOLUTION OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞ Carbonate of potassa one pound
Distilled water twelve fl. ounces

Dissolve, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten minims to a fl. drachm, properly diluted.

POWDER OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞ Carbonate of potassa ten grains
Powdered chamomile
myrrh, each,
twenty-four grains

Mix. To be taken every hour, in the apyrexia of intermittents. *Foy.*

℞ Carbonate of potassa one part
Powdered gum Arabic eight parts

Triturate together for a long time. Dose, half a drachm to a drachm, dissolved in water, in engorgement of the bowels.

Guibourt.

COLLYRIUM OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞ Carbonate of potassa two to six grains
Water one ounce

Mix. To be dropped in the eye every two to four hours, in specks on the cornea.

Himley.

℞ Carbonate of potassa twenty-five grains
Veal broth, filtered, sufficient
Celandine water two ounces

Digest for twenty-four hours on a sand-bath, filter, and add

Tincture of aloes twenty-four drops

In specks on the cornea. *Bories.*

TINCTURE OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞ Carbonate of potassa one part

Calcine it with a strong heat in a crucible for two hours, pour it in a heated mortar, pulverize it rapidly, and pour on the hot powder

Alcohol four parts

Digest for fifteen days in a stove, often agitating, and filter. *Guibourt.*

This is a weak alcoholic solution of caustic potassa.

COLLUTORY OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞ Alcohol four ounces
Essence of mint twenty drops
roses eight drops
Cochineal
Carbonate of potassa, each, ten grains

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and filter. Much esteemed as a mouth-wash and gargle, under the name of "Oriental Water." A teaspoonful is to be used, mixed with a glass of water. *Delabarre.*

EMULSION WITH CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞ Carbonate of potassa one scruple
Yelk of egg three drachms
Mucilage one drachm
Oil of almonds
Cherry water, each, one ounce
Linden water two ounces

Mix. A teaspoonful, every hour, in the colic of children. *Rosenstein.*

FOMENTATION WITH CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞ Carbonate of potassa
Soap, each, one ounce
Elder water two pounds

Dissolve, filter, and add

Sal ammoniac two drachms

As an application to bruises, &c. *Cadet.*

LINIMENT WITH CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞ Solution of carbonate
of potassa two ounces
Olive oil four ounces
Yelk of eggs two

Mix. As an application to chaps.

Plenck.

LOTION OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞ Carbonate of potassa three drachms
Water four ounces

In pruritus vaginæ. *Trousseau.*

℞ Carbonate of potassa one ounce
Rose water one pound

Dissolve, and filter. As an application to chilblains. *Brugnatelli.*

℞ Carbonate of potassa three drachms
Common salt two drachms
Rose water eight ounces
Orange flower-water two ounces

Mix. As a lotion in sunburn and tan.

Sundelin.

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞ Carbonate of potassa two drachms
Antimonial wine one fl. drachm

Laudanum forty drops
Compound spirit of lavender two fl. drachms
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, every hour or two, as an expectorant. *Ellis.*

℞. Carbonate of potassa one scruple
Lemon juice four fl. drachms
Cinnamon water seven fl. drachms
Wine of ipecacuanha fifteen to twenty drops
Mix. To be taken every three or four hours, as a diaphoretic. *Burke.*

℞. Carbonate of potassa one scruple
Powdered gum Arabic half a drachm
Oil of mint two drops
Laudanum ten drops
Water three drachms
Mix. A tablespoonful for a dose, as may be required, in sickness of the stomach. *Ellis.*

℞. Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Peppermint water four ounces
Hoffmann's anodyne two scruples
Simple syrup half an ounce
Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful, in asthma, with acidity of the stomach. *Augustin.*

℞. Carbonate of potassa
White sugar, each, one drachm
Compound spirit of lavender two fl. drachms
Laudanum forty drops
Mint water four fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, every hour or two, in sickness of the stomach, with acidity. *Ellis.*

℞. Aromatic spirit of ammonia one fl. drachm
Carbonate of potassa two drachms
Cinnamon water four fl. ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally, in pyrosis. *Ellis.*

℞. Carbonate of potassa
Ipecacuanha
Calomel, each, one drachm and a-half
Water two pints
Boil down to one-half in an earthen vessel. Two spoonfuls a-day, in a quart of infusion of sarsaparilla. *St. Marie.*

℞. Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Elder-flower water six ounces
Syrup of marsh mallow one ounce
Mix. A spoonful every hour, in angina, accompanied with aphtha, in catarrhal fevers. *Radius.*

℞. Carbonate of potassa one scruple
Cochineal half a drachm
Hyssop water four ounces
Syrup of poppies
tolu, each, half an ounce
Orange flower-water
Syrup of ipecacuanha, each, one ounce
Mix. A spoonful, every two hours, in hooping-cough. *Bories.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Carbonate of potassa
Cinnamon water, each, one pound
Opium two ounces
Vinous cinnamon water four ounces
Digest in a water-bath for three weeks, often agitating; and add to the filtered solution.

Gum Arabic two ounces
Carbonate of ammonia one ounce
Cinnamon water six ounces
In syphilis. *Niemann.*

OINTMENT OF CARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Carbonate of potassa one ounce
Flowers of sulphur two ounces
Lard four ounces
Mix. As a friction in itch. *Brera.*

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS.

BICARBONATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Carbonate of potassa four pounds
Distilled water ten pints
Dissolve the carbonate in the water, and pass carbonic acid through the solution, till it is fully saturated. Then filter and evaporate, that crystals may form, taking care that the heat does not exceed 160°. Pour off the supernatant liquor, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. Carbonic acid is obtained from marble, by the addition of dilute sulphuric acid. *U. S. Ph.*

Properties are the same as those of the carbonate, but it generally agrees better with the stomach. Dose, twenty grains to a drachm.

EFFERVESCING POWDERS OF BICARB. POTASSA.

℞. Bicarbonate of potassa six hundred and forty grains.
Divide into sixteen powders.
℞. Tartaric acid one ounce
Divide into sixteen powders.
Keep the acid and alkaline powders in paper of different colors. *Ed. Ph.*

Usually made with the bicarbonate of soda.

EFFERVESCING SOLUTION OF POTASSA.

℞. Bicarbonate of potassa one drachm
Distilled water one pint (Imp.)

Dissolve, and pass into it carbonic acid, compressed by force, more than is sufficient for saturation; keep in a well-stopped vessel. *Lond. Ph.*

Mixture of Bicarbonate of Potassa.

℞. Bicarbonate of potassa ten to fifteen grains
Seltzer water six fl. ounces
Dissolve. To be taken three or four times a-day, as an antilithic. *Ellis.*

℞. Bicarbonate of potassa one drachm
Mint water six ounces
Dissolve. A spoonful every hour—has been recommended in cholera. *Ammon.*

POTASSÆ ET AMMONIÆ CARBONAS.

Carbonate of Potassa and Ammonia.

℞. Carbonate of potassa four parts
ammonia one part
Water sufficient
to dissolve the two salts; pass a current of carbonic acid through the solution to saturation, heat gently, and let crystallize.

In doses of half a drachm, in half an ounce of mint water, four times a-day, in diabetes, dyspepsia, gravel, &c. *Swediaur.*

POTASSÆ CHLORAS.

Chlorate of Potassa.

℞. Carbonate of potassa two parts
Quicklime one part
and expose to a current of chlorine. When saturated, heat the mixture gently, digest it in water, and separate the chlorate from the filtered liquid, by crystallization. *Graham.*

Has been used in scurvy, chronic hepatitis, syphilis, &c., in doses of fifteen to twenty grains.

Powder of Chlorate of Potassa.

℞. Chlorate of potassa six to eight grains
Sugar one scruple
Mix. To be given two to four times a-day, in phthisis, to diminish the febrile state. *Radius.*

Compound Powder of Chlorate of Potassa.

℞. Chlorate of potassa seven grains
Muriate of soda one scruple
Carbonate of soda half a drachm
Mix. For a dose. *Stevens.*

Recommended in cholera.

Solution of Chlorate of Potassa.

℞. Chlorate of potassa one drachm
Distilled water twelve fl. ounces
Dissolve. *Copland.*

As a lotion to indolent ulcers.

℞. Chlorate of potassa half a drachm
Syrup two and a-half drachms
Water twelve and a-half drachms
Mix. To be given in the course of the day, in tablespoonful doses, in cancrum oris. *H. Hunt.*

℞. Chlorate of potassa one drachm and a-half
Distilled water five ounces
Dissolve. A tablespoonful, every two hours, in obstinate rheumatism, tic-douloureux, &c. *Knod.*

POTASSÆ CITRAS.

Citrate of Potassa.

℞. Citric acid ten ounces
Bicarbonate of potassa fourteen ounces
Water two pints
Dissolve the acid in the water, and gradually add the bicarbonate, when effervescence ceases; filter the solution, if necessary, through paper, free from iron, and evaporate to dryness, in a porcelain capsule, observing to stir constantly, as soon as the salt begins to granulate. *W. Procter.*

℞. Carbonate of potassa three drachms
Recent lemon juice sufficient
to saturate. Let stand for twenty-four hours, filter, and evaporate to dryness. *Van Mons.*

Solution of Citrate of Potassa.

℞. Citric acid half an ounce
Oil of lemons two minims
Water half a pint
Carbonate of potassa sufficient
Rub the citric acid with the oil of lemons, and then with the water, till dissolved; lastly, add the carbonate of potassa gradually, till the acid is perfectly saturated, then filter. *U. S. Ph.*

This neutral mixture is used where fresh lemon juice cannot be procured; it is as efficacious, but is not as agreeable.

℞. Citrate of potassa two drachms
Distilled water four to six fl. ounces
Oil of lemons two drops
White sugar two drachms
Mix. A tablespoonful to be taken every two hours. In same cases as the neutral mixture. *Ellis.*

Compound Neutral Mixture.

℞. Lemon juice one ounce
Carbonate of potassa sufficient
to saturate, add
Mint water seven ounces
Tartar emetic one grain
Syrup half an ounce
Mix. *Lisbon Ph.*

Mixture of Citrate of Potassa, and Peruvian Bark.

℞. Lemon juice one fl. ounce and a-half
Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Tincture of Peruvian bark one fl. ounce
Cinnamon water three fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful every two hours. To promote insensible perspiration while taking bark. *Ellis.*

POTASSÆ IODAS.

Iodate of Potassa.

℞. Iodine at will
Caustic potassa sufficient
Dissolve the iodine in the alkali, till the solution begins to become colored. Evaporate to dryness; treat the residue with alcohol, and preserve the residue. The alcohol takes up the iodide of potassium. *Ferrara Ph.*

Syrup of Iodate of Potassa.

℞. Iodate of potassa twenty grains
Peppermint water two drachms
Simple syrup ten ounces
Mix. *Giordano.*

POTASSÆ NITRAS.

Nitrate of Potassa.

POTASSÆ NITRAS PURIFICATUM.

Purified Nitrate of Potassa.

℞. Nitrate of potassa one part
Boiling water two parts
Dissolve, filter, and set aside, so that, on cooling, crystals may form. *Dub. Ph.*

Fused Nitrate of Potassa. Sal Prunelle.

℞. Nitrate of potassa at will
Melt in a crucible, and cast it into moulds. *Guibourt.*

℞. Nitrate of potassa two pounds and a-half
Melt in a crucible, adding gradually,
Flowers of sulphur half an ounce
After the deflagration, and the mixture is somewhat cooled, pour it into a basin, and turn this in all directions, so that the mass may cool in a third and uniform layer. When cool, break this in pieces. *Span. Ph.*

This preparation will contain some sulphate of potassa.

Powder of Nitrate of Potassa and Orris Root.

℞. Nitrate of potassa one drachm
Spermaceti two drachms
Sugar
Orris root, each, one ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, in catarrhal affections. *Augustin.*

Compound Nitrous Powders.

℞. Powdered nitre one drachm and a-half
Tartar emetic one grain
Calomel four grains
Mix, and divide into eight powders. One every two hours. As a diaphoretic, &c. in fever. *Dewees.*

℞. Nitrate of potassa two ounces
Bitartrate of potassa four drachms
Tartar emetic four grains
Mix. *Beasley.*

Powder of Nitrate of Potassa and Squill.

℞. Nitrate of potassa fifteen grains
Powdered squill
pimento, each, ten grains
Mix. Dose, ten to twenty grains, two or three times a-day, as a diuretic. *Swediaur.*

Powder of Nitrate of Potassa and Camphor.

℞. Nitrate of potassa ten grains
Camphor four to eight grains
Gum Arabic twenty-four grains
Mix, and triturate well; one-third to one-half at a dose. *Foy.*

Pills of Nitrate of Potassa.

℞. Nitrate of potassa six drachms
Gum Arabic three drachms
Liquorice root
Marsh mallow, each, three ounces
Simple syrup sufficient
Mix, and make pills of five grains. In inflammation of the urethra and dysuria; five or six, three times a-day. *Foy.*

Pills of Nitrate of Potassa and Camphor.

℞. Nitrate of potassa four parts
Camphor
Conserve of roses, each, two parts
Mix, and make pills of four grains. Two to ten a-day, in gonorrhœa. *Guibourt.*

NITRATED EMULSION.

℞. Nitrate of potassa two drachms
Sugar of milk one ounce
Extract of henbane half a scruple
Emulsion of almonds one pound
Mix, and dissolve. A spoonful every hour, in gonorrhœa. *Phœbus.*

COOLING LOTION OF NITRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Nitrate of potassa
Sal ammonia, each, one part
Water forty-eight parts
Dissolve, and add
Vinegar four parts
As a lotion and application, by means of compresses, to contusions and ecchymoses. *Hep. Ph.*

NITRATE OF POTASSA GARGLE.

℞. Nitrate of potassa seven drachms
Barley water fourteen fl. ounces
Oxymel one fl. ounce and a-half
Mix. As gargle, in inflammatory sore throat. *Ainslie.*

MIXTURE OF NITRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Nitrate of potash eight grains
Tincture of digitalis fifteen to twenty drops
Water ten fl. drachms
Sweet spirit of nitre
Syrup of roses, each, half a fl. drachm
Mix. To be taken twice a-day, as a diuretic. *Burke.*

℞. Nitrate of potassa one drachm and a-half
Mucilage of gum Arabic two fl. ounces
Antimonial wine forty minims
Syrup of orange peel half a fl. ounce
Water four fl. ounces
Mix. One fl. ounce, three times a-day, in remittent fever, with hot skin. *Ainslie.*

℞. Nitrate of potash eight to ten grains
Water eleven fl. drachms
Solution of tartar emetic fifteen drops
Simple syrup
Sweet spirit of nitre, each, half a fl. drachm
Mix. To be taken twice a-day, as a diaphoretic. *Burke.*

℞. Extract of chamomile one drachm
Nitrate of potassa one ounce
Chamomile water four ounces
Mix. A spoonful every two or three hours, as an antispasmodic. *Radius.*

℞. Nitrate of potassa half an ounce
Barley water one pound
Syrup of marsh mallows six ounces
Oil of almonds four ounces
Mix. A glassful every four hours, in dysury and strangury. *Cadet.*

℞. Nitrate of potassa two drachms
Decoction of asparagus two pounds
Oxymel of squill half an ounce
Mix. To be taken in divided doses, as a diuretic. *Brera.*

℞. Juniper berries, bruised, two ounces
Boiling water one pint
When cold, strain, and add
Nitrate of potassa two drachms
Syrup of ginger one fl. ounce
One ounce to an ounce and a-half, every three or four hours, in dropsy. *Hartman.*

POTASSÆ OXALAS.

OXALATE OF POTASSA.

The article usually sold for oxalate of potassa, salt of sorrel, &c., is the binoxalate of potassa. It is not much used in medicine, but is employed in the arts, to remove ink and iron stains from linen and cotton; to bleach the straw for bonnets, &c.

℞. Oxalic acid one part
Carbonate of potassa sufficient
to saturate; add to the solution three parts more of the acid; evaporate, and crystallize. *Cooley.*

POWDER OF OXALATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Oxalate of potassa twenty grains
Tartrate of potassa
Sulphate of potassa, each, one drachm
Scammony fifteen grains
Red saunders ten grains
Mix. To be taken in the morning, in intermittent fevers. Two doses are stated to be sufficient. *Giordano.*

LOZENGES OF OXALATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Oxalate of potassa
one drachm and a-half
White sugar eight ounces
Gum tragacanth two scruples
Lemon water five drachms
Oil of lemons eight drops
Mix, and make lozenges of twelve grains. *Guibourt.*

POTASSÆ SILICAS.

SILICATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Powdered quartz or flint one part
Subcarbonate of potassa two parts
Mix, and fuse in a crucible; when cool, dissolve in water; filter, and evaporate to dryness.

Solution of Silicate of Potassa.

℞. Silicate of potassa ten to fifteen grains
Distilled water six to eight fl. ounces
Dissolve. To be taken twice a-day, to remove gouty concretions. *Ure.*

Soluble Glass.

℞. Subcarbonate of potassa seventy parts
Subcarbonate of soda fifty-four parts
Silex one hundred and ninety-two parts
Melt together. The resulting glass is soluble in boiling water. The solution forms a fine, transparent, elastic varnish. *Dobereiner.*

POTASSÆ SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Potassa.

℞. Residuum of the preparation of nitric acid two pounds
Boiling water two gallons
Expel the excess of acid by heating the salt in a crucible; boil the remainder in the water, till a pellicle forms; filter the solution; set aside to crystallize; pour off the water, and dry the crystals. *Lond. Ph.*

A mild cathartic, in doses of four or five drachms, but in large doses, acts as an irritant.

Compound Saline Powder.

℞. Sulphate of potassa three ounces
Muriate of soda
Sulphate of magnesia, each, four ounces
Dry the salts separately, with a gentle heat; then triturate them well together, and preserve in glass vessels. *Ed. Ph.*

Aperient, in doses of two or three drachms, dissolved in half a pint of carbonic acid water, before breakfast.

Powder of Sulphate of Potassa and Rhubarb.

℞. Sulphate of potassa one drachm
Powdered rhubarb
one scruple and a-half
chamomile one drachm
Mix, and divide into six powders; one, twice a-day, in sugar and water, in dyspepsia and torpor of the bowels. *Ellis.*

℞. Sulphate of potassa two ounces
Powdered rhubarb one ounce
Sal ammoniac half an ounce
Mix. Half a drachm, in same cases as the last. *Pfaff.*

Pills of Sulphate of Potassa.

℞. Sulphate of potassa two drachms
Powdered rhubarb two scruples
Oil of fennel six drops
Extract of blessed thistle sufficient
Mix, and make sixty pills. Dose, five or six a-day, as a purgative. *Phœbus.*

Mixture with Sulphate of Potassa.

℞. Centaury
Chamomile, each, one ounce
Water sufficient
to obtain three pints of infusion; add
Sulphate of potassa
Honey, each, two ounces
Three glassfuls a-day, in fevers. *Swediaur.*

POTASSÆ BISULPHAS.

Bisulphate of Potassa.

℞. Salt remaining after distillation of nitric acid two pounds
Sulphuric acid one pound
Boiling water six pints (Imp.)
Dissolve the salt in the water, add the acid, and mix. Boil down the solution, and set aside, that crystals may form. *Lond. Ph.*

Aperient and tonic, in doses of one to two drachms.

Effervescing Draught of Sulphate of Potassa.

℞. Sulphate of potassa
Carbonate of soda, each, one drachm
Dissolve separately, in two fl. ounces of water, each; mix, and take whilst effervescing. *Barker.*

Disinfecting Powder.

℞. Acid of sulphate of potassa four hundred and ten parts
Subacetate of lead seventy parts
Manganese thirty parts
Reduce these, separately, to fine powder, and, when wanted, mix in a proper vessel. *Keist.*

POTASSÆ ET AMMONIÆ SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Potassa and Ammonia.

℞. Bisulphate of potassa one part
Boiling water two parts
Dissolve, and add
Solution of ammonia sufficient
to saturate to excess, and crystallize. *Van Mons.*

POTASSÆ ET MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Potassa and Magnesia.

℞. Sulphate of potassa three and a-half parts

Sulphate of magnesia ten parts
Boiling water sufficient
Filter, and crystallize.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE.

Sulphate of Potassa with Sulphur.

℞. Nitrate of potassa
Sulphur equal parts
Mix, and throw in small successive portions into a red-hot crucible; when cool, reduce to powder, and keep in well-closed bottles. *Ed. Ph.*

Has much the same properties as the sulphate of potassa. Dose, half a drachm to a drachm.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS.

Tartrate of Potassa.

℞. Carbonate of potassa sixteen ounces
Bitartrate of potassa three pounds, or q. s.
Boiling water one gallon
Dissolve the carbonate of potassa in the water, then gradually add the bitartrate in fine powder to the solution, till it is perfectly saturated, and boil. Filter the liquor, evaporate till a pellicle forms, and set aside to crystallize. Pour off the liquid, and having dried the crystals on bibulous paper, keep them in closely stopped bottles. *U. S. Ph.*

A mild, cooling purgative, in doses from a drachm to an ounce.

Powder of Tartrate of Potassa and Rhubarb.

℞. Tartrate of potassa two drachms
Powdered rhubarb
orange peel, each, one drachm
Oil of cajeput one scruple
Mix. A teaspoonful, three times a-day, in obstructions of the portal system. *St. Marie.*

Mixture of Tartrate of Potassa.

℞. Tartrate of potassa six to eight drachms
Infusion of chicory twenty ounces
Manna two ounces
Mix. To be taken in the morning, in four portions, every day or every second day, for a fortnight, in chronic affections of the liver. *Grant.*

℞. Tartrate of potassa one ounce
Extract of soapwort half an ounce
Balm water six ounces
Mix. Two spoonfuls, night and morning, in all forms of hemorrhoidal disease. *Radius.*

℞. Tartrate of potassa half an ounce
Extract of centaury two drachms
Water eight ounces
Mix. Two spoonfuls every hour or two, in obstructions of the liver. *Swediaur.*

℞. Tartrate of potassa one drachm
Nitrate of potassa half a drachm
Manna one ounce
Decoction of dandelion six ounces
Mix. Two spoonfuls, every two hours, in dropsy consecutive to scarlet fever. *Phœbus.*

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS.

Bitartrate of Potassa.

Cream of Tartar.

This is cathartic, diuretic, and cooling. The dose is from one to two drachms, as an aperient; and from half an ounce to one ounce, as a hydragogue purgative.

Dentifrice of Bitartrate of Potassa.

℞. Bitartrate of potassa six parts
Powdered shell lac
cuttlefish bone
orris root, each, eight parts
cloves
myrrh
mastic, each, two parts
Triturate well together. *Guibourt.*

℞. Bitartrate of potassa
Rhatany equal parts
Orris root sufficient
to give an agreeable odor. Triturate well together. *Ferrara Ph.*

Powder of Bitartrate of Potassa.

℞. Bitartrate of potassa three ounces
Nitrate of potassa three drachms
Sugar four ounces
Mix. Dose, one to two drachms, in whey, as a laxative. *St. Marie.*

℞. Bitartrate of potassa a drachm and a-half
Powdered squill two grains
foxglove one grain
ginger five grains
Mix. Make a powder, to be taken every eight hours. In ascites and anasarca. *A. T. Thomson.*

℞. Bitartrate of potassa thirty grains
Powdered squill two grains
ginger four grains
Mix. Make a powder, to be taken every eight hours. Useful in ascites. *A. T. Thomson.*

ELECTUARY OF BITARTRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Bitartrate of potassa one ounce
Powdered ginger
Conserve of roses, each, one drachm
Syrup of orange peel sufficient

Mix. To be taken in spoonful doses, as a hydragogue purgative. *Monro.*

OXYMEL OF BITARTRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Bitartrate of potassa one part
Clarified honey two parts

Mix. As a purgative in bilious fever and dropsies. *Swediaur.*

SOLUTION OF BITARTRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Bitartrate of potassa one ounce
Water two pints

Dissolve. To be taken freely during the day, as a diuretic. *Ellis.*

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF BITARTRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Bitartrate of potassa two drachms
Manna two ounces
Water eight ounces
Lemon juice half an ounce

Mix, and clarify with the white of an egg, infuse a small quantity of orange peel in the fluid, and strain on cooling. A pleasant laxative. *Taddei.*

MIXTURE OF BITARTRATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Bitartrate of potassa two scruples
Antimonial wine
Vinegar of squill, each, half a drachm
Parsely water one ounce and a-half
Syrup of seneka six drachms

Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours, in dropsy supervening on scarlatina. *Vogt.*

℞. Bitartrate of potassa half an ounce
Barley water two pounds

Dissolve, and add

Brandy one to two ounces

Much praised as a diuretic in dropsies. *Milmann.*

℞. Bitartrate of potassa one ounce
Borax two drachms
Boiling water sufficient

to dissolve. To ten ounces of the cooled solution add

Nitrate of potassa two drachms
Oxymel two ounces

Mix. *Beasley.*

℞. Bitartrate of potassa
Extract of horehound, each, two drachms
Balm water three ounces

Mix. One-half to be taken morning and evening, in hemorrhoids, with constipation. *Augustin.*

IMPERIAL.

℞. Bitartrate of potassa half an ounce
Lemon, cut into slices, one
White sugar half a pound
Water three pints

Mix. Let stand for half an hour, and strain. A pleasant, cooling drink. *Gray.*

POTASSÆ ET AMMONIÆ TARTRAS.

TARTRATE OF POTASSA AND AMMONIA.

℞. Bitartrate of potassa at will
Boiling water sufficient

to dissolve; add, gradually,

Solution of ammonia

to saturate the excess of the acid; filter, and evaporate, so that crystals may form. *Hamb. Ph.*

SOLUTION OF TARTRATE OF POTASSA AND AMMONIA.

℞. Solution of carbonate of ammonia six ounces

Add, gradually,

Bitartrate of potassa sufficient

to saturate, let stand for some hours, and filter. Diuretic, in doses of a drachm. *Liepsic Ph.*

MIXTURE OF TARTRATE OF POTASSA AND AMMONIA.

℞. Tartrate of potassa and ammonia half an ounce
Fennel water six ounces
Extract of dandelion
Clarified honey, each, one ounce

Mix. A spoonful every hour, as a diuretic. *Phœbus.*

PRINOS.

BLACK ALDER.

This, which is also known as *Winter berry*, is an indigenous shrub, found in most parts of the country, principally in low, moist situations; flowering in June, and bearing numerous scarlet berries, which remain on the bush after the fall of the leaves.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Aquifoliaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 471. Griffith, Med. Bot. 434.

The officinal portion is the bark, which, when dried for use, is in slender pieces, of a greenish white color internally, and of an ash gray, mixed with brown externally; brittle, inodorous, and of a bitter, astringent taste. It is tonic and astringent, and has been used with success in diarrhœa, intermittent fevers, &c. The dose is from thirty grains to a drachm, three or four times a-day.

DECOCTION OF BLACK ALDER.

℞. Black alder two ounces

Boiling water three pints
Boil down to a quart, and strain. One gill, every two hours. *W. P. C. Barton.*

PRUNUM.

Prunes.

Prunes are the dried fruit of various varieties of *Prunus domestica*, or cultivated Plum tree. They are principally derived from the south of France, and are much used as an article of dessert, but are also employed in medicine, as a laxative, either alone or in combination, especially with senna, as in the confection of senna, &c., in the form of pulp, which is prepared by softening them in the vapor of boiling water; separating the stones, and pressing through a hair sieve.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.

Wild Cherry Bark.

This is the bark of *Cerasus serotina*, though the U. S. Pharm. still retains the old, but incorrect designation. The *Cerasus serotina* is found in most parts of the United States, and in some situations attains a very large size.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Drupaceæ.

Decandolle. Prod ii. 540. Griffith, Med. Bot. 288.

The bark of both the roots and branches, is used, but the former is to be preferred. As dried for use, it is in pieces of various sizes; deprived of epidermis; of a reddish brown color, and readily pulverized; when fresh it has an odor of bitter almonds, which is much diminished on drying, but reappears on maceration; the taste is bitter and aromatic. It is tonic, but also exercises a sedative action on the circulatory and nervous systems, and is much used in a variety of diseases. The dose in powder is half a drachm to two drachms.

Infusion of Wild Cherry Bark.

℞. Wild cherry bark, bruised, half an ounce
Cold water one pint
Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two or three fl. ounces, three or four times a-day.

Syrup of Wild Cherry Bark.

℞. Powdered wild cherry bark four ounces
Water twelve fl. ounces
Macerate for two days; put in a displacement apparatus; add water till twelve fl. ounces are obtained, returning the first portions till it comes away clear, then add
Sugar twenty-four ounces
And form syrup. *Procter.*

Dose, from a fl. drachm to a fl. ounce.

℞. Same as the above, but with half the quantity of sugar. *D. S. Jones.*

PYRETHRUM.

Pellitory.

This is the root *Anacylus pyrethrum*, a small plant with perennial roots and annual stems, a native of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

Decandolle. prod. vi. 15. Griffith, Med. Bot. 402.

The dried root is about the size of the little finger, with a thick, brown bark, marked with black, shining points; it is inodorous; its taste is at first slight, but afterwards extremely acrid, leaving a burning, pricking sensation. It is a powerful local irritant, and is principally used as a masticatory and sialagogue, but has also been employed in intermittents, palsies, &c.

Lozenges of Pellitory.

℞. Powdered pellitory
mastich, each, one drachm
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Mix, and make lozenges of twelve grains each. As a masticatory in toothache.
Foy.

Tincture of Pellitory.

℞. Pellitory one part
Alcohol four parts
Macerate for eight days, and filter.
Par. Cod.

Compound Tincture of Pellitory.

℞. Pellitory four drachms
Camphor three drachms
Opium one drachm
Oil of cloves two drachms
Alcohol six fl. ounces
Macerate for eight days, and filter. As a sialogogue in toothache. *Brande.*

℞. Pellitory one ounce
Para cress four ounces
Italian elecampane one ounce
Alcohol eight fl. ounces
Macerate for fifteen days, express, and filter. Much celebrated as an odontalgic, under the name of *Paraguay Roux.*

Liniment of Pellitory.

℞. Tincture of pellitory six. fl. drachms
Camphorated oil half a fl. ounce
Water of ammonia half a fl. drachm
Mix. As a lotion for chilblains, and in rheumatic pains. *Radius.*

Plaster of Pellitory.

℞. Yellow wax three ounces
Turpentine two ounces and a-half
Melt together, and add

Ammoniac
Sagapenum
Galbanum
Powdered pellitory
mustard, each, one ounce

Mix well. As a rubefacient application in rheumatism, &c. *Cadet.*

EXTRACT OF PELLITORY.

℞. Pellitory, ground, one pound
Alcohol two pints
Ether half a pint

Mix the ether with a pint of the alcohol, pour it gradually on the powder, put it in a displacer, when it ceases to drop, add the remainder of the alcohol, and finally sufficient diluted alcohol, to displace two pints and a half in all. Allow the ethero-alcoholic tincture to evaporate spontaneously, or with a moderate heat, until a soft extract is obtained.

Employed to destroy the sensibility of the nerves of teeth, previous to plugging, or for toothache. *W. Procter.*

Q

QUASSIA.

QUASSIA.

Under the name of Quassia, the wood of two different plants is used,—that of *Q. amara*, and of *Q. (Picræna) excelsa*, the latter being alone recognized in the U. S. Pharm. This is furnished by a large tree found in many of the West India islands, and known as the *bitter ash*.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Simarubaceæ.

Lind. Flor. Med. 208. Griffith, Med. Bot. 200.

It is found in commerce, in billets of various sizes, having a smooth, brittle bark. The wood is white, but becomes yellowish on exposure to the air; it has scarcely any smell, but possesses an intense, permanent bitter taste. It is a pure and powerful tonic, and is much used for that purpose. It is seldom given in substance.

INFUSION OF QUASSIA.

℞. Rasped quassia two drachms
Cold water one pint

Macerate for twelve hours, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF QUASSIA.

℞. Quassia
Serpentaria
Orange peel, each, half an ounce
Boiling water two pints

Infuse and strain. A teacupful, cold, three times a-day. *Ellis.*

EXTRACT OF QUASSIA.

℞. Prepared like extract of gentian. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, about five grains. A very efficient, bitter tonic.

TINCTURE OF QUASSIA.

℞. Rasped quassia two ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter; or it may be made by displacement. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two fl. drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF QUASSIA.

℞. Bruised cardamoms
cochineal, each, half an ounce
Powdered cinnamon
Chipped quassia, each, six drachms
Raisins seven ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints (impl.)

Digest for seven days, strain, express residue, and filter. Dose, one or two fl. drachms. *Ed. Ph.*

WINE OF QUASSIA.

℞. Rasped quassia half an ounce
Orange peel two drachms
Wine one pint and a-half

Macerate for twenty-four hours, express, and filter. Dose, three fl. drachms to a fl. half ounce, twice a-day. *Radius.*

QUERCUS.

OAK BARK.

Several species of oak are recognized as officinal in the Pharmacopœias, as the *Q. alba*, or *White oak*, and *Q. tinctoria*, or *Black oak*, in the U. S.; *Q. pedunculata*, European *White oak*, in the Lond. and Edin.; *Q. robur*, European oak, in the Dublin.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. polyand. *Nat. Syst.* Corylaceæ.

The part used is the bark; this, in all the species, is astringent and tonic, and has been used in a variety of diseases, but more generally as an external application than as an internal

remedy. The dose is from thirty grains to a drachm.

Compound Powder of Oak Bark.

℞. Powdered oak bark one scruple
Calamus
Gentian, each, five grains
Mix. To be taken every three hours, in apyrexia of intermittents. *Augustin.*

Extract of Oak Bark.

℞. To be prepared like extract of gentian. *Dub. Ph.*

The dose is from ten to forty grains.

Decoction of Oak Bark.

℞. Oak bark eight drachms
Water two pints
Boil down to one pint, and strain. *Dub. Ph.*

The *U. S. Ph.*, for decoction of white oak bark, orders one ounce of the bark, and water a pint and a-half. The dose is a wineglassful, as an astringent in chronic diarrhœa, &c.

Gargle of Oak Bark.

℞. Decoction of oak bark one pint
Add
Alum half a drachm
Brandy two fl. ounces
As a gargle in chronic sore throat, with relaxed uvula, and as an injection in leucorrhœa. *Ellis.*

Cataplasm of Oak Bark.

℞. Powdered oak bark
catechu
Barley meal, each, one ounce
Water sufficient
Boil to the proper consistence. *Foy.*

As an application in gangrene and mortification.

Confection of Acorns.

℞. Powdered acorns three ounces
red coral
catechu, each,
one ounce and a-half
Confection of dog rose ten ounces
Syrup of red roses sufficient
Mix. One drachm every four hours, in chronic diarrhœa. *Bories.*

Acorn Coffee.

℞. Acorns, roasted, six drachms
Coffee, roasted, two drachms
Water sufficient
Boil for a short time, and strain. Two or three cupfuls a-day, in scrofula and rachitis. *Augustin.*

QUINIA.

Quinine.

℞. Sulphate of quinine one part
Boiling water thirty parts
Dissolve. Add water of ammonia sufficient to precipitate the quinine, wash the precipitate in warm distilled water, and dry it.

Tincture of Quinine.

℞. Quinine one part
Alcohol seven parts
Dissolve. Dose, twenty to forty drops. *Beral.*

Impure Quinine.

℞. Yellow bark one hundred parts
Muriatic acid five parts
Water five hundred parts
Boil, decant, and repeat process three times with the same proportions of acid and water; unite decoctions, precipitate with milk of lime, wash and dry the precipitate, treat it several times with boiling alcohol, mix, and filter the solutions, and distil off the spirit. *Trousseau.*

This is said to be as active as the sulphate, and to be less unpleasant to the taste. It is given in the same doses.

Tincture of Impure Quinine.

℞. Impure quinine one ounce
Alcohol
Distilled water, each, twelve fl. ounces
Mix. *Piorry.*

Amorphous Quinine, or Chinoïdine.

℞. Mother waters of sulphate of
quinine at will
Solution of carbonate of
potassa sufficient
to precipitate. Wash and dry this precipitate, dissolve in sulphuric ether, decant, and evaporate by a gentle heat. *Neligan.*

QUINIÆ ACETAS.

Acetate of Quinine.

℞. Quinine two parts
Distilled water three parts
Heat, and add as much acetic acid as will dissolve the quinine, and render the solution somewhat acid. Filter whilst boiling, and set aside to crystallize. *Cottereau.*

Acts like the other salts of quinine, and is in no way superior to them.

QUINIÆ ARSENIAS.

Arseniate of Quinine.

℞. Arsenic acid one drachm and a-half
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Quinine five drachms

Boil till solution takes place. Filter, let crystallize, and purify by recrystallization. In intermittents; dose, one-fifth of a grain. *Bourieres.*

QUINIÆ CITRAS.

Citrate of Quinine.

℞. Quinine two parts
Distilled water three parts

Heat, and add sufficient citric acid to acidulate the mixture; when a perfect solution is effected, filter, and set aside to crystallize. *Magendie.*

The dose is the same as that of the sulphate: in the same cases.

Syrup of Citrate of Quinine.

℞. Acid citrate of quinine, thirty-six grains
Simple syrup one pint

Mix. Half fl. ounce to fl. ounce, in the twenty-four hours. *Magendie.*

QUINIÆ ET FERRI CITRAS.

Citrate of Quinine and Iron.

See *Ferri et Quiniæ Citras.*

QUINIÆ FERROCYANAS.

Ferrocyanate of Quinine.

℞. Sulphate of quinine one hundred parts
Ferrocyanide of potassa thirty-one parts
Distilled water two thousand five hundred parts

Boil for a few minutes, let the solution cool; separate the oily compound, and wash it with a little water. Dissolve it in boiling alcohol, and let crystallize. *Par. Cod.*

Said to be more efficacious than any other salt of quinia. Dose, about the same as the sulphate.

Mixture of Ferrocyanate of Quinine.

℞. Ferrocyanate of quinine four grains
Alcohol one fl. drachm

Dissolve, and add

Camphor water seven fl. drachms

To be taken as required, shaking the vial. *Donovan.*

Pills of Ferrocyanate of Quinine.

℞. Ferrocyanate of quinine twenty-four grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient

Mix, and make twelve pills. Two for a dose. *Donovan.*

QUINIÆ HYDRIODAS.

Hydriodate of Quinine.

℞. Add, by drops, a solution of twenty-four parts of iodide of potassium, in eight parts of water, to a strong solution of twenty parts of sulphate of quinine; wash the precipitate quickly, and dry in the shade. *Righini.*

In obstinate intermittents and scrofulous affections.

QUINIÆ ET FERRI IODIDUM.

Iodide of Quinine and Iron.

℞. Pour a strong solution of acid sulphate of quinine into a fresh solution of iodide of iron; collect the precipitate; dry by pressing between blotting paper, and keep it from the air. *Bouchardat.*

QUINIÆ HYDRIODAS IODURETA.

Iodiretted Hydriodate of Quinine.

℞. Add a solution of iodide of iron, containing a slight excess of iodine, to an acid solution of quinine. Treat the precipitate with boiling alcohol, and filter whilst hot, and set aside to crystallize. *Bouchardat.*

These preparations are useful where an alterative and tonic are required.

QUINIÆ ET HYDRARGYRI-CHLORIDUM.

Double Chloride of Quinine and Mercury.

℞. Corrosive sublimate one part
Hydrochlorate of quinine three parts

Dissolve separately, in the smallest quantity of water; mix the solutions; collect the precipitate, and dry by a gentle heat. *McDermott.*

Pills of Double Chloride of Quinine and Mercury.

℞. Double chloride of quinine and mercury fifteen grains
Opium six grains

Crumb of bread sufficient
Mix, and form thirty pills. One, three times a-day, to produce salivation.
Hamilton.

QUINIÆ KINAS.

Kinate of Quinine.

℞. Alcoholic solution of sulphate of quinine at will
Aqueous solution of kinate of lime sufficient
to precipitate; filter, evaporate; redissolve, and crystallize. *Magendie.*

Pills of Kinate of Quinine.

℞. Kinate of quinine
Black pepper
Extract of wormwood, each, one drachm
Mix, and make sixty pills. Three, every two or three hours, in obstinate intermittents. *Ronander.*

QUINIÆ LACTAS.

Lactate of Quinine.

℞. Lactic acid at will
Quinine sufficient
to saturate; leave the solution to evaporate spontaneously, in a shallow vessel, in a warm room, till crystals are formed.
Bouchardat.

Pills of Lactate of Quinine.

℞. Lactate of quinine half a drachm
Extract of juniper sufficient
Mix, and make twenty pills. Two to six a-day, in intermittents. *Bouchardat.*

Mixture of Lactate of Quinine.

℞. Lactate of quinine seven grains
Mint water five fl. drachms
Syrup of cloves one fl. drachm
Water three and a-half fl. ounces
Mix. To be taken in divided doses during the apyrexia of intermittents.
Bouchardat.

Syrup of Lactate of Quinine.

℞. Lactate of quinine fifteen grains
Dissolve in
Water one fl. ounce
Add
Sugar two ounces
Form syrup. A teaspoonful, in the intermittents of children. *Bouchardat.*

QUINIÆ MURIAS.

Muriate of Quinine.

℞. Sulphate of quinine one ounce and a-half
Chloride of barium half an ounce
Dissolve separately, in boiling distilled water; mix the solutions, filter, and evaporate to crystallization. *Guibourt.*

℞. Diluted muriatic acid at will
Quinine sufficient
to saturate; evaporate, and crystallize. Dose, from half a grain to a grain.
Cottereau.

Mixture of Muriate of Quinine.

℞. Muriate of quinine twelve grains
Diluted muriatic acid five minims
Distilled water seven fl. ounces
Syrup of orange flowers one fl. ounce
Mix. Dose, one fl. ounce. *Neligan.*

℞. Muriate of quinine eight grains
Fennel water five fl. ounces
Muriatic ether one fl. drachm
Sugar half an ounce
Mix. A spoonful every two hours.
Radius.

℞. Muriate of quinine one scruple
Peppermint water one half fl. ounce
Mix. Twenty to sixty drops, every two hours, in intermittents of children.
Radius.

QUINIÆ NITRAS.

Nitrate of Quinine.

℞. Diluted nitric acid at will
Quinine sufficient
to saturate; boil with animal charcoal, filter, evaporate, and let crystallize.
Taddei.

QUINIÆ PHOSPHAS.

Phosphate of Quinine.

℞. Quinine two parts
Water three parts
Boil, and add
Phosphoric acid sufficient
to saturate; filter while hot, and let crystallize. *Turin Ph.*

QUINIÆ SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Quinine.

℞. Yellow bark, in coarse powder, four pounds

Muriatic acid three fl. ounces
Lime, in powder, five ounces
Water five gallons
Sulphuric acid
Alcohol
Animal charcoal, each, sufficient

Boil the bark in one-third of the water, with one-third of the muriatic acid, and strain through linen. Repeat this process twice. Mix the decoction, and, whilst hot, gradually add the lime, mixed with two pints of water, stirring constantly, till quinia is precipitated. Wash precipitate with distilled water, press, dry, and digest in boiling alcohol; decant, and repeat, till alcohol is no longer rendered bitter. Mix the liquors, and distil off the alcohol, till a brown, viscid mass remains; add to this half a gallon of distilled water, heat to boiling, and add as much sulphuric acid as will dissolve the impure quinia; then add one ounce and a-half of animal charcoal, boil for two minutes, filter while hot, and set aside to crystallize. If the solution be entirely neutral, acidulate slightly with sulphuric acid; if too acid, add more animal charcoal. Separate the crystals, dissolve them in boiling water a little acidulated with sulphuric acid, add a little animal charcoal, recrystallize; place the crystals in bibulous paper, and dry by a gentle heat. Treat the mother waters with solution of ammonia, and proceed with the precipitate as before. *U. S. Ph.*

Powder of Sulphate of Quinine.

℞. Sulphate of quinine three to twelve grains
White sugar two drachms

Mix, and divide into six powders. *Radius.*

Powder of Sulphate of Quinine and Tartar Emetic.

℞. Sulphate of quinine ten grains
Tartar emetic three grains

Mix, and divide into six powders. One, every two hours, in the apyrexia of obstinate intermittents. *Gola.*

Powder of Sulphate of Quinine and Soda.

℞. Sulphate of quinine one to two grains
Carbonate of soda four to five grains
Sugar one scruple

Mix, and divide into six powders. One, morning and evening, in scrofulous ophthalmia. *Ammon.*

Powder of Sulphate of Quinine and Tartaric Acid.

℞. Tartaric acid fifteen grains
Sulphate of quinine one grain and a-half

Mix, and add

Bicarbonate of soda eighteen grains
Sugar half a drachm

Mix in water, for one dose. In the apyrexia of intermittents. *Meireu.*

Powder of Sulphate of Quinine and Morphia.

℞. Sulphate of quinine two to six grains
morphia half to one grain

Mix, and divide into four powders. *Magendie.*

Compound Powder of Sulphate of Quinine.

℞. Sulphate of quinine half a grain
Powdered foxglove a quarter to one grain
Powdered fennel six grains
Sugar of milk ten grains

Mix. To be taken three or four times a-day, in the hectic fever of phthisis. *Gunther.*

℞. Sulphate of quinine three grains
Opium one grain
Gum Arabic
Sugar, each, six grains

Make a powder. To be taken just before the paroxysm of malignant intermittents. *Neuman.*

℞. Sulphate of quinine two grains
iron one grain
Powdered fennel one scruple
Oil of chamomile one drop

Mix. To be taken every three hours, in obstinate intermittents. *Phœbus.*

℞. Sulphate of quinine quarter of a grain
Chocolate seven grains
Sugar of milk two grains

Mix. To be taken every three hours, in debility of the stomach. *Kopp.*

Pills of Sulphate of Quinine.

℞. Sulphate of quinine one ounce
Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
Syrup sufficient

Mix the sulphate and gum, and beat with the syrup, into a mass, and divide into four hundred and eighty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

Each pill contains one grain of the sulphate.

℞. Sulphate of quinine fifteen grains

Extract of chamomile fifteen grains
Mix, and make six pills. To be taken during the apyrexia of intermittent fevers.
Elliotson.

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF QUININE AND GENTIAN.

℞. Sulphate of quinine one scruple
Extract of gentian two scruples
Mix, and make twenty pills.

COMPOUND PILLS OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

℞. Calomel six grains
Powdered opium three grains
Sulphate of quinine twelve grains
Syrup sufficient
Beat into mass, and divide into twelve pills. One, night and morning, as alterative.
Ellis.

℞. Blue pill mass
Sulphate of quinine
Powdered aloes, each, twelve grains
Aromatic syrup of rhubarb sufficient
Beat into mass, and divide into twelve pills. One, three or four times a-day. This, or the last combination is suited to the condition following bilious remittent or intermittent fevers.
Ellis.

℞. Sulphate of quinine twelve grains
Extract of gentian one scruple
Compound rhubarb pill two scruples
Blue pill mass six grains
Mix, and make twelve pills. One, three times a-day.
Ryan.

℞. Sulphate of quinine ten to fifteen grains
Dry phosphoric acid two scruples
Powdered mallow root four scruples
Extract of centaury sufficient
Mix, and make sixty pills. Three or four pills, two or three times a-day, in nervous debility with tendency to abortion.
Radius.

℞. Powdered camphor one scruple
Sulphate of quinine two scruples
Pill aloes and
myrrh one drachm and a-half
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Mix, and make forty pills. One, twice a-day.
Copland.

SYRUP OF QUININE.

℞. Sulphate of quinine thirty-two grains
Distilled water two fl. drachms
Alcoholized sulphuric acid six drops
Dissolve, and add to
Syrup sixteen fl. ounces
Par Cod.

SYRUP OF QUININE AND COFFEE.

℞. Ground roasted coffee four ounces
Boiling water two pints four fl. ounces
Make an infusion, let cool, and add
Sugar four pounds
Dissolve by means of a water-bath, and add
Sulphate of quinine one drachm
Dissolve in a little water acidulated with sulphuric acid.
Bories.

MIXTURE OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

℞. Sulphate of quinine twenty grains
Sulphuric acid one drop
White sugar one drachm
Cinnamon water two fl. ounces and a-half
Mix. A teaspoonful every hour, in the apyrexia of intermittents.
Ellis.

MIXTURE OF SULPHATE OF QUININE AND COFFEE.

℞. Strong infusion of coffee five fl. ounces
Sulphate of quinine twenty-four grains
Sugar four drachms
Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful. The coffee conceals the bitterness of the quinine.
Beasley.

TINCTURE OF QUININE.

℞. Sulphate of quinine one scruple
Alcohol half a fl. ounce
Dissolve. Dose, ten to twenty drops.
Ellis.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF QUININE.

℞. Sulphate of quinine forty-eight grains
Compound tincture of
orange peel five and a-half fl. ounces
Elixir of vitriol forty-five drops
Mix. Dose, half a fl. drachm to two fl. drachms.
Copland.

WINE OF QUININE.

℞. Sulphate of quinine twelve grains
Madeira wine two pints
Dissolve. Dose, one or two fl. ounces.
Magendie.

AROMATIC WINE OF QUININE.

℞. Sulphate of quinine eighteen grains
Citric acid fifteen grains
Orange wine twenty-four fl. ounces
Mix.
Collier.

LINIMENT OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

℞. Sulphate of quinine half a drachm
Tartar emetic six grains
Extract of opium twelve grains
Spirit of camphor eighteen fl. drachms
Mix. Three fl. drachms to be rubbed on the epigastrium, three times a-day, in intermittents.
Schuster.

Ointment of Sulphate of Quinine.

℞. Sulphate of quinine one ounce
Alcohol (·83)
Sulphuric acid, each, sufficient
Lard four ounces

Rub together. Half an ounce to be rubbed into the groins, in malignant intermittents. *Antonini.*

Plaster of Sulphate of Quinine.

℞. Simple plaster six drachms
Resin two drachms

Melt together, and add

Sulphate of quinine one drachm
Oil of cajeput
Camphor, each, one scruple

Mix. To be applied to the epigastrium as a prophylactic in cholera. *Ammon.*

Enema of Sulphate of Quinine.

℞. Sulphate of quinine twelve to twenty grains
Flaxseed tea four fl. ounces

Mix. To be used every four to six hours. *Ellis.*

Dentifrice of Sulphate of Quinine.

℞. Sulphate of quinine four grains
Prepared coral one ounce
Carmine lake eight grains
Essence of myrrh two drops

Mix. *Pelletier.*

Gargle of Sulphate of Quinine.

℞. Sulphate of quinine twelve grains
copper sixteen grains
Elixir of vitriol one fl. drachm
Water eight fl. ounces

Mix. To be used three or four times a-day, in obstinate sore throat. *Hartshorne.*

QUINIÆ SULPHO-TARTRAS.

Sulpho-Tartrate of Quinine.

℞. Sulphate of quinine four drachms
Tartaric acid four drachms and a-half
Distilled water two fl. ounces

Dissolve. Half a fl. drachm to a drachm, in the course of the day. *Righini.*

QUINIÆ TANNAS.

Tannate of Quinine.

℞. Sulphate of quinine one part
Water twenty parts
Diluted sulphuric acid sufficient

Dissolve, filter, and add

Infusion of galls sufficient

to precipitate; collect precipitate, wash and dry it. *Greek Ph.*

Found useful in intermittent neuralgia.

QUINIÆ TARTRAS.

Tartrate of Quinine.

℞. Quinine two parts
Water three parts

Mix, boil, and add

Tartaric acid sufficient

to dissolve the quinine; filter whilst hot, and let crystallize. *Par. Cod.*

QUINIÆ VALERIANAS.

Valerianate of Quinine.

℞. Fresh precipitated quinine three parts
Valerianic acid one part
Water sixty parts

Mix; boil; filter while hot, and let crystallize; dry the crystals under 122° F. *Wettstein.*

Said to be more powerful than the sulphate, and not to cause nervous symptoms. It is given in solution, pill, enema, &c.

R

RESINA.

Resin.

Resin, or as it is vulgarly called *Rosin*, is the residuum after the distillation of the volatile oil from various species of the Pine tribe. In this state it is *Yellow resin*, or *Colophone*, which, when melted and agitated with water, becomes of a whitish color, and forms *White resin*. Resin, when pure, is yellowish brown, inclining to olive or brown; it is solid, brittle, of a smooth, and shining fracture; of faint odor, and a somewhat acrid taste. It is principally used in medicine as an ingredient in plasters and ointments.

Hæmostatic Powder.

℞. Powdered resin four parts
gum Arabic
charcoal, each, one part
Mix. As an application to check external bleeding. *Guibourt.*

℞. Resin two parts
Gum Arabic one part
Charcoal half a part
Pulverize well, and mix. Has proved useful in checking bleeding from wounds, &c. *Bonnefoux.*

Resin Cerate, or Basilicon Ointment.

℞. Resin five ounces
Lard eight ounces
Yellow wax two ounces
Melt together; strain through linen; and stir till cool. *U. S. Ph.*

As a stimulant application to blistered surfaces, burns, ulcers, &c.

Compound Resin Cerate.

℞. Resin
Suet
Yellow wax, each, one pound
Turpentine half a pound
Flaxseed oil half a pint
Melt together; strain through linen, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

Known as *Deshler's Salve;* is rather more stimulating than the last.

Resin, or Adhesive Plaster.

℞. Powdered resin half a pound
Lead plaster three pounds
Melt the plaster by a gentle heat, and add the resin, mixing well. *U. S. Ph.*

Plaster of St. Andrew.

℞. White resin eight ounces
Elemi two ounces
Venice turpentine
Oil of bay laurel, each, one ounce
Melt together, and strain. An adhesive plaster. *Foy.*

RHEUM.

Rhubarb.

Rhubarb is the product of one or more species of *Rheum*, but of which, is not known with any certainty. All that is clearly ascertained is, that they grow in the deserts of Tartary.

Sex. Syst. Enneand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Polygonacea.

U. S. Dispens. 587. Griffith, Med. Bot. 539.

Two kinds of Rhubarb are usually found in commerce, the Russian or Turkey, and the Chinese, the first of which is the most valuable, but the latter is the most generally used, and when good, fulfils all that is required. They both are purgatives, with some tonic and astringent powers, and are much used in various forms of disease. The dose, in substance, to produce a full effect, is from twenty to thirty grains. They are given in a vast variety of forms.

Powder of Rhubarb and Magnesia.

℞. Powdered rhubarb one scruple
Magnesia ten grains
Mix. To be given in syrup, or sugar and water. *Ellis.*

Powder of Rhubarb and Chalk.

℞. Powdered rhubarb fifteen grains
Compound chalk
powder twenty-four grains
Mix. In the evening, in cardialgia. *Foy.*

Powder of Rhubarb and Sulphate of Potassa.

℞. Powdered rhubarb one drachm
sulphate of
potassa two drachms
Mix. Ten grains to a drachm, every morning. *Fordyce.*

Compound Powders of Rhubarb.

℞. Magnesia
Cremor tartar
Powdered rhubarb
chamomile
Oleo-sacch. of
fennel, each, half an ounce
Mix A teaspoonful, twice or thrice a-day, in obstructions of the abdominal viscera. *Selle.*

℞. Powdered rhubarb thirty grains
sulphate of potassa
chamomile, each, one drachm
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, twice a-day, in dyspepsia with torpor of the bowels. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered rhubarb four ounces
Magnesia one pound
Powdered ginger two ounces
Mix well, and keep in well-closed bottles. *Ed. Ph.*

A good antacid laxative. Dose, five grains to a drachm, according to age.

Roasted Rhubarb.

℞. Coarsely powdered rhubarb at will
Place it in a shallow iron dish, heat regularly, so as to scorch the powder, which should be so constantly stirred, that the influence of the heat should be uniform throughout; when the color has changed to brown, the process is to be stopped, and the rhubarb reduced to fine powder, for use. *W. Procter.*

℞. Powdered rhubarb at will

Treat in an iron vessel, constantly stirring, till it becomes almost black, then smother it in a covered jar. Dose, five to ten grains, as an astringent in diarrhœa.
Hoblyn.

PILLS OF RHUBARB.

℞. Powdered rhubarb six drachms
Soap two drachms
Beat them with water, so as to form a mass, and divide into one hundred and twenty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

Each pill contains three grains.

COMPOUND RHUBARB PILLS.

℞. Powdered rhubarb one ounce
aloes six drachms
myrrh half an ounce
Oil of peppermint half a fl. drachm
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Beat together into mass, and divide into two hundred and forty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

A warm, tonic laxative, useful in costiveness with debility of the stomach. Dose, two to four a-day.

℞. Powdered rhubarb one drachm and a-half
Sulphate of iron half a drachm
Soap two scruples
Distilled water sufficient
Beat into mass, and divide into forty pills. In similar cases as last, three or four to be taken at bedtime. *Griffitts.*

PILLS OF RHUBARB AND IPECACUANHA.

℞. Powdered rhubarb one scruple
ipecacuanha ten grains
Opium three grains
Oil of cinnamon five drops
Gum Arabic sufficient
Triturate together, and divide into ten pills. One to be given every two or three hours, in dysentery, to relieve tormina and tenesmus. *Chapman.*

PILLS OF RHUBARB AND CARAWAY.

℞. Powdered rhubarb two drachms
Syrup one fl. drachm
Oil of caraway ten minims
Mix, and divide into forty pills. *Kitchener.*

PILLS OF RHUBARB AND CHAMOMILE.

℞. Powdered rhubarb
aloes
myrrh
Extract of chamomile, each, one drachm
Oil of chamomile twelve drops
Mix, and divide into sixty pills.
These are known as *Speediman's* pills. *Beasley.*

℞. Powdered rhubarb
ginger, each, half a drachm
Extract of chamomile one drachm
Beat together, and divide into thirty pills; three to be taken before each meal. Have been recommended in dyspepsia and chlorosis. *A. T. Thomson.*

PILLS OF RHUBARB AND SODA.

℞. Powdered rhubarb
Carbonate of soda
Extract of gentian, each, one drachm and a-half
Mix, and make sixty pills. *Guy's Hosp.*

℞. Powdered rhubarb
Dried carbonate of soda
Extract of gentian, each, one scruple
Calomel three grains
Mix, and make twenty pills. Two, occasionally, in dyspepsia. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF RHUBARB AND OX GALL.

℞. Inspissated ox gall
Gum ammoniac
Powdered rhubarb equal parts
Mix, and form pills of two grains each.
Leipsic Ph.

In constipation, deficiency of bile, &c.

LOZENGES OF RHUBARB.

℞. Powdered rhubarb
Cremor tartar, each, two drachms
Fresh orange peel half a drachm
Sugar, dissolved in
Orange-flower water four ounces
Mix, and make lozenges of eighteen grains. *Beral.*

SUPPOSITORY OF RHUBARB.

℞. Extract of rhubarb half a drachm
Soap three drachms
Powdered rhubarb sufficient
Mix, and make three suppositories.
Radius.

ELECTUARY OF RHUBARB.

℞. Powdered rhubarb
one drachm and a-half
Sulphate of potassa one drachm
Cremor tartar half an ounce
Pulp of tamarinds two ounces
Mix. A teaspoonful. *Saunders.*

INFUSION OF RHUBARB.

℞. Bruised rhubarb one drachm
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Infuse for two hours, and strain.
Guibourt.

One or two fl. ounces, every three or four hours, till it operates.

℞. Bruised rhubarb one ounce
Boiling water eighteen fl. ounces
Infuse for twelve hours, in a covered vessel; add

Spirit of cinnamon two fl. ounces
and strain. Dose, as above. *Ed. Ph.*

ALKALINE INFUSION OF RHUBARB.

℞. Bruised rhubarb two drachms
Carbonate of potassa one drachm
Boiling water half a pint
Infuse for four hours, strain, and add
Tincture of cinnamon half a fl. ounce
Copland.

EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

℞. Powdered rhubarb fifteen ounces
Proof spirit one pint
Distilled water seven pints
Macerate for four days by a gentle heat; strain; set aside to settle; decant, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Dub. Ph.*

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

FLUID EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

℞. Rhubarb eight ounces
Sugar five ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Powder the rhubarb coarsely, and mix it with its bulk of coarse sand; moisten the mixture with sufficient of the diluted alcohol to form a pasty mass; let stand until the particles have absorbed, and are swollen by the fluid. Then introduce into a displacer, and shake till uniformly settled, and cover with cloth or paper; pour on the rest of the alcohol, until the product has but little odor or taste of the root. The tincture thus obtained, is to be evaporated in a water-bath to five and a-half fl. ounces; the sugar added; when the whole should measure eight fl. ounces. Dose, fifteen drops to half a drachm.
W. Procter.

SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised, two ounces
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain, then add
Sugar two pounds
and make syrup. *U. S. Ph.*

Mild cathartic. Dose, for young children, one to two fl. drachms.

AROMATIC SYRUP OF RHUBARB.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised,
two ounces and a-half
Cloves, bruised,
Cinnamon, bruised, each, half an ounce
Nutmeg, bruised, two drachms
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, and strain; evaporate on water-bath to one pint, and add
Syrup six pints
previously heated. *U. S. Ph.*

Warm laxative in cases of children. Dose, one fl. drachm, in bowel complaints, to be repeated every two hours.

SYRUP OF RHUBARB AND SENNA.

℞. Bruised rhubarb one ounce
Senna two ounces
Fennel seed
Bruised cinnamon, each, two drachms
Boiling water two pints and a-half
Macerate for twelve hours, strain, and add
Sugar three pounds
Make syrup. *Ed. Ph.*

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised, three ounces
Cardamoms, bruised, half an ounce
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, as purgative, half to one fl. ounce; as stomachic and tonic, one to two fl. drachms.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND GENTIAN.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised, two ounces
Gentian, bruised half an ounce
Diluted alcohol two pints
U. S. Ph.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. In flatulent colic, &c. Dose, as above.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised two ounces
Gentian, bruised, half an ounce
Virginia snake-
root one drachm and a-half
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for three days, express, and filter.
Van Mons.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND ALOES.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised, ten drachms
Aloes, powdered, six drachms
Cardamoms, bruised, half an ounce
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

This was formerly known as *Elixir sacrum*, and was much used.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND SENNA.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised, one ounce
Senna two drachms
Coriander, bruised,
Fennel, bruised, each, one drachm
Red saunders, rasped, two drachms
Saffron
Extract of liquorice, each, half a drachm
Raisins, stoned, half a pound
Diluted alcohol three pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Well known and much used under the name of *Warner's gout cordial*, as a stomachic and slight purgative. Dose, from half to two fl. ounces.

WARNER'S CORDIAL.

℞. Contused rhubarb one ounce
Senna half an ounce
Saffron one drachm
Fennel seed
Coriander, each, two drachms
Extract of liquorice four drachms
Raisins, pounded, one pound
Brandy three pints

Mix, and macerate for a week, and strain. Dose, half a wineglassful, in atonic gout, with flatulence. *Chapman.*

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND ANISEED.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised,
Liquorice root, bruised, each, two ounces
Aniseed, bruised,
Sugar, each, one ounce
Diluted alcohol two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *Copland.*

Used as the tincture.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised, one ounce and a-half
Carbonate of potassa three drachms
Boiling water twelve fl. ounces

Macerate for twelve hours, strain, and add
Tincture of cinnamon two fl. ounces
Prus. Ph.

As a mild purgative, where there is acidity of stomach, in doses of half to two fl. ounces.

WINE OF RHUBARB.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised, two ounces
Canella, bruised, one drachm
Wine one pint

Macerate for fourteen days, occasionally agitating, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

A warm, cordial laxative, in doses of one to four fl. drachms.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised, two ounces and a-half
Cardamoms, bruised, half an ounce
Saffron two drachms
Wine two pints
Alcohol eight fl. ounces

Macerate for ten days, express, and filter. *Par. Cod.*

Used as the last.

WINE OF RHUBARB AND GENTIAN.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised, one ounce
Gentian, bruised, two drachms
Canella one drachm
Wine one pint

Macerate for three days, express, and filter. *Swed. Ph.*

COMPOUND WINE OF RHUBARB.

℞. Rhubarb, bruised,
Orange peel, bruised, each, half an ounce
Wine two pints

Macerate for twenty hours, strain, and add
Oleo-sacch. of mace one ounce
Hoffmann's elixir one drachm

As a stomachic, a tablespoonful three times a-day. *Phœbus.*

RHUBARB MIXTURE.

℞. Bruised rhubarb one drachm
fennel one scruple
Sulphate of magnesia half an ounce
Manna one ounce
Boiling water six fl. ounces

Infuse and strain, when cold. As a mild purgative; one-half to be taken at a dose. *Radius.*

℞. Infusion of rhubarb one fl. drachm and a-half
Spirit of hartshorn two fl. scruples
Cinnamon water one fl. ounce and a-half
Syrup of opium six fl. drachms

Mix. A teaspoonful every two hours, in the chronic diarrhœa of young children. *Vogt.*

℞. Powdered rhubarb one drachm
Carbonate of soda two drachms
Tincture of orange peel one fl. ounce and a-half
Decoction of liquorice ten fl. ounces and a-half

Mix. Dose, half a fl. ounce to one fl. ounce, three times a-day. *Guy's Hosp.*

℞. Powdered rhubarb one drachm
Magnesia one drachm and a-half
Powdered ginger one scruple
Peppermint water one pint

Mix. Dose, half a fl. ounce. *Gregory.*

℞. Powdered rhubarb two scruples
Tartrate of potassa one ounce
Peppermint water six fl. ounces
Tincture of senna
Syrup of ginger, each, half a fl. ounce

Mix. Dose, one fl. ounce. *Brande.*

RHŒAS.

RED POPPY.

The *Papaver rhœas*, or Red Poppy, is a native of Europe, where it is found in great abundance in cultivated grounds, and has become naturalized in many places in this country.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Papaveraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 726. Woodville, Med. Bot. 387.

The parts used are the petals; these have a mucilaginous, somewhat bitter taste, and a narcotic smell, which latter is lost on drying. Their action on the system is slight, but they are used in Europe in the preparation of a syrup, prescribed as an anodyne in the catarrhal affections of children.

℞. Red poppy petals one pound
Water one pint
Heat the water on a water-bath, gradually add the petals, remove from the fire, macerate for twelve hours, express, and strain, and add
Sugar two pounds and a-half
And make syrup. *Lond. Ph.*

INFUSION OF RED POPPY.

℞. Red poppy petals one drachm
Boiling water one pint
Infuse and strain. To be taken freely, in catarrhal affections. *Cottereau.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF RED POPPY.

℞. Red poppy petals two ounces
Diluted sulphuric acid fifteen drops
Sugar two ounces
Decoction of barley one pint
Infuse, and strain. Used as above.
St. Marie.

ROSA CANINA.

DOG ROSE.

This shrub is a native of Europe, growing in hedges and thickets.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Rosaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 704. Woodville, Med. Bot. 493.

The fruit, which is the officinal portion, is smooth, oval, red, and of a pleasant acidulous taste. It is principally used in confection.

CONFECTION OF DOG ROSE.

℞. Pulp of fruit of dog rose one pound
Sugar twenty ounces
Heat the pulp gently and gradually, add the sugar, and rub together till well mixed.
Lond. Ph.

Has been advised in diarrhœa and dysentery, as an astringent, but is principally used as a pill basis.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA.

HUNDRED-LEAVED ROSE.

This species, of which there are innumerable varieties, is cultivated in every garden, but its native country is unknown, though probably it is from Persia.

The petals are the only part used; these are fragrant, and have an acidulous, somewhat bitterish taste. They are slightly laxative, but are principally used for the making of rose water.

ROSE WATER.

℞. Fresh hundred-leaved rose petals eight pounds
Water two gallons
Mix, and distil one gallon. *U. S. Ph.*

OINTMENT OF ROSE WATER.

℞. Rose water
Oil of almonds, each, two fl. ounces
Spermaceti half an ounce
White wax one drachm
Melt together, on a water-bath, the last three ingredients, and stir in the rose water till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

Much used, under the name of *Cold cream*, as a cooling application to irritated surfaces.

ROSE LOZENGES.

℞. Powdered sugar
Rose water, each, six ounces
Evaporate gently, to a thick syrup, and add
Coarsely powdered sugar one pound
Oil of roses one drachm and a-half
When dissolved, pour in drops, on a cold, oiled, marble slab, and dry. *Cottereau.*

COLLUTORY OF ROSE WATER.

℞. Rose water three fl. ounces
Cream
White of egg
Syrup of violets, each, one fl. ounce
Mix. *St. Marie.*

OIL OF ROSES.

℞. Fresh rose leaves at will
Water sufficient
to moisten the leaves; distil, and collect the oil that floats on the product.
Guibourt.

ESSENCE OF ROSES.

℞. Pounded rose leaves
Alcohol (.874), each, ten parts
Infuse for twenty-four hours, by a gentle heat, and distil. *Taddei.*

ROSE OIL.

℞. Pounded rose leaves one part
Olive oil four parts
Digest with gentle heat for four days, express, and strain; repeat process with fresh leaves, a second and third time; separate the water, and filter. *Soubeiran.*

As an application to chilblains and irritated surfaces.

ROSA GALLICA.

RED ROSE.

This species is a native of the south of Eu-

rope, and is generally cultivated in our gardens. The varieties are very numerous.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 704. Griffith, Med. Bot. 273.

The parts used in medicine are the petals of the unexpanded flowers, deprived of their white claws, and dried. In this state they are of a purplish red color; of an agreeable odor, and bitterish, astringent taste. They have mild astringent properties, but are more used as a vehicle, than for their own powers.

Confection of Roses.

℞. Red roses, in powder four ounces
Powdered sugar thirty ounces
Clarified honey six ounces
Rose water eight fl. ounces

Rub the roses with the rose water, at a boiling heat; add gradually the sugar and honey, and beat together. *U. S. Ph.*

Principally used as a pill basis.

Acid Infusion of Roses.

℞. Red roses half an ounce
Boiling water forty-eight fl. ounces
Diluted sulphuric acid three fl. drachms

Digest in a glass vessel for half an hour; express and strain, and add

Sugar one ounce and a-half

As a cooling drink, mixed with water. *Dub. Ph.*

Honey of Roses.

℞. Red roses two ounces
Clarified honey two pints
Boiling water a pint and a-half

Macerate the roses in the water for two hours, and strain; add the honey, and evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

As an addition to gargles.

Electuary of Roses.

℞. Confection of roses sixteen parts
Syrup of tolu four parts
poppy one part

Mix. Used as an astringent in bowel affections, in doses of a teaspoonful. *Foy.*

Tincture of Roses.

℞. Red roses five ounces
Alcohol two fl. ounces
Rose water eight fl. ounces

Digest for four days, express, and filter; digest residuum with half a pint of alcohol for three days; express, filter, and mix the liquors. *Squire.*

Used principally as a perfume.

Wine of Roses.

℞. Red roses one part
Red wine sixteen parts

Infuse for half an hour, and strain. As an application to indolent ulcers. *Beral.*

Compound Vinegar of Roses.

℞. Red roses one ounce and a half
Sumach leaves one ounce
Wine of quinces four fl. ounces
Vinegar of red wine ten fl. ounces

Macerate for ten days, express, and filter. As an application to contusions, and as a stypic. *Van Mons.*

Syrup of Red Roses.

℞. Red roses two ounces
Boiling water one pint
Sugar twenty ounces

Macerate the rose leaves in the water for twelve hours, strain, evaporate, add sugar, and form syrup. *Ed. Ph.*

ROSMARINUS.

Rosemary.

This is the *Rosmarinus officinalis*, a small evergreen shrub, a native of the south of Europe, and generally cultivated in gardens elsewhere.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 33. Griffith, Med. Bot. 507.

The officinal portions are the flowering extremities. These have a fragrant odor, and a bitter, pungent taste. Rosemary is stimulant and carminative, but is principally employed as an aromatic addition to lotions and liniments, as an ingredient in articles of perfumery.

Aromatic Bath.

℞. Rosemary
Thyme
Sage
Origanum
Mint, each, half a pound
Boiling water six pints

Macerate for twelve hours, strain, and add

Essence of soap four ounces
Muriate of ammonia two ounces

Pour the whole into water sufficient for a bath. *Foy.*

In chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, dyspepsia, &c.

Aromatic Fomentation.

℞. Rosemary half an ounce
Red wine
Water, each, three fl. ounces

Infuse, and express. As a fomentation in contusions. *Augustin.*

Aromatic Vinegar.

℞. Rosemary
Sage, each, one ounce
Lavender one ounce and a-half
Cloves half a drachm
Vinegar two pints

Infuse for eight days, and strain. As a lotion in contusions, strains, &c.
Spielman.

TINCTURE OF ROSEMARY.

℞. Rosemary one part
Spirit of rosemary four parts
Macerate, express, and filter.
Brunsw. Ph.

OIL OF ROSEMARY.

℞. Rosemary at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and collect the oil that floats on the product. Principally used in stimulating liniments, but sometimes given as carminative in doses of two or three drops.
U. S. Ph.

ROSEMARY OIL.

℞. Rosemary one part
Olive oil three parts
Heat till the water has evaporated, express, and strain. As a stimulating application.
Span. Ph.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

℞. Oil of rosemary two drachms
Alcohol one gallon
Water one pint
Mix, and distil one gallon, by a slow fire.
U. S. Ph.

As an ingredient in lotions, and liniments, &c.

HUNGARY WATER.

℞. Rosemary three parts
Lavender one part
Diluted alcohol six parts
Water twelve parts
Mix, and distil three-fourths. Used as a perfume.
Van Mons.

RUBIA.

MADDER.

The *Rubia tinctorum* or Madder is a perennial plant, native of the south of Europe, and extensively cultivated in many countries for the sake of its roots, which are used in dying reds.

Sex. Syst. Tetrand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Rubiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 158. Griffith, Med. Bot. 382.

The root is the officinal portion, and as found in commerce, is in long, cylindrical pieces, about as thick as a quill, of a deep red or brown color. It has a peculiar and unpleasant odor, and a bitterish, astringent taste. It was much used formerly as a diuretic, but is at present but seldom prescribed, except as an emmenagogue, for which purpose it is highly spoken of by many practitioners.

COMPOUND POWDER OF MADDER.

℞. Powdered madder
sugar, each, two drachms
Powdered sulphate of
potassa half an ounce
Mix well. Dose, ten grains to a scruple, in rachitis.
Radius.

DECOCTION OF MADDER.

℞. Powdered madder one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Simmer for fifteen minutes, and add
Bruised cloves one drachm
When cool, strain. A wineglassful every three hours, a short time previous to the expected time of the menstrual discharge.
Dewees.

℞. Powdered madder one ounce
mace two drachms
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to one pint, strain, and add
Aromatic tincture two fl. drachms
Syrup of citric acid two fl. ounces
Dose, three fl. ounces, three or four times a-day, in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, &c.
Swediaur.

℞. Powdered madder half an ounce
hops one drachm
English walnut leaves three
Water two pints
Boil down to a pint and a-half, strain, and add
Tincture of tartrate
of iron a teaspoonful
Advised in scrofula, in doses of two ounces, night and morning.
St. Marie.

RUBUS TRIVIALIS.

DEWBERRY.

RUBUS VILLOSUS.

BLACKBERRY.

These two species of shrubby plants are very common in the United States, and are well known for their pleasant fruit.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Rosaceæ. Torrey and Gray, i. 454, 455. Griffith, Med. Bot. 275, 276.

The officinal portions are the roots; these are identical in their effects; they have a very faint odor, and a bitter, astringent taste. The smaller are to be preferred. They are efficient, but mild astringents, and have been found very useful in a relaxed condition of the bowels.

DECOCTION OF BLACKBERRY ROOT.

℞. Small roots of blackberry one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to one pint, and strain. Dose, one or two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day, in diarrhœa, &c.

Syrup of Blackberry.

℞. Juice of blackberries twenty ounces
Sugar three pounds
Boil, and strain. Said to be very useful in dysentery.

RUTA.

Rue.

The only species recognized in medicine is the *Ruta graveolens*, a small shrub with glaucous leaves and yellow flowers, a native of the south of Europe, but generally cultivated in gardens.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Rutaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 523. Griffith, Med. Bot. 189.

The leaves are the part usually employed; they have a nauseous odor, and a bitter, acrid, disagreeable taste. They are stimulant and antispasmodic, and have been much used as an emmenagogue and vermifuge. The dose of the powder is from ten to twenty grains, two or three times a-day.

Confection of Rue.

℞. Dried rue
Caraway
Laurel berries, each, one ounce and a-half
Sagapenum half an ounce
Black pepper two drachms
Clarified honey sixteen ounces
Mix. *Dub. Ph.*

It is used as antispasmodic, in the form of an enema made with a scruple to a drachm, mixed with half a pint of warm, mucilaginous fluid.

Extract of Rue.

℞. Dried rue two pounds
Alcohol (·927) seven pints
Exhaust the rue by the process of displacement, distil the tincture, and evaporate the residue. *Wert. Ph.*

Mixture of Rue and Squill.

℞. Juice of rue leaves one ounce
Oxymel of squill half an ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally, in hysteric affections. *Pierquin.*

Syrup of Rue.

℞. Coarsely powdered sugar fifteen ounces
Tincture of rue two fl. ounces
Distilled water seven fl. ounces
Dissolve, and strain. *Beral.*

Tincture of Rue.

℞. Expressed juice of rue
Alcohol (.847), each, four fl. ounces
Mix, and filter at the end of twenty-four hours. *Beral.*

Mixture of Rue.

℞. Rue
Savin
Wormwood, each, three drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse, strain, and add
Castor oil half an ounce
As an injection, in cases of ascarides. *Radius.*

S

SABADILLA.

Cevadilla.

This article is the seed of one or more plants belonging to the natural order of Melanthaceæ; the U. S. Ph. attributes it to *Veratrum sabadilla*, and the Lond. Ph. to *Helonias* (*Asagræa*) *officinale*.

The Cevadilla of the shops consists of follicles, seeds, &c. The first are ovate, oblong, acuminate, of a pale, yellowish-brown color, and a thin, papery consistence. The seeds are small, curved, acuminate, shining, wrinkled, and of a blackish-brown color. They have very little odor, but their taste is bitter and acrid. These seeds are a drastic emeto-cathartic, and have been used as an anthelmintic, and in nervous diseases, &c.; but are principally used in the preparation of veratria. The dose is from five to ten grains, in powder; but it should always be given with much caution.

Compound Powder of Cevadilla.

℞. Powdered cevadilla two grains
Sulphate of iron one grain
Powdered semen contra
Magnesia, each, half a scruple
Mix. To be given four times a-day, in cases of tenia. *Radius.*

Tincture of Cevadilla.

℞. Seeds of cevadilla, bruised, at will
Alcohol sufficient
to cover them; digest for ten days, and filter. As a lotion in rheumatism. *Turnbull.*

Extract of Cevadilla.

℞. Tincture of cevadilla at will
Evaporate to proper consistence. Dose,

one-sixth of a grain, as a substitute for veratria in tic douloureux, &c. *Turnbull.*

Ointment of Cevadilla.

℞. Powdered cevadilla four ounces
mustard
pellitory, each, two ounces
Lard thirty-two ounces
Mix well. To destroy lice. *Cod. Par.*

Ointment of Extract of Cevadilla.

℞. Extract of cevadilla fifteen to twenty grains
Lard one ounce
Mix well. As a substitute for veratria ointment, but not as efficient. *Turnbull.*

Capuchin Powder.

℞. Powdered cevadilla
stavesacre
parsley seed
tobacco equal parts
Mix. To destroy vermin in the hair. *Nieman.*

SABBATIA.

American Centaury.

The *Sabbatia angularis* is a small annual, or biennial, plant, growing in abundance in various parts of the United States, having numerous rose-colored flowers, which appear in July and August.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Gentianaceæ.

Pursh, i. 137. Griffith, Med. Bot. 458.

The whole plant is officinal. It is a pure bitter, with no astringency or aroma.

Infusion of American Centaury.

℞. American centaury one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse; when cool, strain. Dose, a wineglassful, every two hours, as a tonic. *Chapman.*

Tincture of American Centaury.

℞. American centaury one part
Alcohol four parts
Digest for four days, express, and filter.

Dose, a fl. drachm to two fl. drachms.

Extract of American Centaury.

℞. American centaury one part
Alcohol four parts
Subject the herb to two or three infusions in the alcohol; heat to boiling; unite the tinctures, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue.

SABINA.

Savine.

Savine is the tops of *Juniperus sabinæ*, a small tree or shrub, a native of the south of Europe, somewhat resembling the red cedar in its foliage.

Sex. Syst. Dicœcia monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Pinaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1472. Griffith, Med. Bot. 608.

The tips of the branches are officinal. These when dried have a bitter, acrid taste, and an unpleasant odor. Savine is an active stimulant, acting powerfully on the skin and uterus. It also acts as an external irritant. The dose of the powder is from five to fifteen grains, three or four times a-day.

Powder of Savine and Ginger.

℞. Powdered savine
ginger, each, one drachm
Sulphate of potassa two drachms
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, to be taken twice a-day, in amenorrhœa. *Ellis.*

Powder of Savine and Spanish Flies.

℞. Powdered savine one drachm
Spanish flies two grains
Mix, and divide into four powders. One, at bedtime, in amenorrhœa. *Ellis.*

Powder of Savine and Verdigris.

℞. Powdered savine
verdigris equal parts
Mix. As an escharotic to venereal warts. *J. Hunter.*

Powder of Savine and Pinkroot.

℞. Powdered pinkroot
senna, each, two scruples
savine twelve grains
Mix, and divide into six powders. Anthelmintic. One, every morning, till three are taken, then a dose of castor oil. If required, repeat. *Ellis.*

Pills of Savine.

℞. Extract of savine half an ounce
Powdered savine two drachms
Oil of savine sufficient
Mix, and form pills of two grains each. Four, three times a-day, as an emmenagogue. *Nieman.*

Extract of Savine.

℞. Powdered savine two pounds
Alcohol seven pints
Exhaust the savine by the process of displacement; distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue. *Par. Cod.*

Oil of Savine.

℞. Savine at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and collect the oil that floats on the product. *Guibourt.*

A powerful stimulant, emmenagogue, and rubefacient. Dose, two to five drops.

Infusion of Savine.

℞. Savine one drachm
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Infuse for half an hour, and strain. Dose, half a fl. ounce. *Pereira.*

℞. Savine one drachm
Camphor six grains
Boiling water five fl. ounces
Infuse, and strain. *Horn.*

Tincture of Savine.

℞. Savine one part
Alcohol four parts
Macerate for ten days, and filter. Dose, ten to fifteen drops. *Soubeiran.*

Compound Tincture of Savine.

℞. Extract of savine one ounce
Tincture of castor sixteen fl. ounces
Tincture of myrrh eight fl. ounces
Digest till dissolved. As an emmenagogue. *Lond. Ph.*, 1788.

℞. Compound tincture of savine one fl. ounce
Tincture of black hellebore half a fl. ounce
castor two fl. drachms
Mix. Forty drops, three times a-day. *Ellis.*

Savine Cerate.

℞. Powdered savine two ounces
Resin cerate one pound
Melt the cerate, and mix in the savine. *U. S. Ph.*

As a dressing to keep up the discharge of blisters, &c.

Savine Ointment.

℞. Powdered savine
Lard equal parts
Mix. As an application to venereal warts. *Radius.*

SACCHARUM.

Sugar.

Sugar is procured from the *Saccharum officinarum* and other species, and is used in several forms, as molasses, brown, and refined sugar, the latter of which only is recognized in the U. S. Pharm.

Syrup.

℞. Sugar two pounds and a-half
Water one pint
Dissolve the sugar in the water, by the aid of heat, remove any scum that may form, and strain while hot. *U. S. Ph.*

Caramel or Burnt Sugar.

℞. Sugar at will
Place in a shallow vessel, and heat over a gentle fire, till it assumes a dark brown color. Used as a coloring for spirits, &c. *Gray.*

SAGAPENUM.

Sagapenum.

This is a gum resin, derived most probably from some plant belonging to the Apiaceæ. It is in irregular masses composed of cohering fragments, of a yellowish brown, olive, or reddish yellow color, of a waxy consistence; of a somewhat alliaceous odor, and a pungent, bitterish, unpleasant taste. It is a mild stimulant, somewhat resembling assafetida in its properties, but inferior to it. It has been used as an emmenagogue and antispasmodic, but it is now seldom prescribed internally, but is still employed as an external application as a descutient.

Compound Sagapenum Pills.

℞. Sagapenum one ounce
Aloes half a drachm
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Beat together. Dose, ten to thirty grains. *Lond. Ph.*

As a stimulant, antispasmodic laxative, in flatulent colic, &c.

SAGO.

Sago.

This is the prepared fecula of the pith of various species of Palmaceæ and Cycadaceæ. It is prepared in two forms, meal and pearl sago, the latter of which is most generally employed. This is in small, hard, whitish or brownish grains, inodorous, and of a mucilaginous taste. It is insoluble in cold water, but by long boiling forms a glutinous solution. It is nutritive, easily digestible, and forms an excellent article of diet for the sick and convalescents.

Sago Mucilage.

℞. Sago one ounce
Water one pint
Macerate by a gentle heat, for two hours, then boil for fifteen minutes, stirring continually, till the grains are perfectly dissolved, add sugar or flavoring, according to circumstances. *A. T. Thomson.*

Sago Posset.

℞. Sago two ounces
Water two pints

Macerate for two hours, by a gentle heat, then boil, till a mucilage is formed; then rub half an ounce of sugar on the rind of a lemon, add this and one fl. drachm of tincture of ginger to half a pint of sherry wine, pour the whole into the sago mucilage, and boil for five minutes. Useful in convalescence to restore strength. A wineglassful to be taken every four or five hours. *A. T. Thomson.*

Sago Milk.

℞. Sago one ounce
Water one pint
Macerate for half an hour, then add
Milk one pint and a-half
Boil slowly, till the sago is perfectly dissolved. *A. T. Thomson.*

SALICINA.

Salicin.

℞. Decoction of willow bark at will
Treat with slaked lime, filter, and evaporate to consistence of syrup; add alcohol, again filter, evaporate, and let crystallize; wash the crystals with cold water.
Cottereau.

Dose, four to six grains every three hours, in apyrexia of intermittents.

Pills of Salicin.

℞. Salicin
Extract of gentian, each, twelve grains
Liquorice powder sufficient
Mix, and make six pills. *Foy.*

Compound Salicin Pills.

℞. Salicin one scruple
Compound rhubarb pill two scruples
Mix, and make twelve pills. *Beasley.*

Compound Powder of Salicin.

℞. Salicin two scruples
Aromatic powder one drachm
Mix, and divide into twelve powders.
Neligan.

℞. Salicin fifteen grains
Tartar emetic one grain
Powdered sugar fifty grains
Mix, and divide into ten powders. One, thrice a-day. *Krombolz.*

SALIX.

Willow.

Many species of willow have been used in medicine, and are recognized in the different Pharmacopœias; that admitted by the U. S. Ph. is the *Salix alba*, a small tree, a native of Europe, but extensively cultivated in the United States.

Sex. Syst. Dicœcia diand. *Nat. Syst.* Sabicaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 1449. Lindley, Flor. Med. 318.

The officinal portion is the bark; this is in thin, flexible, fibrous pieces, of a brown color. It has a peculiar, aromatic odor, and an astringent, bitter taste. It is tonic and astringent, and has been used as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

Compound Powder of Willow Bark.

℞. Powdered willow bark
horsechestnut bark
gentian
calamus
avens root equal parts
In intermittent fevers, in drachm doses.
Hufeland.

Willow Bark Dentifrice.

℞. Powdered willow bark
charcoal, each, half an ounce
Extract of myrrh two drachms
Balsam of Peru half a scruple
Oil of cinnamon three drops
Triturate well together. *Phœbus.*

Decoction of Willow Bark.

℞. Contused willow bark one ounce and a-half
Water fifteen fl. ounces
Boil down to one-half. *Nieman.*

Ointment of Willow Leaves.

℞. Expressed juice of willow leaves two fl. ounces
Lard sufficient
Mix, and heat till moisture is driven off. Useful as a dressing to foul ulcers.
Hufeland.

SALVIA.

Sage.

Though many species of Salvia possess analogous remedial properties, one only is recognized by the U. S. Ph.,—the *Salvia officinalis*, a perennial plant, native of the south of Europe, but generally cultivated in our gardens, flowering in June, at which time it should be collected.

Sex. Syst. Diand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lamiaceæ. Linn. S. Pl. 34. Griffith, Med. Bot. 505.

The leaves are the officinal portion. These have a strong, fragrant odor, and a warm, bitterish, aromatic, somewhat astringent taste. Sage is stimulant, with some astringent and tonic powers. It is principally used in the composition of gargles, and is also said to abate the excessive sweats in hectic fever. The dose, in powder, is from twenty to thirty grains.

Infusion of Sage.

℞. Sage half an ounce
Boiling water two pints
Infuse for half an hour, and strain. Sugar

and lemon juice may be added, according to circumstances. As a drink in fevers. *Ellis.*

Compound Infusion of Sage.

℞ Sage
Boneset, each, half an ounce
Cascarilla one drachm
Water one pint and a-half
Infuse till cold, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful every three or four hours. In hectic fever. *Ellis.*

Gargle of Sage.

℞ Infusion of sage one pint
Diluted sulphuric acid two drachms
Honey of roses one ounce
Mix. In relaxation of the uvula, &c. *Radius.*

℞ Infusion of sage two pints
Tincture of Peruvian bark
Syrup of mulberries, each, half a fl. ounce
Spirit of horseradish one drachm
Mix. More active than the last. *Cadet.*

Vinegar of Sage.

℞ Sage one part
Vinegar six parts
Mix, and distil four parts. *Beral.*

As a gargle, mixed with water.

SAMBUCUS.

Elder.

The species recognized by the U. S. Ph., is the *Sambucus Canadensis*, which appears to be perfectly identical in properties with the European kind, the *S. nigra*.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Caprifoliaceæ.

Willd. Sp. Pl. 1494.

The officinal portion is the flowers, but the berries, bark, and leaves are also used. The flowers have a faint but peculiar odor when dried, and a bitterish taste. They are slightly stimulant and diaphoretic. The berries are diaphoretic and laxative; the bark acts as a hydragogue purgative, as do also the leaves.

Elder Flower Water.

℞ Fresh elder flowers ten pounds
Proof spirit seven fl. ounces
Water two gallons
Mix, and distil a gallon. *Lond. Ph.*

Principally used as a flavoring ingredient in mixtures and emulsions.

Vinegar of Elder Flowers.

℞ Elder flowers one part
Vinegar of red wine twelve parts
Macerate for eight days, express, and filter. As a gargle. *Soubeiran.*

Gargle of Elder Flowers.

℞ Elder flowers one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse, strain, and add
Nitrate of potassa half an ounce
Tincture of burnet three fl. drachms
Oxymel two fl. ounces
Mix. *Saunders.*

Extract of Elder Berries.

℞ Elder berries one pound
Bruise them in a mortar; express the juice, and evaporate to due consistence. *Dub. Ph.*

Has been praised in rheumatic, gouty, and eruptive affections; in doses of one to four drachms.

Mixture of Extract of Elder Berries.

℞ Extract of elder berries
Pulp of prunes
Syrup of red poppies, each, two ounces
Nitrate of potassa one drachm
Mix. Two or three spoonfuls a-day, in asthma. *St. Marie.*

Decoction of Elder Bark.

℞ Elder bark three handfuls
Water two pints
Boil to one-half. Half a pint, morning and evening, in dropsy. *Sydenham.*

Ointment of Elder Leaves.

℞ Fresh elder leaves three pounds
Lard four pounds
Suet two pounds
Boil the leaves in the lard till crisp; express; strain; add the suet, and melt. *Dub. Ph.*

As a cooling application.

Ointment of Elder Flowers.

℞ Elder flowers
Lard equal parts
Melt, and continue heat, till all moisture is driven off, and express. *Beral.*

Used as the last.

SANGUINARIA.

Bloodroot.

This is the rhizome of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, popularly known as bloodroot or puccoon. It is a small, herbaceous perennial, flowering at the very commencement of the spring, at which time the leaf is small, but attains a large size during the summer.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Papaveraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 723. Griffith, Med. Bot. 127.

The root is horizontal, abrupt, often contorted, of a reddish brown color, externally, and of a

bright orange red within. When dried it is somewhat flattened, much wrinkled and twisted, of a reddish brown color externally, and of a bright orange within, becoming brown by exposure. The powder is brownish red. It has a faint narcotic odor, and a bitterish, acrid taste, which is very persistent. It is an acrid emetic, with narcotic and stimulant properties. Dose, as an emetic, from ten to twenty grains; for other purposes, from one to five grains.

PILLS OF BLOODROOT.

℞. Powdered bloodroot one drachm
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. One to two as alterative, &c., five to ten as an emetic.

INFUSION OF BLOODROOT.

℞. Bloodroot half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for two hours. Dose, half to one fl. ounce. *Beasley.*

TINCTURE OF BLOODROOT.

℞. Bloodroot, bruised, four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

As emetic, three or four fl. drachms; as expectorant, alterative, &c., thirty to sixty drops.

SAPO.

SOAP.

Soaps are all combinations of animal or vegetable oils, with one or more of the alkalies; they are principally used for washing, but some of them are officinal.

SAPO DURUS.

HARD SOAP.

This is officinal under the name of *Sapo*, in the U. S. and Lond. Phs., and is a combination of olive oil and soda.

SPANISH, OR CASTILE SOAP.

This is the officinal soap of the U. S. Ph., and presents two varieties, the white and the marbled, the first of which only should be used.

SAPO MOLLIS.

SOFT SOAP.

This soap is a combination of olive or other vegetable oils and potassa, or animal oils with the same alkali.

SAPO VULGARIS,

COMMON SOAP,

Is a hard soap, made from tallow and caustic soda.

Besides these officinal soaps, there are many others, which are used medicinally, or for cleansing purposes.

ALMOND SOAP.

℞. Caustic solution
of soda one thousand parts
Oil of almonds
two thousand one hundred parts
Mix, and keep the mixture for some days, at a temperature of 68° F., stirring from time to time, until it acquires the consistence of a soft paste; place in moulds until dry. It should not be used for medicinal purposes, until it has been exposed to the action of the air for a month or two. *Par. Cod.*

BEEF MARROW SOAP.

℞. Purified beef
marrow five hundred parts
Caustic solution
of soda two hundred and fifty parts
Common salt one hundred parts
Water one thousand parts
Put the marrow, with hot water, into a porcelain vessel, and heat, until it is melted; then add the solution of caustic soda, by degrees, constantly stirring, till saponification is complete; then add the salt, slightly stirring, collect the soap which rises, drain it, melt it by a gentle heat, pour into moulds, and allow it to solidify. *Par. Cod.*

SOAP OF TURPENTINE. STARKEY'S SOAP.

℞. Dry carbonate of potassa
Oil of turpentine
Venice turpentine equal parts
Triturate the potassa with the oil, and then with the turpentine, when the mass has attained a proper consistence. Preserve in an earthenware vessel. *Ratier.*

Was supposed to be a corrector of the injurious effects of opium, hellebore, &c. It is now principally given in gonorrhœa and dropsy. Dose, eight to ten grains.

AROMATIC SOAP.

℞. Concentrated solution of
soap six ounces
Oil of bergamot
lavender
rosemary, each, two drachms
Mix. Employed in baths, as tonic and antispasmodic. *Niemann.*

CAMPHORATED SOAP.

℞. White soap sixteen ounces
Boiling water eight ounces
Olive oil six ounces
Powdered camphor one drachm
Dissolve the soap in the water, evaporate

gently to the consistence of a soft paste, add the camphor incorporated in the oil, mix well, and pour into moulds.

Said to be useful in chaps and excoriations. *Wetzler.*

COSMETIC SOAP POWDER.

℞. White soap twelve ounces
Carbonate of potassa two ounces
Powdered orris root three ounces
horse-chestnuts two pounds
Oil of lavender
bergamot, each, forty drops
lemon thirty drops
cloves ten drops
Sugar half an ounce

Mix, and form a powder. *Niemann.*

ARSENICAL SOAP.

℞. Arsenious acid two pounds
Carbonate of potassa twelve ounces
Camphor five ounces
White soap two pounds
Powdered lime eight ounces

Reduce each to powder, and mix. Used as a preservative for specimens of natural history against the attacks of insects. Known as Beconi's arsenical soap. *Gannal.*

SAPONINE. (*For cleaning gloves.*)

℞. Powdered
soap two hundred and fifty parts
Solution of chloride of potassa one hundred and sixty-five parts
Solution of ammonia ten parts
Water one hundred and fifty-five parts

Mix, and form a paste: a small portion rubbed on a glove with a piece of flannel will cleanse it. *Duvignan.*

GREASE BALLS.

℞. Fuller's earth two pounds four ounces
Carbonate of soda
Soap, each, eight ounces

Add,

Yolks of eggs eight

Well beaten with

Ox gall eight ounces

Levigate thoroughly, form into cakes or balls, and dry. *Lenormand.*

BOLUS OF SOAP.

℞. White soap two scruples
Oil of caraway two or three drops
Syrup sufficient

Mix, and make two boluses. They are purgative. *Swediaur.*

PILLS OF SOAP.

℞. White soap one hundred and twenty-five parts
Marsh mallow root,
powdered, sixteen parts
Nitrate of potassa four parts

Beat together till well incorporated, and divide into four-grain pills. *Par. Cod.*

PILLS OF SOAP AND OX GALL.

℞. Powdered white soap two drachms
Extract of ox gall one drachm

Mix, and incorporate

Powdered guaiacum
Calomel, each, half a drachm
Powdered guaiacum wood sufficient

Mix, and make four-grain pills. In gout, one to two, morning and evening. *Vicq. D'Azir.*

COMPOUND SOAP PILLS.

℞. White soap three drachms
Ammoniac
Rhubarb, each, one drachm
Aloes ten grains
Assafetida
Saffron, each, thirty-six grains

Mix, and make three-grain pills. Purgative and alterative; four to six a-day. *Recamier.*

ELECTUARY OF SOAP, &c.

℞. White soap one drachm and a-half
Venice turpentine one drachm
Seneka
Marsh mallow, each, two drachms
Rob of juniper sufficient

Mix. Four teaspoonfuls a-day. *Vogt.*

ESSENCE OF SOAP.

℞. White soap twenty-four parts
Distilled water thirty-two parts
Alcohol (.923) sixty-four parts
Carbonate of potassa one part
Essence of lemons sufficient

Dissolve the soap in the water and alcohol; add the potassa and essence, and filter. Used for the toilette. *Soubeiran.*

CAMPHORATED ESSENCE OF SOAP.

℞. White soap three parts
Camphor one part
Spirit of rosemary sixteen parts

Dissolve the camphor, and then the soap, in the spirit. As an embrocation in rheumatic pains, &c. *Guibourt.*

ETHEREAL SOLUTION OF SOAP.

℞. Beef marrow soap one part
Acetic ether five parts

Dissolve by aid of a water-bath. Used as an embrocation in rheumatic pains, &c. *Foy.*

CAMPHORATED ACETIC BALSAM OF SOAP.

℞. Common soap
Camphor, each, one drachm

Acetic ether one ounce
Oil of thyme ten drops
Dissolve the soap in the ether with the aid of heat; add the camphor, then the oil, and filter. Used as above.
Cottereau.

CATAPLASM OF SOAP.

℞. Common soap four drachms
Roasted onion
Mustard, each, two ounces
Water sufficient
Heat together, and mix into a cataplasm. As a maturating application to boils, abscesses, &c. *Foy.*

SOAP SUPPOSITORY.

℞. Soap two ounces
Common salt one ounce
Honey sufficient
Mix, and form into conical suppositories, and oil them on the surface. *Spielmann.*

CLYSTER OF SOAP.

℞. Barley water six ounces
White soap one drachm
Honey six drachms
Mix, and dissolve. *Brera.*

SOAP OF COD LIVER OIL.

℞. Cod liver oil two ounces
Caustic soda two drachms
Water five drachms
Dissolve the soda in the water, and mix the solution with the oil. *Deschamps.*

IODURETTED SOAP OF COD LIVER OIL.

℞. Soap of cod liver oil one ounce
Iodide of potassium one drachm
Water one drachm
Dissolve the iodide in the water, and add it to the soap. *Deschamps.*

SOAP, WITH SULPHUR.

℞. Soap
Sulphur, each, four ounces
Oil of bergamot half a drachm
Water sufficient
Beat together. As an application in itch. *Frank.*

ITCH OINTMENT.

℞. Brown soap one ounce
Common salt
Sulphur, each, half an ounce
Alcohol one fl. drachm
Vinegar two fl. drachms
Chloride of lime half a drachm
Rub well together. One-fourth to be used night and morning, as a friction. It is effectual, cheap, and inoffensive.
Emory.

SARSAPARILLA.

SARSAPARILLA.

This is the officinal name for the roots of several species of *Smilax* found in Mexico and various parts of South America. These roots are known in commerce by names of the places from whence they are shipped, as Honduras, Jamaica, Vera Cruz, &c.

Sarsaparilla, as found in commerce, is in packages, composed of dried roots, several feet in length, about the thickness of a quill, more or less wrinkled, of an ash gray to a dark brown color externally, and white to brownish within. The odor is slight but peculiar, the taste is at first mucilaginous, but finally somewhat acrid. It is considered alterative and tonic, but its real action is not well understood. The dose, in powder, is half a drachm to a drachm, three or four times a-day.

POWDER OF SARSAPARILLA AND PERUVIAN BARK.

℞. Powdered sarsaparilla one ounce
Peruvian bark three drachms
Carbonate of soda two drachms
Mix, and divide into sixteen powders. One, thrice a-day, as an alterative. *Cline.*

INFUSION OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised, one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Digest for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

One to four fl. ounces, three times a-day.

ALKALINE INFUSION OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised, twelve ounces
Liquorice root, bruised, one ounce and a-half
Solution of potassa one fl. ounce and a-half
Boiling water five pints and a-half
Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain. Dose, from eight fl. ounces to one pint daily. As alterative. *St. Geo. Hosp.*

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞. Sliced sarsaparilla five ounces
Boiling distilled water four pints
Macerate for four hours in a covered vessel, remove sarsaparilla, bruise it, return it to liquor, and macerate for two hours, and boil down to two pints, then strain.
Lond. Ph.

Dose, four to six fl. ounces a-day.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞. Sarsaparilla, sliced, six ounces
Bark of sassafras, sliced,
Guaiacum wood, rasped
Liquorice root, bruised, each, one ounce
Mezereon, sliced, three drachms
Water four pints

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

As an alterative and diaphoretic, in secondary syphilis, cutaneous affections, &c. Dose, four to six fl. ounces, a-day.

FELTZ'S DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised — three ounces
Isinglass — half an ounce
Crude antimony (tied in a rag) — three drachms
Water — five pints

Boil to two pints and a-half, and strain. *Beasley.*

VINACHE'S DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised,
China root, bruised,
Guaiacum wood, rasped, each, — one ounce and a-half
Crude antimony (in a rag) — two ounces
Water — six pints

Macerate for twelve hours, boil to three pints, and add

Sassafras bark, sliced,
Senna, each, — half an ounce

Infuse for an hour, strain, let settle, and decant. *Foy.*

LISBON DIET DRINK.

℞. Guaiacum wood, rasped, — one ounce
Sarsaparilla, bruised, — three ounces
Mezereon, sliced, — half an ounce
Crude antimony (in a rag) — two ounces
Water — twelve pints

Boil down to eight pints, and add

Red saunders, rasped,
White sandal, rasped, each, — three ounces
Rose wood, rasped,
Sassafras bark, sliced, each, one ounce
Liquorice root, sliced, — half an ounce

Infuse for four hours, strain, and add syrup according to taste. *Foy.*

Dose, a pint to two pints a-day.

℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised, — four ounces
Dried walnut peel — four ounces
Guaiacum, rasped, — one ounce and a-half
Crude antimony (in a rag) — half an ounce
Water — four pints

Boil down to three pints. *Pearson.*

ZITTMAN'S DECOCTION.

℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised, — twelve ounces
Spring water — fifty-six pints

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and introduce, tied up in a rag.

Styptic powder (four parts alum and one of kino) — one ounce and a-half
Calomel — half an ounce
Cinnabar — one drachm

Boil down to eighteen pints, and add

Aniseed
Fennel seed, each, — half an ounce
Senna — three ounces
Liquorice root — one ounce and a-half

Strain, and put aside as *strong decoction.*

Add to the residue

Sarsaparilla, bruised, — six ounces
Spring water — fifty-six pints

Boil down to eighteen pints, and add

Lemon peel
Cinnamon
Cardamoms
Liquorice root, each, — three drachms

Strain, and label, *Weak decoction.* To be given freely in the treatment of syphilitic and cutaneous affections, in chronic rheumatism, &c. *Radius.*

JAUPERAND'S DECOCTION.

℞. Bruised sarsaparilla
China root
Crude antimony, each, — two ounces
Carbonate of potassa — one drachm
Senna
Sassafras, sliced, each, — one ounce
Rhubarb
Peruvian bark, each, — half an ounce
Water — sufficient

Boil by a gentle fire for eight hours, till twelve pints of decoction are obtained. Let stand for some time, and strain. Advised in scrofula, two fl. ounces, three times a-day. *Bories.*

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞. Sarsaparilla, in coarse powder, — one pound
Diluted alcohol — four pints

Proceed as directed for alcoholic extract of aconite. *U. S. Ph. and Par. Cod.*

Dose, from ten to twenty grains, three or four times a-day.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised, — sixteen ounces
Liquorice root, bruised,
Guaiacum wood, rasped,
Sassafras bark, sliced, each, two ounces
Mezereon, sliced, — six drachms
Diluted alcohol, — eight pints

Digest for fourteen days, strain, express, and filter. Evaporate in water-bath to twelve fl. ounces, add eight ounces of sugar, and remove from fire when this is dissolved. Dose, one fl. drachm, three or four times a-day. *W. Hodgson.*

ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised, — ten ounces

Distilled water six pints

Macerate at a temperature of 120° for six hours, and strain; repeat with same quantity of water. Mix the liquors, evaporate in china vessels, at 160°.

If reduced to ten fl. ounces (or to nine fl. ounces, with one fl. ounce of spirit added), one fl. drachm mixed with seven fl. drachms, is equal to the decoction of usual strength. If reduced to five fl. ounces, one fl. drachm is equal to two fl. ounces of decoction. *Hening.*

℞. Alcoholic extract of sarsaparilla one pound
Sherry wine three pints

Dissolve and filter. Half a fl. ounce to one fl. ounce, mixed with a quart of water, is equal to the decoction. *Beral.*

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised, eight ounces
Boiling water sufficient

to exhaust the root, by successive macerations; unite the liquors, and evaporate to ten fl. ounces; strain, and add, when cool,

Alcohol (.842)
Tincture of guaiacum, each, four fl. drachms
White wine one fl. ounce
Essence of sassafras twelve drops
Extract of liquorice two drachms

Filter. Dose, a spoonful, morning and evening, in some convenient vehicle. *Cadet.*

SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞. Sarsaparilla, sliced, fifteen ounces
Boiling water one gallon

Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down to four pints, strain, and add

Sugar fifteen ounces

And evaporate to proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

℞. Alcoholic extract of sarsaparilla six ounces
Water four pints

Dissolve by means of a water-bath, strain, and add

Sugar eight pounds

Dissolve whilst hot. *Beral.*

Each fl. ounce is equal to fifteen grains of the extract.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised, two pounds
Guaiacum wood, rasped, three ounces
Hundred-leaved roses
Senna
Liquorice root, bruised, each, two ounces
Oil of sassafras
Oil of anise, each, five minims
Oil of partridgeberry three minims
Diluted alcohol ten pints
Sugar eight pounds

Macerate the first five ingredients in the alcohol for fourteen days, express, and filter; evaporate the tincture to four pints, filter, add the sugar, and form a syrup; then, having rubbed the oils with a little of the syrup, mix well with the remainder. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Sarsaparilla two pounds
Bittersweet
Pipsissewa, each, half a pound
Guaiacum
Liquorice root, each, four ounces
Sassafras
Partridgeberry leaves, each, two ounces
Sugar twelve pounds

Reduce the ingredients to a coarse powder, macerate them in diluted alcohol, 18° B. for two days, put in a displacement apparatus, and displace slowly until two gallons of liquid have passed. Evaporate on a water-bath till reduced to six pints, then add the sugar, and form a syrup. *Staples.*

Dose, half a fl. ounce, three or four times a-day.

SYRUP OF LAFFECTEUR.

℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised,
Marsh reed grass, each, thirty ounces
Borage flowers eight ounces
Senna
White roses, each, two ounces
Sugar
Honey, each, six pounds
Water eighteen pints

Boil the first two ingredients in half the water for an hour, strain off the decoction, and repeat the process with the remainder of the water, and boil two hours; towards close, add the senna, rose leaves, and borage, strain, mix the decoctions, add the sugar and honey, and boil to the consistence of syrup. Dose, six tablespoonfuls, early in the morning. *Ellis.*

℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised, nine pounds
Guaiacum wood, rasped,
China root, bruised, each, six pounds
Yellow Peruvian bark, bruised, three pounds

Macerate for twenty-four hours in

Water one hundred and forty pints

Boil down to one-third, express, and strain. Repeat twice, with same proportions of water; strain, unite the three decoctions, add

Purified molasses thirty pounds

Evaporate to the consistence of syrup, and pour, boiling, on

Sassafras, rasped,	five pounds
Aniseed	four ounces
Borage flowers	one pound and a-half

Finally, strain. *Cadet.*

One to three ounces a-day, in syphilitic and cutaneous disorders.

Syrup of Gesnouin.

℞. Syrup of sarsaparilla four pounds
senna three ounces
Extract of borage five ounces
Conserve of elder berries one ounce

Mix, with heat. Four to six spoonfuls, early in the morning, using the infusion of sarsaparilla for drink. *Foy.*

Sarsaparilla Beer.

℞. Sarsaparilla, bruised, two pounds
Bark of guaiacum, powdered, eight ounces
Guaiacum wood, rasped,
Anise seeds
Liquorice root, each, four ounces
Mezereon, bark of root, two ounces
Molasses two pounds
Cloves, bruised, twelve
Boiling water four gallons

Shake, thrice a-day. Let ferment; when fully fermented, to be taken in doses of a small tumblerful, two or three times a-day. *Hancock.*

SASSAFRAS.

Sassafras.

Two parts of the Sassafras, *Laurus sassafras* (*Sassafras officinale*), are officinal; the pith of the young branches and the bark of the root.

Sassafras is a medium-sized tree, found in most parts of the United States, growing in woods and open places, flowering before the appearance of the leaves.

Sex. Syst. Enneand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Lauraceæ.

Nees. Pl. Med. i. 131. Griffith, Med. Bot. 551.

The pith is in slender, cylindrical pieces, very spongy and light, with a mucilaginous and somewhat aromatic taste, affording a clear mucilage on the addition of water. The bark is in small fragments, of a reddish brown color, brittle, of a fragrant odor, and a pleasant aromatic taste. It is stimulant and diaphoretic.

Infusion of Sassafras Bark.

℞. Sassafras bark half an ounce
Boiling water one pint

Macerate for six hours, and strain. As a stimulating diaphoretic. *Niemann.*

Compound Infusion of Sassafras Bark.

℞. Sassafras bark half an ounce
Liquorice root two drachms
Boiling water one pint

Infuse. One-half, morning and evening. In scrofulous complaints. *Hufeland.*

Mucilage of Sassafras Pith.

℞. Sassafras pith one drachm
Boiling water one pint

Infuse, and strain. As a soothing application in ophthalmia, and as a demulcent drink in diseases of the bowels, lungs, and bladder. *Wood.*

Tincture of Sassafras.

℞. Sassafras, sliced, one part
Alcohol six parts

Macerate for three days, express, and filter. Dose, one fl. drachm. *Beral.*

Compound Tincture of Sassafras.

℞. Sassafras, bruised, four ounces
Sage two ounces
Nutmeg, bruised, one ounce
Cinnamon, bruised, half an ounce
Star anise three drachms
Alcohol two pints

Macerate for three days, express, and filter. *Wurt. Ph.*

As a stomachic and carminative.

Oil of Sassafras.

℞. Bruised sassafras at will
Water sufficient

Distil, and collect the oil which sinks to the bottom of the product. *Guibourt.*

Dose, two to ten drops, as carminative and stimulant.

SCAMMONIUM.

Scammony.

This is the concrete juice of the root of *Convolvulus scammonia*, a twining perennial plant, a native of Syria. It has a large, succulent root, affording a milky juice, which concretes by exposure to the air.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Convolvulaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 218. Griffith, Med. Bot. 477.

The best scammony is light, resinous when broken, friable, not effervescing with an acid, of various shades of color, from dark ash to dark olive; forming an emulsion with water. The odor is peculiar and unpleasant, the taste is bitterish and acrid. It is an active purgative, causing pain, and usually operating with harshness when given alone, but much milder in combination. The dose is from five to fifteen grains.

Powder of Scammony and Cremor Tartar.

℞. Powdered scammony
Cremor tartar equal parts

Mix. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, fifteen to thirty grains.

Powder of Scammony and Soot.

℞. Powdered scammony one drachm
Soot one drachm and a-half
Powdered resin two drachms
Mix. Dose, twenty to thirty grains. *Beasley.*

Compound Powder of Scammony.

℞. Scammony
Hard extract of jalap, each, two ounces
Ginger half an ounce
Rub separately into fine powder, and mix. Dose, ten to twenty grains. *Lond. Ph.*

Pills of Scammony.

℞. Powdered scammony fifteen grains
Sugar ten grains
Rub together, and add
Oil of caraway four minims

Pills of Scammony and Ox Gall.

℞. Powdered scammony two drachms
Ox gall three drachms
Extract of gentian half an ounce
Mix, and make one hundred and sixty-two pills. Dose, four to six a-day. *Cadet.*

Compound Pills of Scammony.

℞. Powdered scammony
Extract of henbane
Powdered gamboge
Compound extract of colocynth
Soap, each, twelve grains
Water sufficient
Beat into mass, and form twelve pills. Dose, two to three. *Guy's Hosp.*

Confection of Scammony.

℞. Powdered scammony one ounce and a-half
Cloves, bruised,
Powdered ginger, each, six drachms
Oil of caraway half fl. drachm
Syrup of roses sufficient
Rub the dry ingredients into fine powder, add syrup, and rub well; then the oil of caraway, and mix. Dose, twenty to forty grains. *Dub. Ph.*

℞. Powdered scammony
jalap, each, two drachms
squill one drachm and a-half
resin of jalap half a drachm
Syrup of buckthorn sufficient
Mix, and form confection. A hydragogue, in dose of ten grains to a scruple. *Foy.*

Extract or Resin of Scammony.

℞. Scammony, in fine powder, at will
Boil in successive portions of proof spirit, till the spirit ceases to dissolve anything, filter, distil off the spirit, pour off the watery solution from the resin, wash this well with boiling water, dry in a heat not above 240°. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, five to ten grains.

Emulsion of Scammony.

℞. Resin of scammony seven grains
Milk three fl. ounces
Triturate the resin with a little of the milk, and gradually add the rest. *Ed. Ph.*

The whole at a dose.

Compound Emulsion of Scammony.

℞. Scammony seven grains
Sugar two drachms
Triturate, and add gradually
New milk three fl. ounces
Cherry laurel water three or four drops for a dose. *Blanche.*

Scammony Mixture.

℞. Resin of scammony twelve grains
Spirit of rosemary one fl. drachm
Orange-flower water
Syrup of peach flowers, each, one fl. ounce
Mix. *Cadet.*

Scammony Oil.

℞. Powdered scammony one scruple
Oil of almonds one ounce
Rub well together. Dose, half an ounce. *Van Mons.*

Elixir of Scammony.

℞. Scammony two drachms
Proof spirit eight fl. ounces
Heat, and then set fire to the spirit, and add
Sugar four ounces
When it is dissolved, extinguish the flame, and add
Syrup of violets two fl. ounces
Filter. It will give twelve ounces, containing twelve grains of scammony to the ounce. *Guibourt.*

Soap of Scammony.

℞. Scammony one drachm
Soap two drachms
Alcohol (·874) two fl. ounces
Dissolve by means of a water-bath. *Guibourt.*

Purgative Pastilles.

℞. Scammony six grains
Tincture of senna forty drops
Carbonate of magnesia five scruples
White sugar eight scruples
Powdered liquorice eight grains
Gum tragacanth five grains
Oil of aniseed one drop
Syrup of violets sufficient
to make eight pastilles. These are known

as *Pastilles de Santé*, and are useful in cases of acid eructation and flatulence. One or two, taken early in the morning, act as a laxative; by repeating the dose every quarter of an hour, full purgation ensues. *Delvincourt.*

PURGATIVE CHOCOLATE.

℞. Chocolate five drachms
Scammony resin six grains
Calomel (hydrosublimate) one and a-half grains
Sugar half a drachm

Triturate together in a mortar the scammony and sugar, then add the calomel, and, when thoroughly mixed, add the chocolate, previously softened by the heat of a water-bath. Make into forms. To be taken dry, and followed by some bland liquid. *Mialhe.*

SCILLA,

SQUILL,

Is the bulb of *Scilla maritima*, a perennial plant, growing on the seacoast of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The bulb is large, pyriform, and tunicated; there are two varieties, the red and the white, but identical in their medical qualities.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Liliacæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 442. Griffith, Med. Bot. 652.

The bulb is sliced and dried for use, in this state: it is in white, or yellowish-white, semi-transparent pieces, which are flexible when moist, but brittle when dry; of a mucilaginous, bitter taste, but scarcely any odor.

Squill is expectorant, diuretic, and in large doses emetic, and even purgative. Dose, as diuretic or expectorant, one grain two or three times a-day; as emetic, six to twelve grains.

POWDER OF SQUILL AND NITRE.

℞. Powdered squill six grains
nitre one drachm

Mix, and divide into six powders. One, three times a-day, in sugar and water. As a diuretic. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF SQUILL AND IPECACUANHA.

℞. Powdered squill twelve grains
ipecacuanha twenty-four grains

Mix, and divide into six powders. One, every two hours in chronic catarrh. *Foy.*

POWDER OF SQUILL AND CREMOR TARTAR.

℞. Powdered squill one drachm
Cremor tartar nine drachms

Mix. Twenty to thirty grains, two or three times a-day, as a diuretic. *Guy's Hospt.*

POWDER OF SQUILL AND SULPHUR.

℞. Powdered squill one part
Flowers of sulphur two parts
Powdered sugar three parts

Mix. Dose, from five to twenty grains, according to age, in catarrhs. *Guibourt.*

POWDER OF SQUILL AND CALOMEL.

℞. Powdered squill three grains
Calomel
Powdered gamboge, each, half a grain

Mix. To be taken in the evening. As a diuretic. *A. Cooper.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF SQUILL.

℞. Powdered squill
foxglove, each, one grain
Oil of juniper two drops
Borate of soda
Powdered liquorice, each, one scruple
Powdered cinnamon two grains

Mix. To be repeated, two or three times a-day, as a diuretic. *Radius.*

℞. Powdered squill
foxglove, each, five grains
Resin of jalap six grains
Acetate of potassa thirty grains
Sulphate of soda two drachms

Mix. To be taken early in the morning, as a purgative and diuretic. *Bories.*

PILLS OF SQUILL AND CALOMEL.

℞. Calomel
Powdered squill, each, twelve grains
Conserve of roses sufficient

Mix, and form twelve pills. One, night and morning. In dropsy, arising from visceral derangement. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF SQUILL AND AMMONIAC.

℞. Powdered squill thirty grains
Ammoniac one drachm and a-half
Extract of hemlock thirty grains

Mix, and form thirty pills; two, twice a-day. In asthma and chronic catarrh. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF SQUILL AND CROTON OIL.

℞. Compound squill pill two scruples
extract of colocynth two scruples
Croton oil six minims

Mix, and form eighteen pills. Three, twice a-week, in dropsy. *Selwyn.*

PILLS OF SQUILL AND IPECACUANHA.

℞. Powdered squill half an ounce
ipecacuanha two drachms
Extract of opium fifteen grains
Butter of cocoa one ounce
Syrup of gum sufficient

Beat together, and make pills of four

grains. One, three times a-day, as an expectorant. *Cadet.*

℞ Powdered squill twelve grains
ipecacuanha twelve grains
Extract of dandelion three scruples
Blue pill ten grains
Simple syrup sufficient
Mix, and make twenty-four pills. Two, to be taken morning and evening, in dropsy. *Ainslie.*

PILLS OF SQUILL AND HENBANE.

℞ Powdered squill half a drachm
Extract of henbane two scruples
Myrrh one drachm and a-half
Water sufficient
Beat together, and make thirty pills. Two, morning and evening, as expectorant. *Paris.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF SQUILL.

℞ Calomel three grains
Recent squill
Ammoniac, each, one scruple
Dover's powder half a drachm
Conserve of roses sufficient
Make mass, and divide into thirty pills. One, three or four times a-day. In troublesome catarrh. *Latham.*

℞ Powdered squill half a drachm
Calomel twenty-four grains
Tartar emetic six grains
Powdered opium eighteen grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Beat together, and make twenty-four pills. One at night, in catarrh. *Ellis.*

℞ Powdered squill one drachm
ginger
ammoniac, each, two drachms
Soap three drachms
Syrup sufficient
Beat into mass, and form one hundred and twenty pills. *U. S. Ph.*

Five to ten grains, three or four times a-day, as a stimulant expectorant.

℞ Powdered squill fifteen grains
ammoniac one drachm and a-half
seneka two drachms
Golden sulph. of antimony half a drachm
Extract of dandelion sufficient
Mix, and make pills of two grains. Diuretic. *Berends.*

℞ Powdered squill twenty-four grains
Calomel sixteen grains
Soap one drachm and a half
Galbanum two drachms
Extract of dandelion three drachms and a-half
Essence of orange sufficient
Mix, and make pills of two grains. Three or four a-day, as purgative and diuretic. *Pideret.*

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SQUILL.

℞ Bruised squill
seneka, each, four ounces
Tartar emetic forty-eight grains
Water four pints
Sugar three pounds and a-half
Pour the water on the squill and seneka, boil to one-half, strain, and add the sugar; evaporate to three pints, and, whilst hot, add the tartar emetic. *U. S. Ph.*

℞ Squill
Seneka, in coarse powder, each, four ounces
Tartar emetic forty-eight grains
Alcohol half a pint
Water sufficient
Sugar three pounds and a-half
Mix the alcohol with two pints and a-half of the water, and macerate the squill and seneka in the mixture for twenty-four hours. Put the whole into a displacement apparatus, and add as much water as may be necessary to obtain three pints of filtered liquor. Boil this for a few minutes, evaporate to one-half, and strain, then add the sugar, and evaporate to three pints; lastly, dissolve the tartar emetic in the syrup, whilst hot. *U. S. Ph.*

Known as *Hive syrup*. Dose, as expectorant, twenty to thirty drops, for adult; for children, five to ten drops; in croup, ten drops to a fl. drachm, repeated till it vomits.

℞ Extract of seneka and squill one pound
Clarified honey, at 160°, six pounds
Mix, and add
Tartar emetic sixteen grains
to each sixteen fl. ounces of the syrup. *Ecky.*

℞ Oxymel of squill one fl. ounce and a-half
Syrup of ipecacuanha
poppies, each, two fl. ounces
orange-flowers half an ounce
Mix. Dose, half to one fl. ounce in hooping-cough. *Cadet.*

WINE OF SQUILL.

℞ Squill one ounce
White wine sixteen fl. ounces
Macerate for twelve days, express, and filter. *Par. Cod.*

Compound Wine of Squill.

℞. Bruised squill — one ounce
orange peel
calamus, each, three drachms
juniper berries — two drachms
White wine — four pints

Macerate for three days, express, filter, and add

Oxymel of squills — two fl. ounces

℞. Dried squill, bruised,
Rhubarb
Juniper berries, each, — one drachm
Cinnamon — three drachms
Zedoary — two drachms
Carbonate of potassa — one drachm and a-half
White wine — two pints

Macerate, express, and filter, Dose, two to four small wineglassfuls a-day, as a diuretic. *Taddei.*

Bitter Wine of Squill.

℞. Squill
Root of swallow-wort, each, — half an ounce
Peruvian bark
Winter's bark
Lemon peel, each, — two ounces
Angelica — half an ounce
Wormwood
Balm, each, — one ounce
Juniper berries
Mace, each, — half an ounce
White wine — eight pints

Digest by a gentle heat, for four days, express, and filter. As a diuretic, in doses of one to three fl. ounces. *Cottereau.*

Tincture of Squill.

℞. Squill — four ounces
Diluted alcohol — two pints

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, as diuretic or expectorant, twenty to forty drops.

Alkaline Tincture of Squill.

℞. Squill — two ounces
Solution of potassa — two fl. drachms
Diluted alcohol — twelve fl. ounces

Macerate for three days, express, and filter. *Van Mons.*

Tincture of Squill and Elaterium.

℞. Tincture of squill
Vinegar of colchicum, each, — two fl. drachms
Spirit of nitric ether — one fl. ounce
Extract of elaterium — one grain

Mix. Dose, fifteen minims to one fl. drachm. *St. Bart. Hosp.*

Compound Tincture of Squill and Benzoin.

℞. Squill
Orris root
Elecampane, each, twenty-five drachms
Benzoin — two drachms
Liquorice root
Aniseed
Myrrh, each, — four scruples
Gum ammoniac — two scruples
Saffron — eighteen grains
Diluted alcohol one pint, six fl. ounces

Macerate for fifteen days, express, and filter. Celebrated as *Wedel's elixir.* Dose, forty to sixty drops, in catarrh, asthma, &c. *Cadet.*

Ethereal Tincture of Squill.

℞. Squill — one ounce and a-half
Muriatic ether
Spirit of juniper, each, — half a pound
Water — sufficient

Distil one pound. Dose, ten to twenty drops in water, as a diuretic. *Augustin.*

Mixture of Syrup of Squills, &c.

℞. Syrup of squill — half fl. ounce
Paregoric elixir — two fl. drachms
Antimonial wine — one fl. drachm
Powdered gum Arabic — half a drachm
Distilled water — three fl. ounces

Mix. A teaspoonful, every two or three hours, as expectorant; suited to children. *Ellis.*

℞. Syrup of squill
Peppermint water, each, two fl. ounces
Paregoric elixir
Compound spirit of lavender, each, — half fl. ounce
Syrup — one fl. ounce

Mix. A spoonful, three or four times a-day. A valuable expectorant. *Christison.*

Mixture of Oxymel of Squill and Valerian.

℞. Powdered valerian — two drachms
Oxymel of squill — one fl. ounce
Laudanum — twenty drops
Water — one fl. ounce

Mix. A teaspoonful, every hour, after an emetic in croup. *Kimbel.*

Mixture of Extract of Squill and Rhubarb.

℞. Extract of squill — sixteen grains
Liquid acetate of potassa — half an ounce
Parsley water — four fl. ounces
Syrup of rhubarb — one fl. ounce

Mix. As a diuretic. *Radius.*

Mixture of Oxymel of Squill and Ammoniac.

℞. Oxymel of squill six fl. drachms
Gum ammoniac one drachm
Extract of elecampane twenty-four grains
Syrup of hyssop six fl. drachms
Hyssop water four fl. ounces
Mix. A spoonful every hour, as an expectorant. *Foy.*

Mixture of Vinegar of Squill.

℞. Vinegar of squill one fl. drachm
Barley water five fl. ounces
Syrup of saffron one fl. ounce
Mix. A tablespoonful, three or four times a-day, in troublesome cough. *Ainslie.*

Mixture of Vinegar of Squill and Ammonia.

℞. Vinegar of squill two fl. drachms
Solution of acetate of ammonia
Compound spirit of horseradish, each, one fl. ounce and a-half
Diluted pimento water four fl. ounces and a-half
Mix. Dose, two fl. ounces, three times a-day. As a diuretic. *St. Bart. Hosp.*

Mixture of Oxymel of Squill and Ipecacuanha.

℞. Ipecacuanha one drachm and a-half
Lemon peel two drachms
Cremor tartar half an ounce
Water four fl. ounces
Boil, strain, and add
Oxymel of squill half a fl. ounce
Mix well, as an expectorant. *Cadet.*

Mixture of Oxymel of Squill and Marsh Mallow.

℞. Oxymel of squill
Syrup of marsh mallow
Mucilage of gum Arabic equal parts
Mix. As expectorant, in spoonful doses. *Foy.*

Emulsion with Squill.

℞. Oil of almonds
Mucilage of gum Arabic, each, one fl. ounce
Wine of squill eight fl. scruples
ipecacuanha four fl. scruples
Syrup of tolu two fl. ounces
Water of hyssop four fl. ounces
Water eight fl. ounces
Make an emulsion. *Beral.*

Ointment of Squill.

℞. Squill three ounces
Solution of potassa sufficient
Reduce to mucilage by boiling, and add
Lard sufficient
to form an ointment. As friction to indolent tumors. *Hufeland.*

Compound Ointment of Squill.

℞. Fresh squill
Root of blue iris
male fern, each, six ounces
Juice of elaterium two pounds
bryony three pounds
Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil, express, and evaporate to soft consistence, and add
White wax fifteen ounces
Oil of mucilage four pounds
Mix. As a resolvent application. *Saxon Ph.*

Extract of Squill.

℞. Squill one pound
Proof spirit four pints
Macerate for some days, express, strain and filter; digest the residue with two pints of spirit, express, strain, and filter. Distil off the spirit, and evaporate to proper consistence. Dose, one to three grains. *Par. Cod.*

Electuary of Squill.

℞. Oxymel of squill two fl. ounces
Cremor tartar three ounces
Mix. Dose, two drachms. *Beasley.*

℞. Powder of squill and nitre
Gum ammoniac
Tartrate of potassa, each, two drachms
Muriate of ammonia one scruple
Syrup of cinnamon sufficient
Mix. Dose, two drachms, three times a-day, in dropsy. *Radius.*

Vinegar of Squill.

℞. Bruised squill four ounces
Distilled vinegar two pints
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Macerate the squill with the vinegar in a close glass vessel for seven days, express, and let settle, pour off the clear liquid, and add alcohol. *U. S. Ph.*

Diuretic and expectorant. Dose, thirty minims to a fl. drachm.

Oxymel of Squill.

℞. Vinegar of squill two pints
Clarified honey three pounds
Mix, and evaporate by water-bath to the proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

Syrup of Squill.

℞. Vinegar of squill one pint
Sugar two pounds

Mix, and form syrup. *U. S. Ph.*

As expectorant. Dose, about a fl. drachm.

Aromatic Syrup of Squill.

℞. Vinegar of squill half a pound
Syrup of cinnamon
ginger, each, one pound
Mix. As a stimulating expectorant.
Swediaur.

SCOPARIUS.

Broom.

This is the fresh tops of the *Cytisus scoparius*, a shrub, native of many parts of Europe, and cultivated in this country, with numerous, bright yellow flowers.

Sex. Syst. Diadel. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Link. Enum. ii. 241. Griffith. Med. Bot. 233.

The officinal portion is the tops of the branches, but the seeds are also used. The branches have a bitter, nauseous taste, and a strong, peculiar odor. It is diuretic and cathartic, and even emetic, and has been advantageously used in dropsy.

Infusion of Broom.

℞. Broom tops one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Digest for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, two to four fl. ounces, three times a-day.

Decoction of Broom.

℞. Broom tops
Juniper tops, each, half an ounce
Cremor tartar three drachms
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint, and strain. *Ed. Ph.*

Compound Decoction of Broom.

℞. Broom tops
Juniper berries
Dandelion root, each, half an ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint, and strain.
Lond. Ph.

Dose, same as infusion.

Extract of Broom.

℞. Tops of broom at will
Boil, in eight times their weight in water, down to one-half; express, let settle, and strain. Evaporate by vapor-bath to proper consistence. *Dub. Ph.*

Dose, a scruple to a drachm.

Conserve of Broom.

℞. Broom flowers one part
Sugar two parts
Rub together. Dose, a drachm to two drachms, in gout, rheumatism, &c.
Van Mons.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA.

Figwort.

A semi-aquatic plant, native of many parts of Europe, flowering in July.

Sex. Syst. Didyn. angios. *Nat. Syst.* Scrophulariaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 863. Griffith, Med. Bot. 518.

The leaves are the officinal part; they have a rank, unpleasant odor, and a bitter, disagreeable taste. They have been used as tonic, diuretic, and anthelmintic, but are principally used as an external discutient application.

Ointment of Figwort.

℞. Fresh leaves of figwort
Prepared lard, each, two drachms
suet one pound
Boil till the leaves are crisp, express, and strain. *Dub. Ph.*

As an application to piles, painful swellings, and cutaneous eruptions.

Oil of Figwort.

℞. Leaves of figwort three parts
Olive oil one part
Infuse, express, and strain. Used as above.
Van Mons.

SENEGA.

Seneka.

The officinal name for the root of *Polygala senega*, a native, perennial plant, found in most parts of the United States, on hill sides and dry woods, flowering from June to August.

Sex. Syst. Diadel. octand. *Nat. Syst.* Polygalaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 990. Griffith, Med. Bot. 225.

The root is contorted, knotted, tapering, branched, with a ridge or carima. It has a thick, resinous, grayish yellow, cortical portion, which only is active. It has a peculiar, but unpleasant odor; and a mucilaginous, sweetish taste, which becomes acrid and irritating. Its action is very various, being emetic, sudorific, diuretic, and expectorant, and even emmenagogue and purgative. It is principally used as a stimulating expectorant and diuretic. The dose, in powder, is from ten to twenty grains, but it is seldom given in this form.

Compound Powder of Seneka.

℞. Powdered seneka half an ounce
Cremor tartar six drachms
Magnesia two drachms
Mix. A teaspoonful, twice a-day, in pannus of the eye. *Radius.*

Pills of Seneka.

℞. Powdered seneka six drachms
Extract of dandelion sufficient
Mix, and make pills of two or three grains. Six to twelve, three times a-day, in hypopyon and pannus. *Radius.*

INFUSION OF SENEKA.

℞. Seneka ten drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, one to three fl. ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF SENEKA.

℞. Seneka two drachms
Boiling water six fl. ounces
Infuse, strain, and add
Syrup of tolu one fl. ounce
Ammoniac half a drachm
Mix well. A tablespoonful, every two hours. In catarrh. *Ellis.*

DECOCTION OF SENEKA.

℞. Seneka, bruised, one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to one pint, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, a tablespoonful, every three hours.

℞. Seneka, bruised, one ounce
Liquoriee root half an ounce
Distilled water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint, and strain. Dose, a tablespoonful, in pectoral diseases. *Ellis.*

℞. Bruised seneka one ounce
Orange peel sufficient
Water one pint
Simmer by a slow fire, till reduced one-third; add orange peel; cover till cold, then strain. Four fl. ounces a-day, at first, then increase, as an emmenagogue. *Chapman.*

SYRUP OF SENEKA.

℞. Bruised seneka four ounces
Water one pint
Sugar one pound
Boil the seneka with the water, to one-half; strain, add the sugar, and form syrup. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. drachms, in pectoral complaints.

EMULSION WITH SENEKA.

℞. Bruised seneka half an ounce
Water nine fl. ounces
Boil down to one-third, strain, and add
Camphor one scruple
Gum Arabic two drachms
Make an emulsion, and add
Compound tincture of ammonia two fl. drachms
A spoonful, every two hours, as a stimulating expectorant. *Phœbus.*

PECTORAL JELLY WITH SENEKA.

℞. Bruised seneka two drachms
Water twelve fl. ounces
Boil down to nine fl. ounces, strain, and add
Isinglass sufficient
Syrup of orange flowers one ounce
Form a jelly. A spoonful, occasionally. *Radius.*

MIXTURE WITH SENEKA.

℞. Seneka, bruised, two drachms
Water sufficient
to obtain eight fl. ounces of strained decoction; add
Camphor one drachm
Mix. A spoonful, occasionally. *Brera.*

℞. Infusion of seneka four fl. ounces
Syrup of ipecacuanha one fl. ounce
Oxymel of squill three fl. drachms
Tartar emetic one grain and a-half
Mix. A spoonful every quarter of an hour, till vomiting is produced, in croup. *Jadelot.*

℞. Bruised seneka one drachm and a-half
Boiling water sufficient
to obtain four fl. ounces of the strained decoction; add
Antimonial wine two fl. scruples
Syrup of marsh mallow one fl. ounce
A small spoonful, occasionally, in the second stage of croup, as an expectorant. *Wendt.*

EXTRACT OF SENEKA AND SQUILL.

℞. Seneka
Squill, each, in coarse powder, two pounds
Proof spirit sufficient
to cover; transfer to displacement apparatus; pass proof spirit through till nearly tasteless; strain; distil off spirit, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Ecky.*

POLYGALIC ACID.

℞. Seneka, in powder, sixteen ounces
Alcohol (35° B.) six pints
Ether sufficient
Purified animal charcoal two ounces
Boil the seneka in four pints of the alcohol for fifteen minutes; suffer it to cool, then throw the whole on a displacement filter, and when the liquid ceases to pass add more alcohol, until six pints of tincture are obtained. Distil off the alcohol till of a syrupy consistence, wash this with ether, to remove fatty matter, and throw the residue into several times its bulk of concentrated alcohol. After standing for twenty-four hours, the polygalic acid will be precipitated as a light brown powder, which is collected on a filter, washed with cold, strong alcohol, and dried. *W. Procter.*

Syrup of Polygalic Acid.

℞. Polygalic acid eight grains
Boiling water half a fl. ounce
Syrup of gum Arabic one fl. ounce and a-half
Mix, and make.

Dose, a teaspoonful.

SENNA.

Senna.

Under this name is included the leaves of several species of *Cassia*, as *C. acutifolia, C. elongata, C. obovata, &c.*, forming what are termed Alexandrian, Tripoli, India, and Mecca sennas. They are all perennial plants, growing in warm climates.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Christison, Dispen. 858. Griffith, Med. Bot. 254.

The leaves only are officinal in the U. S. and British Pharms., but the pods are recognized by several of the European authorities. The leaves have a faint, but unpleasant odor, and a somewhat bitter, very nauseous taste. Senna is an active purgative, usually causing nausea and colic when given alone. It is seldom administered in substance, the dose is from half a drachm to two drachms.

Compound Powder of Senna.

℞. Powdered senna
Cremor tartar, each, two ounces
Powdered seammony half an ounce
ginger two drachms
Mix. Dose, a scruple to a drachm.
Lond. Ph., 1824.

Powder of Senna and Guaiacum.

℞. Powdered senna
guaiacum equal parts
Dose, two teaspoonfuls, twice or thrice a-day. In jaundice. *Augustin.*

Alcoholic Extract of Senna.

℞. Senna one part
Alcohol four or five parts
Heat slowly on a water-bath, to boiling point, let cool; in twenty-four hours express, and strain; repeat process with same quantity of alcohol, unite the tinctures, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate.
Guibourt.

Pills of Senna.

℞. Powdered senna one drachm
Extract of dandelion sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. Dose, five to eight. *Hufeland.*

Confection of Senna.

℞. Senna eight ounces
Coriander four ounces
Liquoriee, bruised, three ounces
Figs one pound
Pulp of prunes
tamarinds
purging cassia, each, half a pound
Sugar two pounds and a-half
Water four parts
Rub the senna and coriander together, and separate ten ounces with a sieve. Boil the residue with the figs and liquoriee root in the water, to one-half, express, and strain. Evaporate by a water-bath to a pint and a-half, add the sugar and form a syrup, then rub the pulps with the syrup, add the sifted powder, and mix well. *U. S. Ph.*

A good laxative. Dose, about two drachms, taken at bedtime.

Compound Confection of Senna.

℞. Confection of senna two ounces
Powdered jalap one drachm
Cremor tartar two drachms
Powdered ginger one drachm and a-half
Syrup sufficient
Mix. Dose, one drachm. *Beasley.*

Electuary of Senna and Rhubarb.

℞. Powdered rhubarb
senna, each, two drachms
fennel three drachms
liquoriee half an ounce
Pulp of purging cassia
tamarinds, each, two ounces
Syrup of male fern sufficient
Mix. Dose, two drachms to half an ounce.
Van Mons.

Electuary of Senna and Cremor Tartar.

℞. Powdered senna three drachms
Cremor tartar one drachm
Manna three ounces and a-half
Pulp of purging cassia
tamarinds,
each, one ounce and a-half
Syrup of violets sufficient
Mix. Dose, about two drachms.
Van Mons.

Electuary of Senna and Figs.

℞. Powdered senna half an ounce
Pulp of figs sufficient
Make an electuary. A piece the size of a hazelnut, night and morning, to obviate costiveness. *Ellis.*

Electuary of Senna and Sulphur.

℞. Powdered senna
Flowers of sulphur
Cremor tartar, each, one ounce

Manna six ounces
Pulp of tamarinds eight ounces
Syrup of senna sufficient
Mix. Said to be useful in hemorrhoids.
Dose, two to three drachms. *Swediaur.*

COMPOUND WINE OF SENNA.

℞. Senna one ounce
Rhubarb six drachms
Cloves
Saffron, each, one drachm
Sherry wine two pints
Macerate for five days, often agitating, and decant. As a tonic purgative. Dose, about two fl. ounces. *Pierquin.*

℞. Senna four ounces
Coriander
Fennel, each, two drachms
Sherry wine two pints and a-half
Digest for three days; add
Stoned raisins three ounces
Macerate for twenty-four hours, express, and strain. *Swed. Ph.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SENNA.

℞. Senna three ounces and a-half
Caraway, bruised, three drachms and a-half
Cardamom, bruised, one drachm
Raisins five ounces
Proof spirit two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *Lond. Ph.*

A warm, stomachic purgative, in atonic gout, &c., in doses of two fl. drachms to a fl. ounce.

TINCTURE OF SENNA AND JALAP.

℞. Senna three ounces
Jalap, in powder, one ounce
Coriander, bruised,
Caraway, bruised, each, half an ounce
Cardamom, bruised, two drachms
Sugar four ounces
Diluted alcohol three pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Similar to the last, used in same cases, and in same doses.

TINCTURE OF SENNA AND GENTIAN.

℞. Senna four ounces
Gentian, bruised,
Orange peel, bruised, each, one ounce
Proof spirit sixty-four ounces
Infuse for some days, often stirring, express, and filter. *Swediaur.*

INFUSION OF SENNA.

℞. Senna one ounce
Coriander, bruised, one drachm
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, about four fl. ounces.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF SENNA.

℞. Senna half an ounce
Sulphate of magnesia
Manna, each, one ounce
Fennel seed one drachm
Boiling water half a pint
Macerate in a covered vessel till cool, and strain. Dose, one third, every four or five hours, till it operates. *Wood.*

℞. Senna
Mint, each, ten drachms
Boiling water two pints
Macerate for an hour, strain, and add
Sulphate of magnesia eight ounces
Dose, two to four fl. ounces. *Guy's Hosp.*

INFUSION OF SENNA AND TAMARINDS.

℞. Senna one to three drachms
Tamarinds one ounce
Coriander, bruised, one drachm
Brown sugar half an ounce
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Infuse for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain. Dose, two to four fl. ounces. *Ed. Ph.*

INFUSION OF SENNA AND COFFEE.

℞. Senna two drachms
Roasted coffee one drachm
Boiling water
Hot milk, each, three fl. ounces
Infuse for twelve hours, and strain. To be taken at once, in the morning. *Foy.*

℞. Senna ten grains
Hot infusion of coffee
milk at will
Mix, and, when cool, strain, and add
Sugar sufficient
An agreeable purge for children. The amount of senna to be increased according to the age. *Guersant and Blake.*

℞. Senna
Sulphate of magnesia
Coffee, roasted and ground, each, half an ounce
Boiling water four fl. ounces
Digest for half an hour, strain, and add
Sugar one and a-half ounces
As efficient as the "black draught," but much more agreeble. *Combes.*

℞. Coffee, roasted and ground,
Senna, each, one ounce
Boiling water sufficient
Make an infusion, and evaporate to one ounce, and add

Simple syrup three fl. ounces
Combes.

INFUSION OF SENNA AND BUCKTHORN.

℞. Senna two drachms
Sulphate of soda half an ounce
Boiling water four fl. ounces
Syrup of buckthorn one fl. ounce
Infuse, cool, and strain. *Ellis.*

INFUSION WITH TINCTURE OF SENNA.

℞. Infusion of senna six fl. drachms
Tincture of senna two fl. drachms
Manna two drachms
Mint water
Distilled water, each, one fl. ounce and a-half
Mix. One-half at a dose; repeated, if it does not operate. *Abernethy.*

ANTHELMINTIC EMULSION.

℞. Infusion of senna ten fl. drachms
Syrup of buckthorn one fl. drachm
Confection of scammony two scruples
Copaiva thirty minims
Spirit of turpentine six fl. drachms
Mix, and make emulsion. Very efficient as an anthelmintic; to be taken early in the morning. *Med. Chirur. Rev.*

SENNA MIXTURE.

℞. Infusion of senna one fl. ounce
Tincture of jalap one fl. drachm
Sulphate of magnesia four drachms
Syrup of ginger one fl. drachm
Mix. As a purgative draught. *Ainslie.*

INFUSION OF SENNA AND RHUBARB.

℞. Senna six drachms
Manna one ounce
Bruised rhubarb
cardamom, each, two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for one hour, and strain. Half a teacupful, every hour till it operates.
Ellis.

INFUSION OF SENNA AND LEMON JUICE.

℞. Senna one ounce and a-half
Fresh lemon peel one ounce
Lemon juice one fl. ounce
Boiling water sixteen fl. ounces
Infuse for two hours, and strain. *Beasley.*

SYRUP OF SENNA.

℞. Senna two ounces
Fennel seed, bruised, one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Sugar fifteen ounces
Digest the senna and fennel seed in the water, with a gentle heat, for an hour, strain, add the sugar, and form syrup. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one or two fl. drachms to children.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA.

℞. Senna, coarsely
powdered, thirty-two ounces
Diluted alcohol four pints
Water one gallon
Sugar twenty ounces
Oil of fennel sixty-four drops
Hoffmann's anodyne sufficient
Mix the senna and alcohol, and let rest for a night; introduce into a displacement apparatus, and, by means of the water, obtain one and a-half gallons of fluid; evaporate this to twenty fl. ounces, and, whilst hot, add the sugar; strain, and, when cold, add the oil of fennel, dissolved in the Hoffmann anodyne. Dose, a tablespoonful, as a full purgative. *Duhamel.*

℞. Senna, well
bruised, sixteen ounces (Troy)
Diluted alcohol sufficient
Oil of caraway
Oil of anise, each, sixteen drops
Sugar twelve ounces
Macerate the senna in two pints of the diluted alcohol for twenty-four hours; displace slowly with same menstruum until four pints pass. Evaporate this in a water-bath to ten ounces, and add the sugar; when this is dissolved, remove from the fire, and add the oils, dissolved in diluted alcohol. *Duhamel, modified by Procter.*

℞. Senna fifteen pounds
Boiling water sufficient
Exhaust the senna by process of displacement, evaporate the fluid to ten pounds, add molasses, ten pounds, previously boiled to a candy; add further, twenty-four fl. ounces of rectified spirit, and water sufficient to make fifteen pints. Dose, two drachms. *Duncan.*

SYRUP OF SENNA AND RHUBARB.

℞. Syrup of senna four fl. ounces
rhubarb two fl. ounces
cinnamon one fl. ounce
Mix. *Van Mons.*

SYRUP OF SENNA AND APPLES.

℞. Fermented juice of apples four pounds
Senna four ounces and a-half
Digest for a night, express, and strain, then add
Sugar three pounds
Clarify, and form syrup. *Sard. Ph.*

SERPENTARIA.

Virginia Snakeroot.

Virginia snakeroot is furnished by several species of *Aristolochia*, as the *A. serpentaria*, *A. hirsuta*, and *A. reticulata*, all natives of the United States, especially the western portions.

Sex. Syst. Gynand. hexand. *Nat. Syst.* Aristolochiaceæ.

U. S. Dispen. 657. Griffith, Med. Bot. 529.

The root, which is the officinal portion, is very similar in the above-mentioned species. It is in tufts of slender, long, matted fibres, attached to a knotty, rugged head. These fibres are brittle, of a yellowish or brownish color, with an aromatic odor, and a pungent, bitter, camphorated taste. It is a stimulating tonic, and may also act as a diaphoretic, and diuretic. Dose, of the powder, is from ten to thirty grains.

Compound Pills of Virginia Snakeroot.

℞. Powdered Virginia snakeroot twenty-four grains
Camphor forty-eight grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make eighteen pills; to be taken during the apyrexia, in malignant intermittents. *Foy.*

Electuary of Virginia Snakeroot.

℞. Powdered Virginia snakeroot
contrayerva
Aromatic confection, each, one drachm
Preserved ginger six drachms
Syrup of parsley sufficient
Make electuary. Half a drachm, every four hours, as a febrifuge. *Cadet.*

Infusion of Virginia Snakeroot.

℞. Virginia snakeroot half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. ounces, every two hours, in low forms of fever.

Compound Infusion of Virginia Snakeroot.

℞. Virginia snakeroot
Contrayerva, each, five drachms
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours, strain, and add
Tincture of Virginia snakeroot two fl. ounces
Beasley.

Tincture of Virginia Snakeroot.

℞. Virginia snakeroot, bruised, three ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Dose, one to two fl. drachms.
U. S. Ph.

Mixture of Virginia Snakeroot and Allspice.

℞. Comp. infus. of Virginia snakeroot twelve fl. ounces
Tincture of allspice four fl. ounces
Mix. Four spoonfuls, every six hours, in retrocedent and atonic exanthemata.
Saunders.

Acetated Mixture of Virginia Snakeroot and Allspice.

℞. Add vinegar, two fl. ounces, to sixteen fl. ounces of last-mentioned mixture. Dose, as above, in petechial typhus. *Swediaur.*

Infusion of Virginia Snakeroot and Ether.

℞. Virginia snakeroot six drachms
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Infuse, and strain; when cold, add
Sulphuric ether two fl. drachms
A tablespoonful, every hour. *Richter.*

Wine of Virginia Snakeroot and Vanilla.

℞. Virginia snakeroot six drachms
Vanilla two drachms
Sherry wine sufficient
Macerate for four hours, and add to each pint of the strained liquid,
Camphor half a drachm
Acetic ether one fl. drachm
Syrup of cinnamon half a fl. ounce
Dose, two spoonfuls an hour, in low states of the system. *Vogt.*

Tincture of Virginia Snakeroot and Balsam of Peru.

℞. Virginia snakeroot six drachms
Proof spirit five fl. ounces
Water sufficient
to obtain six fl. ounces of strained fluid; after one hour of infusion, add
Camphor half a drachm
Balsam of Peru one drachm
Gum Arabic two drachms
Make an emulsion, and add
Acetic ether one fl. drachm
A spoonful, every hour, in cases requiring stimulation. *Phœbus.*

SESAMUM.

Benne.

Two species of Sesamum, the *S. orientale*, and the *S. indicum*, afford leaves and seeds that are recognized as officinal. They are both natives of Asia, and are cultivated in the West Indies and in the southern parts of the United States.

Sex. Syst. Didyn. angios. *Nat. Syst.* Pedaliaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 883, 884. Griffith, Med. Bot. 515.

The seeds are small, inodorous, and afford a bland oil, which may be used for all the purposes of olive oil. The leaves abound in a gummy substance which forms, with water, a rich, bland mucilage, useful in all cases requiring the use of demulcents.

Infusion of Benne.

℞. Fresh leaves of benne No. 2
Cool water half a pint
Infuse till a mucilage is formed. When dried leaves are used, the water should be hot. *Wood.*

SIMARUBA.

Simaruba.

This is the bark of the root of *Simaruba officinalis* (*amara*), a large tree, native of Jamaica, and several parts of South America.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Simarubaceæ.

Decand. i. 733. Griffith, Med. Bot. 198.

The bark is in long pieces, much rolled or quilled. It is fibrous, tough; of a grayish color externally, and yellowish within. It is inodorous, but extremely bitter. It has the properties of the pure bitters, but is apt to act on the stomach and bowels.

Infusion of Simaruba.

℞. Simaruba bark, bruised, three drachms
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, two fl. ounces.

Compound Infusion of Simaruba.

℞. Simaruba
Wormwood, each, two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for fifteen minutes; strain, and add
Syrup of gentian one fl. ounce
To be taken in wineglassful doses. *Foy.*

SINAPIS.

Mustard.

The seeds of two species of Sinapis are used in medicine, those of *S. nigra* and *S. alba*, both annual plants indigenous to many parts of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens.

Sex. Syst. Tetradyn. siliq. *Nat. Syst.* Brassicaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 933. Griffith, Med. Bot. 133.

Black mustard seeds are small, globular, of a deep brown color, when bruised having a peculiar smell, which becomes pungent, on the flour being mixed with water; their taste is bitterish and pungent. White mustard seeds are larger, of a yellowish color, and less pungent. These seeds act as a laxative; when in the state of flour, they operate as an emetic, and when applied to the skin as a rubefacient, or even vesicant.

Cataplasm of Mustard.

℞. Flour of mustard
Flaxseed meal, each, half a pound
Boiling vinegar sufficient
Form a cataplasm. *Lond. Ph.*

℞. Flour of mustard two ounces
Crumb of bread four ounces
Common salt half an ounce
Vinegar sufficient
Mix. *Ammon.*

Used as rubefacients and revulsives.

Compound Cataplasm of Mustard.

℞. Flour of mustard eight ounces
Powdered white pepper ginger, each, one drachm
Oxymel sufficient
Mix. *Foy.*

℞. Flour of mustard four ounces
Yeast one ounce and a-half
Muriate of ammonia one drachm
Rue half an ounce
Vinegar sufficient
Mix. *Span. Ph.*

Used as above.

Mustard Fomentation.

℞. Flour of mustard four ounces
Hot water one pint
Mix. As a rubefacient. *Ellis.*

Mustard Gargle.

℞. Flour of mustard one drachm
Water of angelica hyssop, each, six fl. ounces
Spirit of horseradish half a fl. ounce
muriate of ammonia four fl. scruples
Honey of roses four ounces
Mix. *Spielman.*

Mustard Foot Bath.

℞. Flour of mustard four ounces
Hot water sufficient
Mix. *Beral.*

Mustard Whey.

℞. Milk one pint
Water two pounds
Bruised mustard-seed one ounce and a-half
Boil till curdled, and strain. *Beasley.*

℞. Milk one pint
Bruised mustard seed one ounce
Boil till curdled, and strain, then add
Sherry wine six fl. ounces
A draught every hour or two, in low states of the system. *Ellis.*

Mustard Ointment.

℞. Flour of mustard three ounces
Oil of almonds half a fl. ounce
Lemon juice sufficient
Mix. In sun-burn, &c. *Frank.*

Compound Mustard Ointment.

℞. Resin ointment one ounce
Soap half an ounce
Camphor two scruples
Flour of mustard one scruple
Mix. *Ferriar.*

Lotion of Mustard.

℞. Mustard flour one ounce
Express the oil, and add to the mass
Oil of turpentine eight ounces
Macerate for three days, express, and strain. As a friction in paralysis.
Niemann.

Volatile Oil of Mustard.

℞. Bruised mustard seed twenty pounds
Cold water sufficient
Distil, and separate the oil. *Magendie.*

A very active rubefacient.

Tincture of Oil of Mustard.

℞. Volatile oil of mustard twelve parts
Alcohol two hundred and fifty parts
Dissolve. A good rubefacient.
Soubeiran.

Liniment of Mustard.

℞. Lard
Oil of almonds, each, twelve ounces
Yellow wax four ounces
Melt by a gentle heat, pour into a heated mortar, and when cooling add
Oil of lavender three ounces
Carbonate of ammonia half an ounce
Tincture of mustard two fl. ounces
Camphor one ounce
Triturate the ammonia with the oil; dissolve the camphor in the tincture, and add both to the melted mass, incorporating well. As an application to chilblains.
Beral.

SODIUM.

Sodium.

SODII BROMIDUM.

Bromide of Soda.

℞. Solution of bromide of iron at will
carbonate of soda sufficient
to precipitate; filter, and evaporate.
Magendie.

Ointment of Bromide of Soda.

℞. Bromide of sodium thirty-four grains
Lard one ounce
Mix. As an application to obstinate cutaneous eruptions.

SODII CHLORIDUM.

Common Salt.

Powder of Common Salt and Cochineal.

P. Powdered common salt three drachms
cochineal fifteen grains
Mix, and divide into six powders. Anthelmintic. One every morning, and finally a dose of some purgative. *Rush.*

Compound Powder of Common Salt.

℞. Common salt
Sulphate of magnesia, each, four ounces
Sulphate of potassa three ounces
Dry the salts separately, and pulverize; rub them well together, and keep in well-closed vessels. *Ed. Ph.*

As a laxative, in doses of two or three drachms in a half pint of carbonic acid water, early in the morning.

Bath of Common Salt and Gelatine.

℞. Common salt one pound
Water four pints
Pour the solution in a bath, and add
Flanders glue two pounds
Dissolved in
Water six pints
Recommended in scrofulous affections.
Foy.

Fomentation of Common Salt.

℞. Common salt two ounces
Water six fl. ounces
Vinegar
Brandy, each, three fl. ounces
Mix. As a fomentation to bruises. *Vogt.*

Clyster with Common Salt.

℞. Common salt one ounce
Barley water half a pint
Add to the solution
Olive oil one fl. ounce
Mid. Hosp.

℞. Common salt one to two ounces
Tepid flaxseed infusion one pint
Dissolve, and add
Castor or olive oil
Molasses, each, two fl. ounces
One-half to be used at a time, the remainder in half an hour afterwards, if needed.
Ellis.

CLYSTER OF COMMON SALT AND ARNICA.

℞. Common salt half to one ounce
Infusion of arnica twelve fl. ounces
Said to be useful in apoplexy and paralysis. *Foy.*

MIXTURE OF COMMON SALT AND LEMON JUICE.

℞. Lemon juice at will
Common salt sufficient
to saturate, filter. A tablespoonful every hour, in apyrexia of intermittents. *Bories.*

OINTMENT OF COMMON SALT.

℞. Common salt one to four drachms
Lard one ounce
Rub together till smooth. The strength to be gradually increased from one drachm of the salt to four. To inflamed eyelids. *Tavignot.*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF COMMON SALT.

℞. Common salt one ounce and a-half
Simple cerate three ounces
Rose water ointment one ounce
Rub together. In tinea capitis, as a friction, morning and evening. *St. Marie.*

℞. Common salt two drachms
Nut oil one drachm
Ox gall one ounce and a-half
Digest together for thirty-six hours, and triturate well. As a friction to scrofulous tumors. *Roncalli.*

SODII SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF SODA.

℞. Flowers of sulphur two hundred parts
Carbonate of potassa, dried,
two hundred and sixty-seven parts
Mix; heat in a matrass till melted; on cooling, detach, and keep in a well-closed vessel. *Cottereau.*

BATH WITH SULPHURET OF SODIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of sodium ten ounces
Solution of common salt
and gelatin four fl. ounces
Mix with the water of the bath, at the moment the patient enters it. In chronic cutaneous affections. *Cadet.*

MIXTURE OF SULPHURET OF SODIUM AND SAL AMMONIAC.

℞. Sulphuret of sodium one drachm
Muriate of ammonia fifty grains
Dissolve each in six ounces of water, mix the solutions, after having filtered them. As a lotion in itch, &c. *Van Mons.*

LOTION WITH SULPHURET OF SODIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of sodium three ounces
Soap one ounce and a-half
Dissolve in
Alcohol one pound
Add to the solution
Lime water eight pounds
In tinia capitis; the head to be washed with it every day, without removing the hair.

LINIMENT OF SULPHURET OF SODIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of
sodium four parts and a-half
Flowers of sulphur
Oil of almonds, each, one part and a-half
Lard six parts and a-half
Rub the powders with the lard, and gradually add the oil. As a lotion in chronic cutaneous diseases. *Van Mons.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHURET OF SODIUM.

℞. Sulphuret of sodium three drachms
Lard one ounce and a-half
Rub well together. As an application in itch. *Swediaur.*

SODA.

CAUSTIC SODA.

℞. Solution of soda at will
Evaporate in a silver capsule, till it will solidify, on cooling; pour into moulds. *Guibourt.*

SOLUTION OF SODA.

℞. Crystallized carbonate
of soda twenty-five parts
Quicklime six parts
Boil with a sufficient quantity of water, strain, and evaporate, till it marks 36° of the areometer. *Guibourt.*

SODÆ ACETAS.

ACETATE OF SODA.

℞. Carbonate of soda at will
Distilled vinegar sufficient
to saturate; evaporate to sp. gr. 1.276, and set aside to crystallize. *Dub. Ph.*

Diuretic or cathartic, according to dose, from one scruple to four drachms.

COMPOUND PILLS OF ACETATE OF SODA.

℞. Acetate of soda five drachms
Camphor
Nitre, each, two drachms
Conserve of elder berries sufficient
Mix, and make one hundred and twenty pills. Dose, two, morning and evening, to check the secretion of milk. *Bories.*

℞. Acetate of soda
Powdered rhubarb
Inspissated ox gall, each, one drachm
Powdered gum Arabic half a drachm
Mix, and make pills of two grains. Dose, ten to fifteen, twice a-day, as a laxative.
Augustin.

SODÆ ARSENIAS.

Arseniate of Soda.

℞. White arsenic one hundred parts
Nitrate of soda one hundred and sixteen parts
Pulverize, and introduce into a luted retort; heat in a reverberatory furnace, break the retort, dissolve the salt in water, add carbonate of soda, till the solution is neutral, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. In intermittents, and some diseases of the skin. Dose, one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a grain. *Cottereau.*

Solution of Arseniate of Soda.

℞. Arseniate of soda six grains
Peppermint water two fl. ounces and a-half
Add to the solution
Wine of cinnamon half a fl. ounce
Laudanum one fl. drachm
Dose, forty to fifty drops, four times a-day. *Heineke.*

℞. Crystallized arseniate of soda one grain
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Dissolve. Dose, from a scruple to half a drachm. *Foy.*

SODÆ BORAS.

Borax.

Compound Powder of Borax.

℞. Powdered borax one drachm
saffron ten grains
Oil of cinnamon two drops
Mix, for two doses. As an emmenagogue. *Wedel.*

℞. Powdered borax half an ounce
castor
saffron, each, one drachm and a-half
Oil of cinnamon eight drops
amber six drops
Mix, and form powder. Dose, from a scruple to half a drachm, to facilitate parturition, expel placenta, &c. *Wert. Ph.*

Lozenges of Borax.

℞. Powdered borax two drachms
sugar half an ounce
Mucilage sufficient
Mix, and make thirty lozenges. One, occasionally, in aphthous sore mouth.
Phœbus.

Collutory of Borax.

℞. Borax two drachms
Water
Tincture of myrrh, each, one fl. ounce
Honey of roses two ounces
Mix. *Swediaur.*

℞. Borax three drachms
Mucilage of quince seeds eight fl. ounces
Honey of roses two ounces
Mix. *Bahi.*

℞. Borax three drachms
Infusion of roses one fl. ounce and a-half
Honey of roses two ounces
Mix. *Pringle.*

Collyrium of Borax.

℞. Borax one drachm
Laudanum half fl. drachm
Rose water four fl. ounces
Mix. *Fricke.*

℞. Borax half a drachm
Sugar one drachm
Rose water two fl. ounces
Mix. *Richard.*

Gargle of Borax.

℞. Borax two drachms
Oxymel half fl. ounce
Water eleven fl. ounces
Mix. *Beasley.*

℞. Borax one drachm
Tincture of myrrh half fl. ounce
Clarified honey one fl. ounce
Rose water four fl. ounces.
Mix. *Ellis.*
In aphthous sore mouth, ptyalism, &c.

Lotion of Borax.

℞. Borax half a drachm
Orange-flower water
Rose water, each, half fl. ounce
Dissolve. In pruritus. *Cadet.*

Honey of Borax.

℞. Powdered borax one drachm
Clarified honey one ounce
Mix. *Lond. Ph.*
In aphtha.

Vinegar of Borax.

℞. Distilled vinegar two fl. ounces
Borax one drachm
Dissolve. As lotion to ringworm of the scalp. *Christison.*

MIXTURE OF BORAX.

℞. Borax two drachms
Chamomile water four fl. ounces
Syrup of orange peel half fl. ounce
Liquid succinate of ammonia two fl. drachms
Wine of opium half fl. drachm
Mix. As an emmenagogue, and to facilitate parturition. Dose, two spoonfuls, every half hour. *Swediaur.*

OINTMENT OF BORAX.

℞. Powdered borax fifteen grains
Fresh butter two drachms
Rub together. To apply to scaly eruptions. *Radius.*

℞. Powdered borax two drachms
Rose ointment one ounce
Mix. For chilblains. *Cadet.*

SODÆ CARBONAS.

CARBONATE OF SODA.

DRIED CARBONATE OF SODA.

℞. Carbonate of soda at will
Heat in a clean iron vessel, till perfectly dried, stirring constantly; rub into powder. *U. S. Ph.*

SOLUTION OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

℞. Carbonate of soda one ounce
Distilled water one pint
Dissolve. *Dub. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. ounces diluted, two or three times a-day, as antacid, &c.

BICARBONATE OF SODA.

℞. Crystallized carbonate of soda at will
Saturate in proper apparatus, with carbonic acid.

℞. Carbonate of soda one part
Water two parts
Dissolve, and pass a current of carbonic acid through the solution; let crystallize. *Cottereau.*

EFFERVESCING SOLUTION OF SODA.

℞. Bicarbonate of soda one drachm
Distilled water one pint
Dissolve, and force into it more carbonic acid. Keep in a well-closed vessel. *Lond. Ph.*

EFFERVESCING POWDERS OF SODA.

℞. Bicarbonate of soda one ounce, fifty-four grains
Tartaric acid one ounce
Powder each, separately, and divide each into sixteen powders, and preserve in papers of different colors. *Ed. Ph.*

Known under the name of *Soda powders.*

PILLS OF SODA AND RHUBARB.

℞. Powdered rhubarb
Dried carbonate of soda
Extract of gentian, each, one scruple
Calomel three grains
Mix, and make twenty pills. Two occasionally, in dyspepsia. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF SODA AND IPECACUANHA.

℞. Carbonate of soda one drachm
Bitter almonds half a drachm
Ipecacuanha three grains
Extract of madder twenty-four grains
Water sufficient
Beat into mass, and form sixty pills. Three morning and evening, in obstinate cutaneous diseases. *Foy.*

CARBONATE OF SODA PILLS.

℞. Extract of chamomile one drachm
Powdered rhubarb one scruple
Carbonate of soda half a drachm
Oil of caraway ten minims
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Mix, and make twenty-four pills, two to be taken thrice a-day, in dyspepsia. *Ainslie.*

PILLS OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

℞. Dried carbonate of soda one drachm
Soap two scruples
Water sufficient
Beat together, and make thirty pills. Three, thrice a-day. In calculous affections. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND MAGNESIA.

℞. Bicarbonate of soda
Magnesia
Powdered ginger, each, one scruple
Mix. A small teaspoonful, occasionally. *Ellis.*

POWDER OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND RHUBARB.

℞. Dried carbonate of soda one ounce
Rhubarb four drachms
Ginger one scruple
Mix. In cardialgia, and dyspepsia. *Beasley.*

POWDER OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND MERCURY.

℞. Dried carbonate of soda five drachms
Calomel one drachm
Compound chalk powder ten drachms
Mix. Dose, eight to sixteen grains. *Guy's Hosp.*

LOZENGES OF BICARBONATE OF SODA.

℞. Bicarbonate of soda one ounce
Powdered gum Arabic half an ounce
sugar three ounces

Mucilage sufficient
Beat together, and form lozenges. *Ed. Ph.*

Antacid and antilithic.

℞. Bicarbonate of soda two ounces
Sugar thirty-four ounces
Oil of peppermint eighteen drops
Mucilage thirty-six drachms
Make lozenges of eighteen grains. *Magendie.*

℞. Bicarbonate of soda four parts
Sugar sixty parts
Chocolate eight parts
Mucilage nine parts
Make lozenges of eighteen grains. *Beral.*

℞. Bicarbonate of soda four drachms
Sugar ten ounces
Balsam of tolu one drachm
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Make lozenges of twenty grains. *Cadet.*

LOTION OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

℞. Saturated solution of carbonate of soda one ounce
Warm water two pints
Mix. As a lotion in pruritus. *Radius.*

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND QUASSIA.

℞. Carbonate of soda two drachms and a-half
Rasped quassia one drachm and a-half
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for one hour, and strain. Two to four spoonfuls a-day, in dyspepsia. *Augustin.*

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND GENTIAN.

℞. Carbonate of soda four scruples
Compound infusion of gentian
Cinnamon water, each, three fl. ounces
Tincture of cardamom half a fl. ounce
Mix. A tablespoonful, every two or three hours, in acidity and flatulence. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND COPAIBA.

℞. Bicarbonate of soda one drachm
Almond mixture four fl. ounces
Copaiba two fl. drachms
Laudanum sixty drops
Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally, in acute pain in the bladder. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND CHAMOMILE.

℞. Carbonate of soda one drachm
Chamomile water three fl. ounces
Syrup of gentian one fl. ounce
Tincture of Peruvian bark one fl. drachm
Mix. A spoonful, occasionally, in scrofula. *Foy.*

MIXTURE OF CARBONATE OF SODA AND IPECACUANHA.

℞. Carbonate of soda twelve grains
Wine of ipecacuanha twenty drops
Laudanum four drops
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, every two or three hours, in pertussis of children. *Ellis.*

DIURETIC SOLUTION WITH CARBONATE OF SODA.

℞. Carbonate of soda three drachms
Nitre one drachm and a-half
Honey one ounce and a-half
Decoction of couchgrass three pints
Mix. A glassful every hour, in dropsy. *Cadet.*

ANTI-EMETIC MIXTURE.

℞. Bicarbonate of soda one drachm and a-half
Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
Oil of mint four drops
White sugar two drachms
Carbonic acid water four ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally, to calm stomach, or prevent vomiting. *Dewees.*

INJECTION OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

℞. Carbonate of soda one drachm
Soap two ounces
Water twelve fl. ounces
Advised as an injection, in cases of uric calculi. *Bories.*

EMULSION WITH CARBONATE OF SODA.

℞. Bicarbonate of soda sixteen grains
Nitre four grains
Syrup of marsh mallow violets, each, one fl. ounce
Lettuce water two fl. ounces
Emulsion of almonds twelve fl. ounces
Mix. In nephritic complaints. *Beral.*

OINTMENT OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

℞. Carbonate of soda two drachms
Wine of opium one fl. drachm
Lard one fl. ounce
Mix. In cutaneous affections, where there is pain. *Soubeiran.*

℞. Carbonate of soda
Sulphuret of sodium, each, three drachms
Lard one ounce
Mix. In tinea capitis, having removed the crusts. *Alibert.*

℞. Impure carbonate of soda three drachms
Slaked lime two drachms
Lard two ounces
Mix. As the last. *Cadet.*

℞. Carbonate of soda two drachms
Slaked lime one drachm
Opium two grains
Lard two ounces
Mix. In prurigo. *Biett.*

SODÆ CHLORAS.

Chlorate of Soda.

℞. Tartaric acid five ounces
Boiling water two pints
Dissolve, and add
Carbonate of soda forty-five drachms and a-half
Also, dissolve
Chlorate of potassa four ounces, fifteen grains
Boiling water sixteen fl. ounces
Mix the solutions whilst boiling, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Hamb. Ph.*

Lotion of Chlorate of Soda.

℞. Chlorate of soda two drachms
Water four fl. ounces
In pruritus. *Darling.*

Gargle of Chlorate of Soda.

℞. Chlorate of soda one to three scruples
Barley water three ounces
Honey of roses one ounce
Mix. *Radius.*

SODÆ CHLORINATÆ LIQUOR.

Solution of Chloride of Soda.

℞. Chlorinated lime one pound
Carbonate of soda two pounds
Water one gallon and a-half
Dissolve the carbonate of soda in three pints of the water, with the aid of heat. Add to the remainder of the water the chlorinated lime, in powder, in small portions, at a time. Set aside for some hours, to settle; decant clear solution, and add that of the carbonate of soda; decant, and strain through linen, and keep in opaque bottles. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Carbonate of soda one part
Water ten parts
Dissolve, and pass a current of chlorine through the solution. *Guibourt.*

This is known as *Labarraque's Disinfecting Solution;* it is used as a disinfectant, but is also used internally, in doses of thirty drops to one fl. drachm, in low fevers, &c.

Diluted Solution of Chloride of Soda.

℞. Solution of chloride of soda half a fl. drachm
Distilled water four fl. ounces
To be taken in spoonful doses, in the apyrexia of intermittents. *Gouzee.*

℞. Solution of chloride soda one part
Water twelve to sixteen parts
As a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers. *Foy.*

Gargle of Chloride of Soda.

℞. Chloride of soda sixteen drops
Hydromel one fl. ounce
Distilled water seven fl. ounces
Mix. *Beral.*

SODÆ HYDROSULPHAS.

Hydrosulphate of Soda.

℞. Carbonate of soda ten ounces
Distilled water one pint
Dissolve, and mix with the solution
Flowers of sulphur ten drachms
Then pass an excess of sulphurous acid gas into the liquid; boil for a few minutes in a matrass; filter, and evaporate to one third, and set aside to crystallize. *Par. Cod.*

Used in diseases of the skin, in doses of ten grains to one drachm.

℞. Subcarbonate of soda seven hundred and thirty parts
Sulphur forty-five parts
Water fifteen hundred parts
Mix the sulphur with a small portion of the water, and add the soda, dissolved in the rest. Introduce into two two-necked bottles, so as to fill them about two-thirds.
Clean iron filings fifteen hundred parts
Sulphuric acid (1.84) three thousand parts
Put into a flask, let cool, place on a sand-bath, and convey the gas by rather large tubes, first into a washing bottle, and then through the solution in the two-necked bottles. Continue the process for ten or twelve hours, mix the contents of the two bottles, filter, and evaporate to crystallization. *Leyrip.*

Principally used in daguerreotyping, and as above.

Syrup of Hyposulphite of Soda.

℞. Hyposulphite of soda one ounce
Water twelve fl. ounces

Sugar twenty-three ounces
Dissolve the salt in the water, add the sugar, and form syrup. Dose, from one to two ounces, twice a-day. *Mouchon.*

SODÆ PHOSPHAS.

Phosphate of Soda.

℞. Powdered burnt bones ten pounds
Sulphuric acid six pounds
Carbonate of soda sufficient
Mix the powdered bone with the acid in an earthen vessel, add a gallon of water, and stir. Digest for three days, occasionally adding a little water, then pour in a gallon of boiling water, strain; adding boiling water till the liquid passes almost tasteless. Let settle, decant, and boil down to a gallon. After settling, pour it into an iron vessel, heat, and gradually add the carbonate of soda dissolved in hot water, as long as there is effervescence, then filter, and let crystallize. More crystals will be obtained by adding carbonate of soda in excess, and again evaporating to crystallization. Keep in a well-stopped bottle. *U. S. Ph.*

A mild purgative, in doses of four drachms to one ounce.

℞. Acid of phosphate of lime at will
Add carbonate of soda to saturation, let settle, decant, evaporate, and crystallize. *Guibourt.*

Compound Powder of Phosphate of Soda.

℞. Phosphate of soda two drachms
Carbonate of soda one drachm
Fennel sugar half an ounce
Mix. Two to three teaspoonfuls a-day, to aid digestion. *Berards.*

Mixture of Phosphate of Soda.

℞. Phosphate of soda half an ounce
Decoction of carrageen six fl. ounces
Syrup of orgeat half an ounce
Mix. As a purgative. *Radius.*

℞. Phosphate of soda
Syrup of marsh mallow, each, half an ounce
Water four fl. ounces
Mix. As a purgative. *Augustin.*

SODÆ SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Soda.

Powder of Sulphate of Soda and Tartar Emetic.

℞. Sulphate of soda two ounces
Tartar emetic
Opium, each, one grain
Gum Arabic
Powdered liquorice, each, one drachm
Mix, to be taken in water, in divided doses during the day, as a purgative and diuretic. *Swediaur.*

Powder of Sulphate of Soda and Nitre.

℞. Dried sulphate of soda eighteen drachms
Nitre half a drachm
Tartar emetic one grain
Mix. One third in water or broth. *Beasley.*

Powder of Sulphate of Soda and Opium.

℞. Sulphate of soda four scruples
Powdered opium two grains
Mix. In hemorrhagies and inflammations, after bleeding. *Radius.*

Compound Pills of Sulphate of Soda.

℞. Sulphate of soda half a drachm
Bitter almonds one drachm
Ipecacuanha two grains
Extract of madder sufficient
Beat into mass, and make sixty pills. Three, morning and evening, in obstinate cutaneous affections. *Foy.*

Electuary with Sulphate of Soda.

℞. Dried sulphate of soda half an ounce
Pulp of tamarinds one ounce
Syrup of lemon juice sufficient
Mix. Two spoonfuls every hour, till it operates. *Phœbus.*

Compound Solution of Sulphate of Soda.

℞. Sulphate of soda fourteen drachms
Acetate of potassa twenty-four grains
Nitre eighteen grains
Tartar emetic quarter of a grain
Water two pints
Dissolve, and filter; in wineglassfuls, in habitual constipation. *Soubeiran.*

Emulsion with Sulphate of Soda.

℞. Sulphate of soda one ounce
Oil of almonds one fl. ounce
Yolk of eggs two
Syrup of manna two fl. ounces
Fennel water six fl. ounces
Mix. Dose, two spoonfuls. *Phœbus.*

Lemonade with Sulphate of Soda.

℞. Sulphate of soda one ounce and a-half
Lemon juice half an ounce
Sugar three ounces

Water sixteen fl. ounces
Mix. *Radius.*

CLYSTER OF SULPHATE OF SODA.

℞. Sulphate of soda one ounce
Barley water six fl. ounces
Dissolve, and add
Oil of flaxseed two ounces
Swediaur.

LOTION OF SULPHATE OF SODA.

℞. Sulphate of soda six ounces
Soap three drachms
Lime water eighteen fl. ounces
Rectified spirit six fl. drachms
Mix. In chronic cutaneous affections.
Van Mons.

SUPPOSITORY OF SULPHATE OF SODA.

℞. Sulphate of soda
Soap, each, half an ounce
Honey sufficient
Mix, and make four suppositories.
Phœbus.

BISULPHATE OF SODA.

℞. Dried sulphate of soda ten parts
Sulphuric acid seven parts
Heat gently in a crucible. Purgative in doses from two drachms to six. *Beasley.*

BISULPHATE OF SODA AND MAGNESIA.

℞. Bisulphate of soda at will
Hot water sufficient
Dissolve, add magnesia to saturation; filter, and crystallize. Laxative and diuretic, in doses from half a drachm to two drachms, several times a-day. *Van Mons.*

SODÆ ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS.

TARTARIZED SODA OR ROCHELLE SALT.

℞. Carbonate of soda one pound
Cremor tartar sixteen ounces
Boiling water five pints
Dissolve the carbonate of soda in the water, and add gradually the cremor tartar; filter, and evaporate to a pellicle, and set aside to crystallize. Decant, and dry crystals.
U. S. Ph.

Mild purgative, in doses of half an ounce to an ounce.

POWDER OF TARTARIZED SODA AND RHUBARB.

℞. Tartarized soda ten grains
Powdered rhubarb three to seven grains
Mix. To be taken every morning for two weeks, in enlargements of the mesentery, in children. *Fordyce.*

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

℞. Tartarized soda two drachms
Bicarbonate of soda two scruples
Mix, and dissolve in half a tumbler of water,
Powdered tartaric acid twenty-five grains
Dissolve in an equal quantity of water, as above, and mix; to be taken during effervescence. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF TARTARIZED SODA.

℞. Tartarized soda half an ounce
Sulphate of potassa two drachms
Infusion of succory one pint
Oxymel of squill four fl. ounces
Mix. Four spoonfuls, in the morning, with an hour's interval. In visceral obstructions. *St. Marie.*

℞. Tartarized soda one ounce
Extract of henbane six grains
Syrup of chamomile one fl. ounce
Water six fl. ounces
Mix. A spoonful every hour, in constipation. *Phœbus.*

WHEY WITH TARTARIZED SODA.

℞. Root and leaves of dandelion
Fumitory
Water-cress
Chervil, each, a handful
Clarified whey four pints
Boil for five minutes, express, strain, and add
Tartarized soda two drachms
Honey six drachms
To be taken every morning, early, in four doses, with the interval of an hour. Much praised in visceral obstructions.
St. Marie.

CLYSTER WITH TARTARIZED SODA.

℞. Tartarized soda
Extract of dandelion, each, five drachms
Infusion of elder flowers five fl. ounces
Dissolve. *Radius.*

SPIGELIA.

PINKROOT.

This is the root of *Spigelia marilandica*, a beautiful, herbaceous, perennial plant, a native of the southern and south-western parts of the United States.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Loganiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 249. Griffith, Med. Bot. 466.

The root consists of numerous small, blackish fibres, forming a dense bunch, and arising from a short rhizome. The odor is faint, and the taste sweetish, bitter, and unpleasant. It is a powerful and certain anthelmintic, with some purgative

and narcotic properties. It is given in powder, in the dose of one to two drachms for an adult, ten to twenty grains to a child; to be repeated morning and evening, for a few days, and followed by an active purgative.

PINKROOT WITH CALOMEL.

℞. Powdered pinkroot ten grains
Calomel four grains

Mix. To be taken two mornings in succession, and on the afternoon of the second day, followed by a purgative. For children above four years of age. *Ellis.*

PINKROOT WITH SAVINE.

℞. Powdered pinkroot
senna, each, two scruples
savine twelve grains

Mix. One, every morning, for three days, followed by a purgative. *Ellis.*

INFUSION OF PINKROOT.

℞. Pinkroot half an ounce
Boiling water one pint

Macerate for two hours, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Four fl. drachms to a fl. ounce, to children; four to eight fl. ounces to adults; morning and evening, followed by purgative.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF PINKROOT.

℞. Pinkroot half an ounce
Senna two drachms
Manna one ounce
Fennel-seed two drachms to half an ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse. Half a wineglassful to a child, two years old, three times a-day. *Ellis.*

℞. Pinkroot one ounce
Bruised rhubarb one drachm
Senna two drachms
Semen contra one drachm
Manna two drachms
Coriander half a drachm
Boiling water one quart

Infuse. A small teacupful, three times a-day. *Hays.*

SIMPLE FLUID EXTRACT OF PINKROOT.

℞. Pinkroot sixteen ounces
Diluted alcohol sufficient
Sugar twelve ounces

Reduce the root to powder, macerate it in twice its weight of the diluted alcohol for twenty-four hours, then displace until four pints of tincture are obtained. Evaporate to ten fl. ounces, add the sugar, heat till dissolved: the whole to measure one pint. *W. Procter.*

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SPIGELIA.

℞. Bruised spigelia four ounces
Senna three ounces
Savine one drachm
Manna one ounce
Sugar eight ounces
Alcohol half a pint
Boiling water two pints

On the pinkroot, senna, and savine pour the boiling water, and cover till cool. Then add the alcohol, and let macerate for twenty-four hours; transfer to a displacement apparatus, and, having displaced, evaporate the product, at a low heat, to twelve fl. ounces, in which dissolve the manna and sugar, and evaporate to one pint. One fl. ounce contains the strength of two drachms of pinkroot and a drachm and a-half of senna. Dose, for a child, a teaspoonful. *T. Estlack.*

℞. Pinkroot sixteen ounces (Av.)
Senna eight ounces
Powdered sugar twenty-four ounces
Carbonate of potassa one ounce
Oil of caraway
Oil of anise, each, half a drachm
Diluted alcohol sufficient

Reduce the pinkroot and senna to a coarse powder, mix them with two pints of diluted alcohol, and macerate for two days. Put in a displacer, gradually add more diluted alcohol, until five pints have passed. Evaporate this in a water-bath to twenty fl. ounces, add the carbonate of potassa. Triturate the oils with a portion of the sugar, then with the whole, mix this with the evaporated fluid, and apply a gentle heat. The whole should measure two pints.

Dose, from half a teaspoonful, to a child of one to two years of age, to a tablespoonful for an adult. *W. Procter.*

SPIRÆA.

HARDHACK.

The U. S. Pharm. indicates the root of *Spiræa tomentosa* as officinal; but this portion is less active than the leaves and flowers. It is a beautiful shrub, with spikes of rose-colored flowers, and leaves of a dark green above, and white beneath.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. pent. *Nat. Syst.* Rosaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 701. Griffith, Med. Bot. 280.

The leaves and flowers are usually sold in packages; they have an odor not unlike that of black tea, and a bitter, very astringent taste.

The Hardhack is tonic and astringent, of considerable powers, and has the advantage of seldom being offensive to the stomach.

DECOCTION OF HARDHACK.

℞. Hardhack one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to one pint. Dose, from one to two fl. ounces.

EXTRACT OF HARDHACK.

℞. Hardhack at will
Water sufficient
Exhaust by the process of displacement, evaporate the product by means of a water-bath to proper consistence. Dose, five grains to a scruple.

SPONGIA.

SPONGE.

Sponge is the horny skeletons of small polymorphous marine animals, found attached to submerged rocks in the seas of most warm climates. As found in the shops, it is in the form of a light, porous mass, of a yellowish brown color, and very elastic, and readily imbibing fluids.

It is used for the purpose of cleansing the surfaces of wounds and ulcers, and, in a compressed state, to form tents to dilate sinuses, &c. When burnt, or reduced to charcoal, it has been given successfully in some diseases; probably owing its efficacy to the presence of iodine.

BURNT SPONGE.

℞. Sponge at will
Cut into pieces, separate any extraneous matters by beating, burn in a closed iron vessel till it becomes black and friable, then rub into fine powder. *U. S. Ph.*

Used in goitre, glandular swellings of a scrofulous nature, &c.; in doses of one to three drachms.

POWDER OF BURNT SPONGE.

℞. Burnt sponge ten grains
Powdered rhubarb four grains
Mix. To be taken morning and evening. In scrofula. *Hulse.*

COMPOUND POWDERS OF BURNT SPONGE.

℞. Burnt sponge six drachms
Powdered cinnamon
ginger, each, one drachm
Sulphate of potassa two drachms
Sugar five drachms
Mix. *Greek Ph.*

Dose, a teaspoonful, three times a-day, in scrofula.

℞. Burnt sponge four drachms
Carbonate of magnesia
Nitre
White sugar, each, two drachms
Make powder. Dose, as above. *Clarus.*

BOLUS OF BURNT SPONGE.

℞. Burnt sponge one scruple
Sulphate of potassa fifteen grains
Balsam of sulphur ten drops
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and form two boluses. One, morning and evening, in scrofula. *Cadet.*

ELECTUARY OF BURNT SPONGE.

℞. Burnt sponge half an ounce
Syrup of orange
peel one ounce and a-half
Mix. Two to four spoonfuls a-day, in goitre, &c. *Radius.*

STANNUM.

TIN.

POWDER OF TIN.

℞. Tin at will
Melt in an iron vessel; while cooling, stir till reduced to powder, which is then to be sifted. *U. S. Ph.*

As an anthelmintic, in doses of half an ounce, mixed with syrup or molasses, for several mornings, followed by an active purgative.

ELECTUARY OF TIN.

℞. Powder of tin one ounce
Extract of wormwood
Powdered jalap, each, one drachm
Compound syrup of chicory sufficient
Mix. To be taken in twelve doses. *Foy.*

OINTMENT OF TIN.

℞. Amalgam of tin half an ounce
Rose ointment one ounce
Red precipitate two drachms
Oil of peppermint twenty drops
Rub well together. Said to be useful in hemorrhoids. *Brera.*

STANNI CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF TIN.

℞. Tin at will
Muriatic acid sufficient
Dissolve, and crystallize. *Van Mons.*

A violent purgative, in doses of two grains.

STANNI SULPHURETUM.

SULPHURET OF TIN.

℞. Tin three parts
Sulphur one part
Heat in a crucible, as long as a flame

arisces, cool, and pulverize. As a vermifuge, in doses of ten to twenty grains.
Van Mons.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SULPHURET OF TIN.

℞. Sulphuret of tin four parts
Powdered jalap two parts
Assafetida one part
Mix. Twelve to twenty grains, three times a-day, as a vermifuge. *Port. Ph.*

STANNI OXIDUM.

OXIDE OF TIN.

℞. Tin at will
Keep it melted in an open vessel, constantly stirring till it is reduced into a gray powder, and sift. *Swediaur.*

Has been recommended in tape-worm, in doses of five or six grains, several times a-day.

STAPHISAGRIA.

STAVESACRE.

The seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*, a beautiful annual plant, with terminal racemes of blue flowers; a native of the south of Europe.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ranunculaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 750. Lindley, Med. Flor. 9.

The seeds are large, somewhat triangular, of a brown color, a slight but unpleasant odor, and an acrid, bitter, nauseous taste. They are principally used to destroy lice in the hair, but also for other purposes.

DECOCTION OF STAVESACRE.

℞. Stavesacre one ounce
Water one pint and a-half
Boil down to two-thirds, and strain. As a lotion in itch. *Swediaur.*

VINEGAR OF STAVESACRE.

℞. Stavesacre one part
Vinegar sixteen parts
Macerate and express. As a wash to destroy vermin in the hair. *Beral.*

OINTMENT OF STAVESACRE.

℞. Stavesacre two parts
Lard
Suet, each, three parts
Melt for some time, and strain. To destroy lice. *Bruns. Ph.*

STRAMONIUM.

STRAMONIUM.

Several parts of the *Datura stramonium* are used in medicine, as the root, leaves, and seeds. It is an annual herbaceous plant, a native of the United States, having a rank, fetid odor, and bearing large, funnel-shaped, white flowers.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Solanaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 255. Griffith, Med. Bot. 490.

The leaves have a fetid, narcotic odor, and a bitter, nauseous taste; the odor is lost on drying, but the taste remains. The seeds are small, reniform, of a brownish-black color, inodorous, of a bitter, somewhat acrid taste. Stramonium is a powerful narcotic, and is much used in a variety of affections, both internally and externally. The dose of the powdered leaves is from two to three grains; of the seeds, about a grain.

PILLS OF STRAMONIUM SEEDS.

℞. Powdered stramonium seeds ten grains
camphor one drachm
savine five scruples
Extract of seneka four scruples
Mix, and make pills of two grains. Dose, six, three times a-day. In rheumatism.
Vogt.

COMPOUND STRAMONIUM PILLS.

℞. Extract of stramonium one drachm
Soap two drachms
Powdered gum Arabic one scruple
liquorice two scruples
Mucilage of tragacanth sufficient
Make mass, and divide into sixty pills. One, night and morning, in asthma.
Halford.

EXTRACT OF STRAMONIUM SEEDS.

℞. Powdered stramonium seeds one pound
Diluted alcohol sufficient
Rub the powder with half a pint of the alcohol, and introduce into a displacement apparatus, exhaust by means of alcohol. Distil the filtered liquor, and evaporate the residue to a proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, a quarter to half a grain twice a-day, gradually increasing.

EXTRACT OF STRAMONIUM LEAVES.

℞. Stramonium leaves one pound
Bruise in a stone mortar, with a little water. Express, and heat the juice to boiling; strain, and evaporate to proper consistence.
U. S. Ph.

Dose, one grain, twice a-day, gradually increasing till it produces its effects.

MIXTURE OF EXTRACT OF SEEDS OF STRAMONIUM.

℞. Extract of stramonium
seeds twelve grains
Antimonial wine half a fl. ounce
Dissolve. Ten drops, every three hours, in an infusion of balm, as an antispasmodic. *Hufeland.*

ANTIRHEUMATIC LOTION.

℞. Seeds of stramonium one ounce

Alcohol one pint
Infuse, strain, and add
Opium one ounce
Camphorated alcohol two fl. ounces
Mix. In frictions to the diseased part.
Pierquin.

SYRUP OF STRAMONIUM.

℞. Sugar fifteen ounces
Tincture of stramonium two ounces
Distilled water seven fl. ounces
Mix, and form syrup without heat, and strain. *Beral.*

℞. Stramonium seeds one ounce
Vinegar one pound
Infuse for two days, strain, and add
Sugar two pounds
Dissolve. *Wurt. Ph.*

TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM SEEDS.

℞. Stramonium seeds, bruised, four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from twenty to forty drops, two or three times a-day, increasing till it affects the system.

TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM LEAVES.

℞. Filtered juice of stramonium
Alcohol (.847) equal parts
Mix, and filter at the end of twenty-four hours. *Beral.*

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM.

℞. Stramonium seeds one part
Sulphuric ether four parts
Macerate for a week, and filter. Dose, two to three drops. *Soubeiran.*

WINE OF STRAMONIUM.

℞. Stramonium seeds two ounces
Wine eight fl. ounces
Alcohol one ounce
Macerate for some days, and filter. Dose, six drops to a fl. scruple. *Van Mons.*

OINTMENT OF STRAMONIUM.

℞. Fresh stramonium leaves one pound
Lard three pounds
Wax half a pound
Boil the leaves in the lard, till they become crisp, then strain through linen, afterwards add the wax, previously melted, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

A valuable anodyne application to painful hemorrhoids and tumors.

℞. Extract of stramonium one drachm
Lard one ounce
Rub together. *Giordano.*

OIL OF STRAMONIUM.

℞. Stramonium leaves one part
Olive oil two parts
Heat till moisture is driven off, express, and strain. *Cottereau.*

STYRAX,

STORAX,

Is the concrete juice of *Styrax officinale*, a small tree, a native of the warm parts of Europe, Syria, &c. It is procured by making incisions in the bark.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Styracaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 635. Griffith, Med. Bot. 437.

Several kinds of Storax are employed, that in grains, in mass, in calamita, and the liquid. It has a fragrant odor, and warm, aromatic taste. It is a stimulating expectorant. Dose, ten to twenty grains, twice a-day.

PURIFIED STORAX.

℞. Storax at will
Alcohol sufficient
Dissolve, and strain; distil off alcohol by gentle heat, till the storax is of proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF STORAX.

℞. Purified storax three drachms
Powdered opium
Saffron, each, one drachm
Beat together. Five grains contain one of opium. *Lond. Ph.*

SYRUP OF STORAX.

℞. Purified storax three ounces
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Water one pint
Digest for twelve hours on a water-bath, and add
Sugar two pounds
Orange-flower water one fl. ounce
Mix. *Giordano.*

STRYCHNIA.

STRYCHNINE.

℞. Nux vomica, rasped, four pounds
Powdered lime six ounces
Muriatic acid three fl. ounces
Alcohol
Diluted sulphuric acid
Solution of ammonia
Purified animal charcoal
Water, each, sufficient
Digest the nux vomica in two gallons of water, acidulated with a fl. ounce of muriatic acid, for twenty-four hours; boil for two hours, express, and strain through linen. Boil residue twice successively, in the same quantity of acidulated water, and proceed as before. Mix the decoctions,

and evaporate to consistence of thin syrup; add lime, previously mixed with a pint of water; boil for ten minutes, often stirring. Pour mixture into a double linen bag, and wash well with water; press, dry, and powder the precipitate. Treat repeatedly with boiling alcohol, till it loses its bitterness; mix the solutions, and distil off the alcohol in a water-bath; mix the residue with water; apply heat; add sufficient diluted sulphuric acid to dissolve the strychnia; treat with animal charcoal at boiling temperature; filter, evaporate, and crystallize. Dissolve the crystals in water; add solution of ammonia to precipitate the strychnia. Dry on bibulous paper. *U. S. Ph.*

℞ Powdered nux vomica nine pounds
Water
Sulphuric acid, each, sufficient
Powdered quicklime ten ounces
Alcohol fifteen pints

Mix the nux vomica with sufficient water to form a thin paste, and keep at the temperature of 70 or 80°, until gas ceases to form; express, and boil the residue in several successive portions of water, and express. Set liquid aside to deposit; decant, and evaporate to three gallons. Add nine ounces of quicklime, and after six hours contact, express strongly; heat the liquid to the boiling point, and add a slight excess of sulphuric acid; separate the liquid by decantation, and evaporate to four pints; add one ounce of quicklime, and act as before, adding this precipitate to the former; dry, and powder; digest in five pints of alcohol diluted with five pints of water, at a gentle heat; separate precipitate, and boil in five pints of alcohol twice; mix, and filter solutions; distil off four-fifths, and set aside to crystallize. *Molyn.*

Very active and dangerous. Dose, one-sixteenth to one-tenth of a grain, at first carefully watching the effects, and slowly increasing.

Compound Powder of Strychnine.

℞ Strychnine one grain
Black oxide of iron
Sugar
Gum Arabic, each, one drachm

Rub well together, and divide into twelve or sixteen powders. *Brera.*

Pills of Strychnine.

℞ Strychnine two grains
Conserve of roses thirty-six grains

Mix, and make twenty-four pills. One to two, morning and evening, in paralysis. *Magendie.*

℞ Strychnine two grains
Extract of valerian sufficient

Mix well, and make thirty-two pills. One early in the morning, for five days, then one, morning and evening, in amaurosis. *Furnari.*

Stimulant Pills.

℞ Strychnia one grain
Acetic acid one minim
Crumb of bread one scruple

Mix thoroughly, and make ten pills. One to be taken every six hours, in the paralysis arising from lead. *A. T. Thomson.*

Tincture of Strychnine.

℞ Strychnine three grains
Alcohol (.842) one fl. ounce

Dissolve. Dose, from six to twenty-four drops, twice a-day. *Magendie.*

Mixture of Strychnine.

℞ Strychnine one grain
Distilled water two fl. ounces
White sugar two drachms
Acetic acid three drops

Mix. One fl. drachm contains one-sixteenth of a grain. *Beasley.*

Ointment of Strychnine.

℞ Strychnine sixteen grains
Lard one ounce

Rub well together. As a friction on paralyzed parts. *Bouchardat.*

Strychnia Collyrium.

℞ Strychnia two grains
Diluted acetic acid one drachm
Distilled water one ounce

Mix. A few drops of this applied to the eye, several times a-day, is stated to be beneficial in amaurosis. *Henderson.*

Liniment of Strychnine.

℞ Strychnine thirty grains
Olive oil one ounce and a-half

Rub well together. Ten drops to be rubbed on the temples, in amaurosis. *Neligan.*

STRYCHNIÆ ACETAS.

Acetate of Strychnine.

℞ Strychnine at will
Acetic acid sufficient

to dissolve; evaporate, and crystallize.

Solution of Acetate of Strychnine.

℞ Acetate of strychnine three grains
Alcohol one fl. drachm

Cinnamon water seven fl. drachms
Dissolve. Five drops twice a-day.
Radius.

℞. Strychnine one grain
Distilled vinegar one fl. drachm
water nine fl. drachms
Mix. Dose, one fl. drachm containing one-tenth of a grain. *A. T. Thomson.*

Tincture of Acetate of Strychnine.

℞. Acetate of strychnine one grain and a-half
Alcohol half fl. ounce
Dissolve. Twenty to thirty drops, twice a-day, in syphilitic pains in the bones.
Radius.

STRYCHNIÆ MURIAS.

Muriate of Strychnine.

℞. Strychnine at will
Muriatic acid sufficient
to saturate; evaporate, and crystallize.
Cottereau.

STRYCHNIÆ IODAS.

Iodate of Strychnine.

℞. Strychnine at will
Iodic acid sufficient
to saturate; dissolve in boiling alcohol, filter, and crystallize. *Magendie.*

℞. Solution of muriate of strychnine at will
Solution of iodate of soda sufficient
to precipitate; treat as the last. *Jourdan.*

Dose, one-eighth of a grain, in pill. One, morning, and evening, gradually increasing. In paraplegia.

STRYCHNIÆ NITRAS.

Nitrate of Strychnine.

℞. Strychnine at will
Nitric acid sufficient
to saturate, with the aid of heat; filter while hot, evaporate, and crystallize. More active than strychnine. *Giordano.*

Ointment of Nitrate of Strychnine.

℞. Nitrate of strychnine one grain and a-half
Lard two drachms
Rub well together. *Wendt.*

STRYCHNIÆ SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Strychnine.

℞. Strychnine at will
Sulphuric acid sufficient
to saturate at a gentle heat; filter, whilst hot, evaporate, and crystallize. *Cottereau.*

SUCCINUM,

Amber,

Is a solid body, of various shades of yellow, translucent, or opaque, of a vitreous fracture, brittle, tasteless, inodorous, except when heated, then exhaling a peculiar, penetrating, but rather agreeable smell. It is a resin found in a fossil state, in various parts of the world. Not much used in medicine, but extensively employed in the arts.

Fumigating Powder.

℞. Amber
Mastic
Juniper berries, each, four parts
Cascarilla one part
Powder, and mix. *Scherf.*

Oil of Amber.

℞. Powdered amber at will
Mix, with equal weight of sand in a glass retort, to fill not more than one-half of it. Distil on a sand-bath, gradually increasing the heat. Separate the oil from the product, and keep in well-closed bottles.
U. S. Ph.

Purified Oil of Amber.

℞. Oil of amber one pint
Water six pints
Mix in a glass retort; distil till four pints of water, with the oil, have passed over; separate the oil. *U. S. Ph.*

Stimulant and antispasmodic; in doses of five to fifteen drops; also used externally.

Artificial Musk.

℞. Oil of amber one part
Add gradually
Nitric acid two parts
Let react for twenty-four hours, and wash in cold water. *Van Mons.*

℞. Strong nitric acid three drachms and a-half
Add very gradually to
Rectified oil of amber one drachm
In a large, glass vessel. When action has ceased, permit to rest for twenty-four hours, remove the upper or resinous portion, and wash it well in cold and then in hot water, till all acid is removed. *Williams.*

Useful in those cases in which musk is applicable.

Tincture of Artificial Musk.

℞. Artificial musk one part
Alcohol eight parts

Dissolve with a gentle heat. Forty drops as an antispasmodic. Useful in doses of five or six drops, in pertussis in children. *Van Mons.*

℞. Artificial musk two drachms
Alcohol eight ounces
Dissolve, and filter. Dose, from twenty-five drops to a drachm, according to age. *Williams.*

EMULSION OF ARTIFICIAL MUSK.

℞. Artificial musk twelve grains
Blanched almonds No. four
Triturate well together, and gradually add
Water six ounces
Dose, for a child of two years, two teaspoonfuls. Valuable in hooping-cough. *Hufeland.*

LINIMENT OF OIL OF AMBER.

℞. Oil of amber two fl. drachms
olives half fl. ounce
Laudanum two fl. drachms
Brandy three fl. ounces
Mix. To be rubbed between the shoulders, in pertussis and infantile convulsions. *Parrish.*

℞. Oil of amber
cloves, each, half an ounce
olives one ounce
Mix. *Beasley.*

℞. Oil of amber one drachm
nutmeg two drachms and a-half
Mix. As a friction in hysteria, and cephalalgia. *Wurt. Ph.*

TINCTURE OF AMBER.

℞. Powdered amber one ounce
Diluted alcohol sixteen ounces
Digest for six days, and filter. *Par. Cod.*
Dose, forty to sixty drops.

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF AMBER.

℞. Oil of amber one part
Sulphuric ether fifteen parts
Mix. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops. *Beral.*

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF AMBER.

℞. Powdered amber two ounces
Solution of carbonate
of potassa half an ounce
Diluted alcohol eight fl. ounces
Digest for some days, and filter. Dose, twenty to forty drops. *Spielman.*

BALSAM OF AMBER.

℞. Essence of amber two fl. ounces
myrrh one fl. ounce
turpentine half fl. ounce
Mix. Digest at a gentle heat. As an antispasmodic friction. *Radius.*

℞. Powdered amber one ounce
Oil of turpentine two parts
Digest at gentle heat. *Bate.*

EAU DE LUCE.

℞. Oil of amber two drachms
White soap
Balsam of Mecca, each, fifteen grains
Rectified spirit six ounces
Macerate for eight days, and filter. To one fl. drachm of this add two fl. ounces of water of ammonia. Used in the treatment of snake bites, as an antispasmodic, &c. *Redwood.*

MIXTURE OF OIL OF AMBER.

℞. Oil of amber eighty drops
Gum Arabic
Sugar, each, half an ounce
Tincture of tolu two fl. drachms
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, every two or three hours, in spasmodic cough. *Ellis.*

SULPHUR.

SULPHUR.

Three officinal forms of Sulphur are admitted in the U. S. Ph. Sulphur, or *Sublimed Sulphur*, *Washed Sulphur*, and *Precipitated Sulphur*.

SUBLIMED SULPHUR.

℞. Sulphur at will
Heat at a temperature of 500° to 600°, in an earthen vessel, and condense the fumes in a large receiver.

WASHED SULPHUR.

℞. Sublimed sulphur at will
Wash thoroughly with water, as long as any acidity is present.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

℞. Sublimed sulphur one pound
Lime one pound and a-half
Water two gallons
Muriatic acid sufficient
Slake the lime with a little water, mix it with the sulphur, add the rest of the water, boil for two or three hours, occasionally adding water, and filter. Dilute the liquid with an equal bulk of water, add sufficient muriatic acid to precipitate the sulphur. Wash the precipitate, till the washings are tasteless, and dry it.

POWDER OF SULPHUR AND CAMPHOR.

℞. Washed sulphur
Sugar, each, half a drachm
Camphor six grains
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, every hour in mercurial cachexy. *Radius.*

Powder of Sulphur and Liquorice.

℞. Flowers of sulphur one drachm
Powdered fennel seed two drachms
liquorice four drachms
Mix. A teaspoonful occasionally, in catarrh. *Phœbus.*

Powder of Sulphur and Orris Root.

℞. Washed sulphur
eight to eighteen grains
Sugar of milk one scruple
Powdered orris
root one to three drachms
Mix, and divide into eight powders. One, every two hours, in milk, in the catarrh of children. *Kopp.*

Compound Powder of Sulphur.

℞. Flowers of sulphur one ounce
Powdered fennel seed one drachm
gum Arabic
sugar, each, two ounces
Mix. Dose, half a drachm to a drachm, in dysentery. *Van Mons.*

℞. Flowers of sulphur half an ounce
Powdered liquorice one ounce
orris root two drachms
benzoin one scruple
sugar two ounces
Oil of fennel
anise, each, ten drops
Mix. Dose, from a scruple to half a drachm. *Wert. Ph.*

℞. Flowers of sulphur two drachms
Cremor tartar six drachms
Powdered fennel seed one drachm
sugar half an ounce
Mix. A spoonful two or three times a-day, as a laxative, in constipation. *Radius.*

℞. Sublimed sulphur one drachm and a-half
Brown sugar
Cremor tartar, each, two drachms
Mix, and make powder. To be taken twice a-day, in itch, impetigo, or acne. *Ainslie.*

Powder of Sulphur and Cremor Tartar.

℞. Sublimed sulphur half an ounce
Cremor tartar one ounce
Mix with molasses. A teaspoonful, four or five times a-day, to children, in cutaneous affections. *Ellis.*

Powder of Sulphur and Magnesia.

℞. Precipitated sulphur
Magnesia, each, half an ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, four or five times a-day, as an aperient. *Ellis.*

Powder of Sulphur and Antimony.

℞. Washed sulphur two drachms
Golden sulph. of antimony
Camphor, each, eight grains
Sugar two scruples
Mix, and make a powder. *Hufeland.*
As a diaphoretic.

Sulphur Electuary.

℞. Washed sulphur
Cremor tartar, each, half an ounce
Simple or lemon syrup sufficient
Mix, and make electuary. To keep the bowels open in hemorrhoids of pregnant women. A teaspoonful, at night. *Dewees.*

℞. Precipitated sulphur one drachm and a-half
Orange marmalade half an ounce
Pulp of tamarinds two ounces
Sugar one ounce
Mix. Three spoonfuls a-day, in hemorrhoids. *Radius.*

℞. Washed sulphur one ounce and a-half
Confection of senna two ounces
Nitre one drachm
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Mix. One, or two drachms, once or twice a-day, in hemorrhoidal affections. *Ellis.*

℞. Flowers of sulphur
Burnt sponge, each, two drachms
Prepared oyster shell one drachm
Conserve of
roses two ounces and a-half
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, as an alterative, in scrofulous affections. *Vogt.*

Compound Electuary of Sulphur.

℞. Sublimed sulphur half an ounce
Cremor tartar one drachm and a-half
Confection of senna one ounce
Simple syrup sufficient
Mix, and make electuary. A teaspoonful, at bedtime, for hemorrhoids. *Ainslie.*

Linctus with Sulphur.

℞. Washed sulphur half a drachm
Flowers of benzoin fifteen grains
Syrup of violets one ounce and a-half
Oxymel one ounce
Mix. A spoonful, occasionally, as an expectorant. *Borics.*

Electuary of Sulphur.

℞. Washed sulphur half an ounce
Confection of senna one ounce and a-half

Syrup sufficient
Mix. A teaspoonful, morning and evening, in hemorrhoids. *Lewis Disp.*

SULPHUR MIXTURE.

℞ Precipitated sulphur two drachms
Laudanum twenty drops
Water four fl. ounces
Mix. Three spoonfuls, a-day, in mercurial disease. *Radius.*

℞ Precipitated sulphur two drachms
Fennel water three fl. ounces
Cinnamon water one fl. ounce
Syrup of opium half a fl. ounce
Mix. A spoonful every two hours, in diabetes mellitus. *Augustin.*

℞ Washed sulphur one scruple
Mucilage seven drachms
Sugar half an ounce
Rose water one fl. drachm
A teaspoonful, every hour, in pectoral affections of young children. *Phœbus.*

BALSAM OF SULPHUR.

℞ Washed sulphur two ounces
Olive oil sixteen fl. ounces
Heat the oil, gradually stir in the sulphur till it combines. *Lond. Ph.*, 1824.

Used as an external application to foul ulcers.

ETHEREAL BALSAM OF SULPHUR.

℞ Terebinthinated balsam of sulphur
Sulphuric ether, each, half a drachm
Dippel's animal oil six drachms
Mix. In flatulent colic. *Augustin.*

TEREBINTHINATED BALSAM OF SULPHUR.

℞ Flowers of sulphur one part
Oil of turpentine four parts
Dissolve on a sand-bath. As an external application to ulcers, &c. *Van Mons.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

℞ Flowers of sulphur one pound
Lard two pounds
Mix. *U. S. Ph.*

As an application in itch.

COMPOUND SULPHUR OINTMENT.

℞ Flowers of sulphur one ounce
Ammoniated mercury
Benzoic acid, each, one drachm
Oil of bergamot
Sulphuric acid, each, one fl. drachm
Nitrate of potassa two drachms
Lard half a pound
Melt the lard, add the other ingredients, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

As an application in itch, tinea capitis, crusta lactea, &c.

℞ Sulphur half a pound
Powdered white hellebore two ounces
Nitrate of potassa one drachm
Soft soap half a pound
Lard one pound and a-half
Oil of bergamot thirty minims
Mix. *Lond. Ph.*

Used as the last, but more irritating.

℞ Flowers of sulphur two parts
Carbonate of potassa one part
Lard eight parts
Mix. In itch. *Foy.*

℞ Flowers of sulphur two ounces
Powdered muriate of ammonia two drachms
Oil of mint one drachm
Lard four ounces
Mix. In cases of inveterate itch. *Dewees.*

℞ Washed sulphur ten ounces
Carbonate of potassa half an ounce
Cinnabar one ounce
Oil of bergamot half a fl. ounce
Lard ten ounces
Mix. In itch. *Bateman.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR AND CAMPHOR.

℞ Washed sulphur half a drachm
Camphor one scruple
Rose ointment one ounce
Oil of roses three drops
Mix. As an application in psorophthalmia. *Allen.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR AND SOAP.

℞ Flowers of sulphur one part
Soft soap two parts
Mix. In itch. *Radius.*

OINTMENT OF SULPHUR AND ZINC.

℞ Flowers of sulphur two ounces
Sulphate of zinc
Oil of bayberries, each, one ounce
Lard six ounces
Mix. In tinea capitis. *Sax. Ph.*

℞ Flowers of sulphur four parts
Oxide of zinc three parts
Oil of bayberries six parts
Lard twelve parts
Mix. As last. *Van Mons.*

LINIMENT OF SULPHUR AND SOAP.

℞ Soap three ounces
Water six ounces
Dissolve with a gentle heat, and add
Flowers of sulphur three ounces
Used as a lotion in itch. *Lugol.*

CERATE OF SULPHUR.

℞ Flowers of sulphur two parts
Cold cream seven parts
Oil of almonds one part
Mix. *Par. Cod.*

SULPHURIS CARBURETUM, OR, CARBONIS SULPHURETUM.

Sulphuret of Carbon.

℞. Sulphuret of iron eleven parts
Charcoal three parts

Mix, and introduce into a stone retort, furnished with a glass tube, dipping into water. Separate the sulphuret which collects at the bottom of the water in the recipient, and redistil it from chloride of lime. *Van Mons.*

℞. Sulphur at will

Pass the vapor slowly through charcoal, heated to redness, in a porcelain tube, collect the product in a receiver, and purify by another distillation. *Cottereau.*

As a sudorific in rheumatism; two to three drops. Also used externally.

Drops of Sulphuret of Carbon.

℞. Sulphuret of carbon one fl. drachm
Alcohol half fl. ounce

Mix. Four to six drops, every two hours, in rheumatism. *Wutzer.*

Mixture of Sulphuret of Carbon.

℞. Sulphuret of carbon one scruple
Cow's milk six fl. ounces
Sugar two drachms

Mix. A tablespoonful four times a-day, in hypertrophy of the stomach and contraction of the œsophagus. *Clarus.*

Liniment of Sulphuret of Carbon.

℞. Sulphuret of carbon half an ounce
Oil of almonds one ounce

Mix. As an embrocation in gouty nodes. *Mansfield.*

℞. Sulphuret of carbon one drachm
Camphorated oil one ounce

Beasley.

℞. Camphor two drachms

Dissolve in

Sulphuret of carbon half fl. ounce

And add

Alcohol one fl. ounce

As an embrocation in rheumatism. *Lampadius.*

℞. Sulphuret of carbon two fl. drachms
Camphorated ammon. liniment two fl. ounces

Mix. As an embrocation, in rheumatism. *Wutzer.*

SULPHURIS IODIDUM.

Iodide of Sulphur.

℞. Iodine four ounces
Sulphur one ounce

Rub the iodine and sulphur together, in a porcelain or glass mortar. Put the mixture into a matrass, close the orifice slightly, and apply a gentle heat, so as to darken the mass, but not melt it. When uniformly dark, increase the fire so as to melt the iodine, then incline the vessel in different directions, to return to the mass any portions that have been condensed on the surface of the vessel; lastly, allow to cool, break the matrass, and put the iodide into well-stopped bottles. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as an external application, in cutaneous affections.

Powder of Iodide of Sulphur.

℞. Powdered iodide of sulphur ten grains
Powdered gum Arabic sufficient

Mix, and divide into six powders. One, morning and evening, for an adult. Useful in porrigo, prurigo, impetigo, and tinea, also in nocturnal incontinence of urine. *Escolar.*

Ointment of Iodide of Sulphur.

℞. Iodide of sulphur five parts
Lard ninety-six parts

Mix. *Foy.*

The strength is to be varied according to circumstances.

T

TABACUM.

Tobacco.

Tobacco is the leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum*, an annual, herbaceous plant, a native of the warmer parts of America, and extensively cultivated in the United States, and elsewhere. There are numerous varieties, but, in all of them, the leaves are the part that is used.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Solanaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 258. Griffith, Med. Bot. 493.

Tobacco, as found in commerce, is in bundles of yellowish brown, dried leaves, having a narcotic,

penetrating odor, and a bitterish, nauseous, acrid taste. It has the powers of a sedative narcotic, with those of an emetic and diuretic; it also acts as an errhine and sialogogue. In large doses it acts as a poison. It is employed to produce relaxation in spasmodic affections, as a diuretic, &c.

Compound Powder of Tobacco.

℞. Powdered tobacco
valerian, each, two drachms
Oil of lavender
marjoram, each, three drops
Mix. Used as a cephalic snuff. *Boeli.*

℞ Powdered tobacco two grains
Tartar emetic one grain
Powdered sugar two drachms
gum Arabic half a drachm
Mix, and form twenty powders. One, every two hours, in hooping-cough. *Petschaft.*

Extract of Tobacco.

℞. Cut tobacco four ounces
Water two pints
Boil, and let simmer for two or three hours, strain, and evaporate to consistence of extract. For external use in neuralgia.
Chippendale.

Pills of Tobacco.

℞. Extract of tobacco one drachm
liquorice one ounce
Vinegar of squills sufficient
Mix, and make one hundred and eighty pills.
Dose, one to three in dropsy. *Van Mons.*

Wine of Tobacco.

℞. Tobacco, cut, one ounce
Wine one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

From ten to twenty minims, as a diuretic.

Tincture of Tobacco.

℞. Cut tobacco one ounce
Diluted alcohol one pint
Digest for three days, express, and filter.
Dose, as the wine. *Augustin.*

Infusion of Tobacco.

℞. Tobacco one drachm
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as an enema; one-half only should be used at a time; employed in strangulated hernia, obstinate colic, &c. Great caution must be used, as dangerous effects have followed its administration.

Mixture of Tobacco.

℞. Tobacco one drachm
Boiling water two ounces
Infuse for twenty minutes, filter, and add
Alcohol two fl. drachms
Thirty to fifty drops, twice or thrice a-day, in hydrothorax and dysuria. *Fowler.*

Lotion of Tobacco.

℞. Tobacco two drachms to half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Infuse. As a lotion in psora, but must be used with great caution. *Ellis.*

Cataplasm of Tobacco.

℞. Tobacco one ounce
Beat up with water, and form cataplasm. To be applied to throat in croup, and spasm of glottis, &c. *Ellis.*

Ointment of Tobacco.

℞. Fresh tobacco, cut, one ounce
Lard one pound
Boil over a gentle fire, till the leaves become friable, strain through linen.
U. S. Ph.

In irritable ulcers, tinea capitis, &c. To be used with caution.

℞. Powdered tobacco
Flowers of sulphur, each, four ounces
Powdered white hellebore two ounces
Oleander leaves one ounce
Common salt ten drachms
Rose ointment two pounds
Mix. As an application in psora, &c.
Taddei.

℞. Extract of tobacco one drachm
Simple cerate one ounce
Mix. As a friction in neuralgia.
Chippendale.

Oil of Tobacco.

℞. Kentucky tobacco · at will
Introduce it into an earthen or iron retort, connected with a receiver, which should be furnished with a tube, to conduct the incondensable gases to a chimney; heat the retort to the temperature of 600° Fahr., or thereabout, until the empyreumatic oil ceases to distil; separate the black tarry from the acid liquor in the receiver, and preserve it for use.

Nicotina.

℞. Kentucky tobacco at will
Cut in pieces, and extract it with water; evaporate to an extract, exhaust this with alcohol; distil off the alcohol, treat the soft extract with an excess of potash in water; agitate this with ether, in separate portions, till the impure nicotine is removed; unite the ethereal liquid, add an excess of pulverized oxalic acid, wash the oxalate of nicotine which precipitates with ether, then treat it with an aqueous solution of potash,

and again agitate the liquid with ether to remove the alkaloid, which is obtained by distilling off the ether in the form of a light brown, syrupy liquid, and consists of nicotine, ether, water, and some ammonia. The last three bodies may be removed by heating the nicotine in a retort to the temperature of 284° F., in a current of hydrogen, for twelve hours; then, by raising the heat to 356° F., the nicotine distils over pure. *Schloessing.*

TAMARINDUS.

Tamarinds.

Tamarinds are the preserved fruit of the *Tamarindus Indica*, a large tree, a native of the East Indies, and extensively cultivated in the tropical parts of America. Those brought here, are principally derived from the West Indies.

Sex. Syst. Diadelph. triand. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 48. Griffith, Med. Bot. 262.

The preserved pods, as they come to us, are in a dark-colored adhesive mass, formed of pulp, fragments of the pods, seeds, and syrup, of a sweet acidulous taste. They are cooling and laxative; and, when mixed with water, form a grateful drink in febrile diseases.

Pulp of Tamarinds.

℞. Tamarinds at will

Digest in a small quantity of water, then pass through a sieve. *U. S. Ph.*

Electuary of Tamarinds.

℞. Pulp of tamarinds one ounce and a-half
Cremor tartar half an ounce
Syrup of raspberries sufficient

Mix. Two teaspoonfuls morning and evening, as a laxative. *Radius.*

Infusion of Tamarinds.

℞. Pulp of tamarinds one ounce
Boiling water two pints

Infuse for one hour, and strain. As a cooling drink in fevers. *Cottereau.*

Tamarind Whey.

℞. Milk three pints
Tamarinds one ounce

Boil, and strain. As a cooling drink. *Foy.*

TANACETUM.

Tansy.

Tansy or *Tanacetum vulgare*, is a perennial herbaceous plant, with numerous yellow flowers; a native of Europe, and generally cultivated in our gardens, and has also become naturalized in some places.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1184. Griffith, Med. Bot. 406.

The whole plant is officinal; it has a peculiar, and strong odor, diminished by drying; and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste. It is an aromatic bitter, and has been praised in intermittents, hysteria, amenorrhœa, as an anthelmintic, &c. As a vermifuge, the seeds are to be preferred.

Infusion of Tansy.

℞. Fresh tansy one ounce
Boiling water one pint

Infuse, and strain. Internally, and as an injection against ascarides. *Niemann.*

Extract of Tansy.

℞. Tansy
Alcohol, each, one pound
Water eight pints

Digest for three days, express, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to proper consistence. Dose, six to twenty grains. *Giordano.*

Oil of Tansy.

℞. Tansy at will
Water sufficient

Distil, and separate the oil. *Guibourt.*

Pills of Tansy.

℞. Oil of tansy one scruple
Extract of English walnut two drachms
Powdered marsh mallow sufficient

Mix, and make sixty pills. Three to five every two hours, as a vermifuge. *Radius.*

Compound Tincture of Tansy.

℞. Tansy one ounce
Wormwood
Rhubarb, each, three ounces
Sherry wine two fl. ounces
Diluted alcohol twenty fl. ounces

Digest for eight days, and filter. Dose, one to two fl. drachms, two or three times a-day, as a vermifuge. *Van Mons.*

TAPIOCA.

Tapioca

Is a fecula obtained from the root of *Janipha manihot*, a shrub like, herbaceous plant, a native of the tropical parts of America, where it is largely cultivated under the name of Cassava, and forms an important article of food.

Sex. Syst. Monœc. monadelph. *Nat. Syst.* Euphorbiaceæ.

Kunth. ii. 85. Griffith, Med. Bot. 601.

Tapioca is found in the shops, in the form of irregular, rough, white grains, having little odor or taste, soluble in hot water, and affording a bland and nutritious diet for the sick and convalescent.

Tapioca Jelly.

℞. Tapioca two spoonfuls
Water one pint

Boil gently for an hour, or till it becomes gelatinous; flavor with sugar, wine, &c., according to circumstances. *Ellis.*

TAPIOCA PUDDING.

℞ Yolks of eggs two
Sugar half an ounce
Beat together, and stir the mixture with
Tapioca mucilage one pint
Bake in a slow oven. The mucilage should be made with milk, not water.
A. T. Thomson.

TARAXACUM.

DANDELION.

This officinal article is the root of *Taraxacum dens lionis*, a small, herbaceous plant, with a perennial, fusiform root. It is a native of Europe, but has become abundantly naturalized in this country.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. equal. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ. Haller, i. 23. Griffith, Med. Bot. 414.

The root is fusiform, of a light brown color externally, succulent, inodorous, and of a mucilaginous, bitterish taste. It is aperient, diuretic, and somewhat tonic, and thought to be resolvent in engorgements of the liver.

DECOCTION OF DANDELION.

℞ Bruised dandelion root two ounces
Water two pints
Boil down to a pint, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

A wineglassful, two or three times a-day, as a diuretic, &c.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF DANDELION.

℞ Infusion of dandelion four fl. ounces
Extract of dandelion two drachms
Carbonate of soda half a drachm
Tartrate of potassa three drachms
Tincture of rhubarb three fl. drachms
henbane twenty drops
Mix. One-third part, three times a-day, in dropsical and visceral affections.
Meigs.

FLUID EXTRACT OF DANDELION.

℞. Dandelion root, fresh, thirty-two ounces
Slice it, and reduce to a pulp. Mix this with one-sixth its bulk of alcohol, macerate for twenty-four hours, and express strongly. Add a pint of water containing a little alcohol, and again express. Evaporate the mixed products to twelve fl. ounces, add four fl. ounces of alcohol, and filter.

A teaspoonful is equal to half a drachm of the extract obtained from the expressed juice. It may be made from sixteen ounces of the dried root, reduced to a coarse powder, macerated in two pints of water mixed with half a pint of alcohol, for two days, expressed, &c., as above.
W. Procter.

EXTRACT OF DANDELION.

℞. Root of dandelion, bruised, one pound
Water one gallon
Boil down to four pints, express, and strain, then evaporate to proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, a scruple to a drachm, three times a-day, alone, or dissolved in cinnamon or mint water.

℞. Bruise the recent root collected in September; add one-fourth its bulk of alcohol; allow the whole to macerate twelve hours, express powerfully, add a little dilute alcohol, and again express. Evaporate the mixed liquids in a water-bath to the proper consistence. *W. Procter.*

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF DANDELION.

℞. Extract of dandelion half a drachm
Powdered liquorice sufficient
Mix, and make eight pills. One, three times a-day. In dropsy, and diseases of the urinary apparatus. *Ellis.*

℞. Extract of dandelion
Soap, each, one ounce
Liquid acetate of potassa sufficient
Mix, and make pills of four grains. Four to six in a day, as diuretic, &c. *St. Marie.*

PILLS OF DANDELION AND BLUE MASS.

℞. Extract of dandelion half a drachm
Blue pill five to ten grains
Powdered uva ursi sufficient
Mix, and make ten pills. One, thrice a-day. In dropsy connected with liver disease. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF DANDELION.

℞. Extract of dandelion two ounces
Peppermint water six fl. ounces
Clarified honey one ounce
Mix. Two spoonfuls, every three hours.
Richter.

℞. Extract of dandelion half a drachm
Decoction of dandelion nine fl. drachms
Spirit of nitric ether one fl. drachm
Syrup of ginger two fl. drachms
Mix. To be taken three times a-day, as a diuretic in anasarca and ascites. *Sprague.*

℞. Cremor tartar two drachms
Bruised cloves two scruples
Sugar one ounce
Decoction of dandelion one pound
Macerate for two hours, and strain. One-fourth to be given every six hours, in dropsy. *Sprague.*

CLYSTER OF DANDELION.

℞. Dandelion three ounces
Bran one ounce
Water sixteen fl. ounces
Boil down to eight fl. ounces; add, at close,
Chamomile
Valerian, each, two drachms
Strain, for two injections. Much praised in obstructions of the bowels. *Berands.*

TEREBINTHINA.

TURPENTINE.

Turpentine is the juice of several species of the Pine tribe, and is also procured from trees of other orders. That used in the United States is from several species of Pinus and Abies. All the turpentines are possessed of much the same properties; they have an aromatic odor, and a somewhat pungent and bitterish taste. They are stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and, in large doses, purgative. They are also used externally as rubefacients.

TURPENTINE PILLS.

℞. Turpentine one drachm
Divide into fifteen pills. One, four or five times a-day, in affections of the urinary organs. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF TURPENTINE AND GUAIACUM.

℞. Powdered guaiacum one drachm
Turpentine sufficient
Mix, and make fifteen pills. One, thrice a-day; in gleet and leucorrhœa. They sometimes cause strangury. *Ellis.*

PILLS OF TURPENTINE AND MAGNESIA.

℞. Turpentine fourteen drachms
Calcined magnesia thirty-six grains
Mix, and make pills of six grains, at the end of twelve hours. In diseases of the urinary organs. *Monchon.*

PILLS OF TURPENTINE AND RHUBARB.

℞ Turpentine two ounces
Extract of rhubarb three drachms
Camphor two drachms
Mix, and make pills of four grains. Dose, three, thrice a-day, in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. *St. Marie.*

PILLS OF TURPENTINE AND MYRRH.

℞. Turpentine
Spermaceti half an ounce
Powdered myrrh two drachms
olibanum sufficient
Mix, and make pills of three grains. One every three hours, in chronic catarrh. *Cadet.*

PILLS OF TURPENTINE AND JALAP.

℞. Turpentine one drachm
Soap of jalap half a drachm
Extract of henbane four grains
Calomel eight grains
Make pills of twelve grains. Dose, four every three hours, for two days. As an anthelmintic. *Augustin.*

ELECTUARY OF TURPENTINE.

℞. Turpentine
Soap
Powdered rhubarb, each, one drachm
Syrup sufficient
Mix. Three teaspoonfuls a-day, in dropsy. *Radius.*

TURPENTINE CLYSTER.

℞. Venice turpentine half a fl. ounce
Yolk of egg one
Infusion of flaxseed ten fl. ounces
Rapeseed oil one fl. ounce
Mix. In colic, and obstinate constipation. *Ph. Noscom. Ed.*

LINIMENT OF TURPENTINE.

℞. Yellow wax one part
Melt, and add
Turpentine
Oil of turpentine, each, one part
Mix. Much praised in chronic ulcers on the legs. *Van Mons.*

℞. Yellow wax half a pound
Olive oil one pound
Red saunders two ounces
Turpentine one pound
Melt together, strain, and add
Camphor two drachms
As an application to contusions and ulcerations. *Van Mons.*

℞. Spirit of turpentine
Olive oil, each, one ounce and a-half
Dilute sulphuric acid three drachms
Mix. As an embrocation in rheumatism. *Chapman.*

OINTMENT OF TURPENTINE.

℞. Turpentine two pounds
Simple ointment nine ounces
Melt with a gentle heat, constantly stirring. *Austrian Ph.*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF TURPENTINE.

℞. Mucilage one pound
Fresh butter two pounds
Olive oil three pounds and a-half
Melt together, and add
Turpentine three ounces
Mix well. As an application in engorgement of the breasts, in nephritic pains, &c. *Swediaur.*

TURPENTINE PLASTER.

℞. Turpentine one ounce

White of egg
Wheat flour
Sugar
Honey
Brandy
Olive oil, each, one ounce

Mix the turpentine and honey, gradually adding the other ingredients, rubbing well. As an application to painful ulcers.

St. Marie.

COMPOUND TURPENTINE PLASTER.

℞. Turpentine eight parts
Suet twenty-four parts
Yellow wax thirty-two parts
Essence of mint cloves, each, one part
Oil of mace six parts
Powder benzoin eight parts
olibanum sixteen parts

Mix, with the assistance of heat. Useful in diarrhœa, dyspepsia, flatulence, colic.

Ph. Sned.

TURPENTINE MIXTURE.

℞. Turpentine two drachms
Yolk of egg one

Rub together, and add
Extract of rhubarb
Sal prunelle, each, one drachm

Add gradually
Infusion of liquorice ten fl. ounces
Syrup of marsh mallows one fl. ounce

Mix. A spoonful every hour, in gonorrhœa. *Bories.*

TURPENTINE MIXTURE.

℞. Turpentine one ounce
Mint water four fl. ounces
Gum Arabic sufficient
Simple syrup one ounce
Extract of belladonna one grain

Mix, and make emulsion. Used in gonorrhœa, after the reduction of the inflammatory stage; when it acts too powerfully on the bowels, it must be intermitted for a few days. *Ebriart.*

℞. Spirit of turpentine one fl. ounce
Oil of mint one fl. drachm

Mix. In flatulent colic, and gout in the stomach. Dose, a teaspoonful. *Dewees.*

TILIA EUROPÆA.

LINDEN.

The linden is a handsome tree, a native of the north of Europe, and much cultivated in the United States for ornament and shade.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Tiliaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 733. Lindley, Flor. Med. 147.

The part used is the flowers, which, when dried, have a faint but agreeable odor, and a sweetish, mucilaginous taste. They are antispasmodic, and diaphoretic, and are much used in France. It is probable that the flowers of our native species have the same properties.

INFUSION OF LINDEN FLOWERS.

℞. Linden flowers two drachms
Boiling water two pints

Infuse for half an hour, and strain. A mild antispasmodic. *Par. Cod.*

COMPOUND INFUSION OF LINDEN FLOWERS.

℞. Linden flowers
Chamomile
Orange leaves, each, two drachms
Boiling water two pints

Infuse for half an hour, strain, and add
Syrup two fl. ounces

A small cupful, occasionally. *Foy.*

TOLUTANUM.

BALSAM OF TOLU.

This is the concrete balsamic juice of *Myrospermum toluiferum*, a large tree, of which little is known, growing in several parts of South America.

Sex. Syst. Diadelph. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Decandolle, Prod. ii. 95. Griffith, Med. Bot. 250.

At first, the balsam is soft and tenacious, but gradually becomes hard and brittle, when it is transparent, shining, of a yellowish, or reddish brown color, of a fragrant odor, and a sweetish, warm taste. It is a stimulating expectorant. The dose is from ten to thirty grains.

LOZENGES OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

℞. Balsam of Tolu one ounce
Alcohol one fl. ounce

Dissolve, and add
Water two fl. ounces

Heat in a water-bath, and filter; add,
Tragacanth four scruples
Sugar sixteen ounces

Beat into paste, and make lozenges of twelve grains. *Par. Cod.*

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

℞. Balsam of Tolu three ounces
Alcohol two pints

Macerate till dissolved, then filter.

U. S. Ph.

A highly stimulating expectorant. Dose, one to two fl. drachms.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

℞. Balsam of Tolu two ounces

Balsam of Peru one ounce
Flowers of benzoin
Saffron, each, half an ounce
Alcohol twenty-four fl. ounces
Digest for three days, and filter.
Spielman.

TINCTURE OF TOLU WITH FOXGLOVE.

℞. Tincture of balsam of Tolu one fl. ounce and a-half
Elixir of vitriol half fl. drachm
Tincture of foxglove one fl. drachm
Antimonial wine two fl. drachms
Clarified honey one fl. ounce and a-half
Powdered liquorice half a drachm
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful, according to circumstances. *Ellis.*

EMULSION OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

℞. Balsam Tolu three drachms
Mecca eight drops
Sweet almonds half an ounce
Barley water eighteen fl. ounces
Sugar six drachms
Make an emulsion. A spoonful occasionally, in chronic catarrh, &c. *Spielman.*

SYRUP OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

℞. Tincture of Tolu one fl. ounce
Syrup one pint and a-half
Mix, and evaporate on water-bath to the proper consistence. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Balsam of Tolu ten drachms
Boiling water one pint
Sugar two pounds and a-half
Boil the balsam in the water for half an hour, occasionally stirring; strain when cold, add the sugar, and form syrup.
Lond. Ph.

MIXTURE OF TOLU AND MORPHIA.

℞. Oxymel of squill one ounce and a-half
Syrup of Tolu half an ounce
Acetate of morphia half to one grain
Mix. A teaspoonful, as occasion may require, in catarrh. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF TOLU AND BELLADONNA.

℞. Syrup of Tolu three fl. ounces and a-half
seneka half a fl. ounce
Extract of belladonna eight to twelve grains
Wine of ipecacuanha one fl. drachm
Mix. A teaspoonful, three or four times a-day, in cough. *Ellis.*

MIXTURE OF TOLU AND ALMOND EMULSION.

℞. Almond emulsion fifteen parts
Syrup of Tolu one part
Mix. In cough. *Beral.*

MIXTURE OF TOLU AND COPAIBA.

℞. Balsam of Tolu
copaiba
Powdered gum Arabic, each, half an ounce
Elixir of vitriol twenty drops
Distilled water six fl ounces
Mix. A tablespoonful occasionally, in chronic hooping-cough. *Ellis.*

TOLU MIXTURE.

℞. Tincture of Tolu one ounce
Laudanum two drachms
Tincture of foxglove one drachm
Mix. In the chronic cough of hæmoptysis. Forty to fifty drops, every three or four hours. *Dewees.*

MIXTURE OF TOLU AND OPIUM.

℞. Balsam of Tolu one drachm
Powdered gum Arabic one drachm and a-half
Water four fl. ounces
Syrup of opium half a fl. ounce
Make an emulsion. *Niemann.*

BALSAM OF TOLU INHALATION.

℞. Balsam of Tolu one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Mix. The vapor to be inhaled. *Ellis.*

TORMENTILLA.

TORMENTIL.

The root of *Potentilla tormentilla*, a small, perennial plant, with a large, woody, dark brown root, a native of many parts of Europe, growing in barren spots.

Sex. Syst. Icosand. polyg. *Nat. Syst.* Rosaceæ. Sibthorp, Fl. Ox. 162. Griffith, Med. Bot. 278.

The root, when dried, is in irregular pieces, which are knotty, tuberculated, and of a dark reddish-brown color. Its odor is slightly aromatic, and its taste very astringent. It is a simple and somewhat active astringent. Dose, thirty grains to a drachm.

COMPOUND POWDER OF TORMENTIL.

℞. Powdered tormentil
gum Arabic, each, three ounces
Armenian bole six ounces
Powdered cinnamon four ounces
long pepper half an ounce
Mix. *Geneva Ph.*

EXTRACT OF TORMENTIL.

℞. Tormentil one part
Water eight parts
Boil, and strain; repeat with same quantity of water, mix the two decoctions, strain, and evaporate to the proper con-

sistenee. Dose, from twenty to thirty grains. *Amst. Ph.*

Decoction of Tormentil.

℞. Tormentil, bruised, two ounces
Distilled water one pint and a-half
Boil down to a pint, and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. ounces, three or four times a day.

Gargle of Tormentil.

℞. Tormentil one ounce
Water twelve fl. ounces
Boil down one-third, strain, and add
Alum one drachm
Honey one ounce
Mix. *Radius.*

TOXICODENDRON.

Poison Oak.

The leaves of *Rhus toxicodendron*, a shrubby plant, native of the United States; sometimes becoming a vine, when it has received the name of *Rhus radicans*, or Poison vine. They both grow in woods, along fence rows, &c., and are extremely poisonous to some persons, whilst other individuals are not affected by them.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Anacardiaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 381. Griffith, Med. Bot. 184.

The officinal portion is the leaves, which are inodorous, and of a disagreeable, acrid taste. They are narcotic and stimulant, acting like the acro-narcotic poisons in large doses. They have been used with success in obstinate cutaneous affections, chronic rheumatism, &c. The dose is half a grain, gradually increased.

Extract of Poison Oak.

℞. Leaves of poison oak one part
Alcohol four parts
Infuse, strain, distil off the spirit, and evaporate to proper consistence. *Par. Cod.*

Dose, one grain, gradually increased till some effect is induced.

Pills of Poison Oak.

℞. Extract of poison oak
Camphor, each, fifteen grains
Extract of arnica
valerian, each, thirty grains
Powdered calamus sufficient
Beat into mass, and make thirty pills. One, three times a-day, in hemiplegia. *Brera.*

Tincture of Poison Oak.

℞. Clarified juice of poison oak
Alcohol equal parts
Mix, and filter at end of twenty-four hours. Dose, five drops, gradually increased.

TRAGACANTHA.

Tragacanth.

A gummy exudation from *Astragalus verus*, and other species of *Astragalus*. All of them are small shrubs, with thorny petioles, found in the countries bordering on the Levant, in Persia, &c.

Sex. Syst. Diadelph. decand. *Nat. Syst.* Fabaceæ.

Lindley, Flor. Med. 247. Griffith, Med. Bot. 239.

Tragacanth is in contorted, vermicular pieces, rounded or flattened, of a whitish, or whitish yellow color; semi-translucent and corneous; tough, except when quite dry. It is inodorous, and of bland, mucilaginous taste. It forms a paste or mixture with water, but does not dissolve. It is demulcent and nutritive.

Compound Tragacanth Powder.

℞. Powdered tragacanth
gum Arabie
starch, each, one ounce and a-half
Sugar three ounces
Mix well. *Lond. Ph.*

Demulcent. Dose, from thirty grains to a drachm.

Mucilage of Tragacanth.

℞. Tragacanth one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring, triturate till uniform, and strain forcibly through linen. *U. S. Ph.*

Principally used as a basis for more active medicines.

Paste of Tragacanth.

℞. Tragacanth thirty-two parts
Macerate in
Water one thousand parts
Also dissolve
Isinglass forty-eight parts
In
Water eight hundred parts
Strain through a linen cloth, and mix with the macerated gum, and add
Syrup one thousand parts
Evaporate by a gentle fire, to the consistence of soft paste, and gradually add
Orange-flower water sixty-four parts
Evaporate to proper consistence on a water-bath. As expectorant. *Foy.*

℞. White tragacanth sixty-four parts
Isinglass ninety-six parts
Water three thousand parts
Simple syrup two thousand parts
Orange-flower water
one hundred and twenty-eight parts
Bruise the tragacanth, and place it in a vessel for two days with five-sixths of the

water, and dissolve the isinglass in the rest of the water; strain both solutions; heat the syrup to boiling, and mix the whole, and continue heat, till the mixture is of the consistence of soft paste, stirring well. Remove from fire; add orange-flower water, and evaporate on water-bath, till sufficiently firm; pour on marble slab, and divide into lozenges. *Mouchon.*

TUSSILAGO.

Coltsfoot.

Coltsfoot is a small, perennial plant, with large, radical, cordate leaves, and flowers on simple, leafless scapes. It is the *Tussilago farfara*, and is a native both of Europe and North America.

Sex. Syst. Syngen. super. *Nat. Syst.* Asteraceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 1214. Griffith, Med. Bot. 393.

The whole herb is used, but the leaves and flowers should be preferred. The latter have an agreeable smell, the former are inodorous, but have a rough, bitterish, mucilaginous taste. They both are demulcent, and have been much used in pectoral affections.

Decoction of Coltsfoot.

℞. Flowers of coltsfoot one ounce
Water two pints
Boil down to a pint, and strain. *Beasley.*

Syrup of Coltsfoot.

℞. Flowers of coltsfoot one pound
Boiling water two pints
Macerate for twelve hours, express, strain, and add
Sugar four pounds
Make syrup. *Par. Cod.*

Compound Decoction of Coltsfoot.

℞. Flowers of coltsfoot six ounces
Figs
Raisins
Jujubes, each, two ounces
Water twelve pints
Boil down one-third, adding
Liquorice root two ounces
Strain. As a demulcent drink. *Taddei.*

U

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS.

Elm Bark.

This is a large tree, a native of Europe, having strong, spreading branches, and a rough, cracked bark.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ulmaceæ. Linn. Sp. Pl. 327. Lindley Flor. Med. 307.

The part used is the inner bark; this is thin, tough, of a brownish yellow color, inodorous, of a mucilaginous, slightly astringent taste. It is demulcent, and somewhat astringent, and also acts as an alterative.

Decoction of Elm Bark.

℞. Fresh elm bark,
bruised, two ounces and a-half
Distilled water two pints
Boil down to one pint, and strain.
Lond. Ph.

From four to six fl. ounces, two or three times a-day in cutaneous affections.

Compound Infusion of Elm Bark.

℞. Elm bark
Burdock
Dock root
Bittersweet
Fumitory, each, two drachms
Boiling water one pint
Infuse for four hours, strain, and add
Syrup of sarsaparilla one ounce
To be taken in twenty-four hours, in divided doses, in chronic exanthemata.
Cadet.

ULMUS FULVA.

Slippery Elm.

A very lofty tree, found in the United States, especially west of the mountains, growing in dry, elevated situations.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. digyn. *Nat. Syst.* Ulmaceæ. Mich. Fl. Am. 172. U. S. Dispen. 726.

The inner bark is the part used. This is in long, flat strips, of a tawny color on the outer surface, and reddish on the inner, of a peculiar, though not strong odor, and a mucilaginous taste. It is a good demulcent, and is much used in diseases of the mucous membranes. It is also very nutritious.

Infusion of Slippery Elm Bark.

℞. Slippery elm bark, bruised, one ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for two hours, and strain.
U. S. Ph.

To be used freely, as a demulcent.

Cataplasm of Slippery Elm Bark.

℞. Ground slippery elm bark at will
Hot water sufficient
Make cataplasm. A soothing application to irritable ulcers, &c.

UVA URSI.

Uva Ursi.

Uva ursi is the leaves of *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*, a small, evergreen shrub, inhabiting the northern parts of both continents, and high mountains in more southern latitudes.

Sex. Syst. Decand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Ericaceæ.

Sprengel, ii. 287. Griffith, Med. Bot. 425.

The leaves, when dried, have a somewhat hay-like smell; their taste is astringent and bitterish, and finally sweetish. They are astringent and tonic, with some special action on the urinary organs. They are much used in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Dose, in powder, from a scruple to a drachm, three or four times a-day.

Compound Powder of Uva Ursi.

℞. Powdered uva ursi
Peruvian bark, each, two drachms
opium three grains
Mix, and divide into six powders. One, twice a-day, with lime water, in nephritic complaints, and as an antilithic. *Ferriar.*

℞. Powdered uva ursi one drachm and a-half
Bicarbonate of soda one drachm
Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One thrice a-day, in diseases of the kidney and bladder. *Ellis.*

℞. Powdered uva ursi half an ounce
gum Arabic two drachms
jalap one drachm
Powdered sugar half an ounce
Oil of orange peel six drops
Mix. Dose, one drachm, in nephritic colic. *Quarin.*

Decoction of Uva Ursi.

℞. Uva ursi one ounce
Water twenty fl. ounces
Boil down to a pint, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from one to two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day.

Extract of Uva Ursi.

℞. Uva ursi two pounds and a-half
Boiling water two gallons
Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down to a gallon, strain while hot, evaporate to a proper consistence. *Lond. Ph.*

Dose, five to thirty grains.

Mixture of Uva Ursi.

℞. Uva ursi one ounce and a-half
Milfoil one ounce
Water three pints
Boil down to two pints, and add, at close,
Liquorice one ounce
Strain, and add
Syrup of cinnamon two ounces
To be taken in divided doses, in passive hemorrhages of lungs and bladder. *Radius.*

Syrup of Uva Ursi.

℞. Uva ursi eight ounces
Boiling water two pints
Infuse the finely bruised leaves in the water for three hours, put in a displacement filter, and add water sufficient to obtain two pints of infusion. Evaporate to one pint, and add two pounds (av.) of sugar, and make syrup. *W. Procter.*

V

VALERIANA.

Valerian.

Several species of Valerian are used in medicine, but one only is official, *Valeriana officinalis*, a handsome, perennial, herbaceous plant, with white or rose-colored flowers, in terminal corymbs.

Sex. Syst. Triand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Valerianaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 45. Griffith, Med. Bot. 384.

The part used is the root; this consists of many long, slender fibres, arising from a tuberculated rhizome; the color is yellowish, or brownish; the odor is strong and peculiar, and the taste is bitter and aromatic. It is an active antispasmodic, and is much used in nervous diseases. The dose is from half a drachm to a drachm, two or three times a-day.

Compound Powder of Valerian.

℞. Powdered valerian one drachm
orange leaves one scruple
Muriate of ammonia two grains

Oil of cajeput four drops
Mix. A teaspoonful, four times a-day, in hot tea. In epilepsy. *Niemann.*

℞. Powdered valerian one ounce
Flowers of zinc one scruple
Musk ten grains
Mix. As an antispasmodic, in teaspoonful doses. *Brera.*

℞. Powdered valerian one scruple
Aromatic powder ten grains
Mix. To be taken three or four times a-day. In hysteria, hemicrania, chlorosis, &c. *A. T. Thomson.*

BOLUS OF VALERIAN AND IRON.

℞. Powdered valerian one drachm
Carbonate of iron ten grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and make bolus. One, three times a-day, as antispasmodic. *Ellis.*

BOLUS OF VALERIAN AND SULPHATE OF POTASSA.

℞. Powdered valerian two drachms and a-half
Sulphate of potassa eighteen grains
Syrup of orange peel sufficient
Mix, and make eighteen boluses. *Cadet.*

COMPOUND PILLS OF VALERIAN.

℞. Powdered valerian half a drachm
Castor
Oxide of zinc, each, one scruple
Mix, and make eighteen pills. Three, thrice a-day. *Dupuytren.*

ELECTUARY OF VALERIAN.

℞. Powdered valerian
orange leaves, each, six drachms
Syrup of wormwood sufficient
Mix. Two or three teaspoonfuls a-day. *Swediaur.*

℞. Powdered valerian two ounces
Peruvian bark half an ounce
Carbonate of ammonia two drachms
Ginger syrup sufficient
Mix. Dose, a drachm every hour or two, in periodic hemicrania. *Donald Monro.*

INFUSION OF VALERIAN.

℞. Valerian half an ounce
Boiling water one pint
Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, two fl. ounces, three or four times a-day.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF VALERIAN.

℞. Valerian one ounce and a-half
Decoction of Peruvian bark two pints
Make an infusion, strain, and add
Syrup of chamomile one fl. ounce and a-half
Camphor twenty grains
Mix. One to two fl. ounces, three times a-day. *Saunders.*

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

℞. Valerian, bruised, four ounces
Diluted alcohol two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, from one to four fl. drachms.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

℞. Valerian, bruised, four ounces
Aromatic spirit of ammonia two pints
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, one to two fl. drachms, in milk, or some mucilaginous fluid.

COMPOUND AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

℞. Valerian one ounce
Cloves
Mace, each, one drachm
Lemon peel one drachm and a-half
Aromatic spirit of ammonia twenty-four fl. ounces
Macerate for a week, express, and filter.
Dose, a half to one fl. drachm. *Van Mons.*

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

℞. Valerian
Castor, each, two ounces
Saffron one ounce
Peppermint water
Alcohol, each, twenty fl. ounces
Macerate for a week, express, and filter.
Dose, a half to one fl. drachm.
Wertz. Ph.

WINE OF VALERIAN.

℞. Valerian one ounce
Sherry wine one pint
Macerate for twenty-four hours, express, and filter. A spoonful, as may be required. *Niemann.*

SYRUP OF VALERIAN.

℞. Bruised valerian one pound
Water eight pints
Macerate for twelve hours, then distil off one pint and a-half, strain, and filter the remainder. Mix with eight pounds of syrup; evaporate to six and a-half pounds, and add the distilled fluid. *Par. Cod.*

MIXTURE OF VALERIAN AND AMMONIA.

℞. Valerian one scruple
Carbonate of ammonia ten grains
Cinnamon water two fl. ounces
Mix. As a draught, every fourth hour, in nervous headache, &c. *Ellis.*

Mixture of Valerian and Hoffmann's Anodyne.

℞. Valerian six drachms
Boiling water eight fl. ounces
Make an infusion, strain, and add
Cinnamon water two fl. ounces
Hoffmann's anodyne two fl. drachms
Syrup one fl. ounce
Mix. A spoonful, as required. *Foy.*

Tincture of Valerian and Hoffmann's Anodyne.

℞. Tincture of valerian
Hoffmann's anodyne, each, one fl. ounce
Mix. A teaspoonful, as may be required. *Ellis.*

Oil of Valerian.

℞. Bruised valerian at will
Water sufficient
Distil, and separate the oil from the product.

Mixture of Oil of Valerian and Ammonia.

℞. Oil of valerian eight drops
Aromatic spirit of ammonia one fl. drachm
Water four fl. ounces
Sugar two drachms
Mix. A tablespoonful, every two or three hours. *Ellis.*

Extract of Valerian.

℞. Coarsely powdered valerian at will
Moisten with twice its weight of alcohol (.834), let macerate for three days, put into a displacement apparatus, and displace with alcohol (.915). The first product, on being distilled over a water-bath, affords a dark green resin, containing most of the volatile oil, and valerianic acid. The product of the distillation is to be diluted with distilled water, to reduce it to (.935), and the valerian exhausted by additional spirit. Mix the tinctures, filter and distil. The residue is to be evaporated and mixed with the first product. One grain is equal to five of valerian. *Burin.*

Fluid Extract of Valerian.

℞. Valerian eight ounces
Ether four fl. ounces
Alcohol twelve fl. ounces
Diluted alcohol sufficient
Powder the valerian coarsely, and introduce it uniformly, but without packing, into a displacer. Add a mixture of the ether and alcohol, and let it percolate slowly through the powder, and pour on the diluted alcohol until the ethereal menstruum has been displaced, when the product will amount to nearly a pint; add more diluted alcohol, until ten fl. ounces pass; place the ethereal tincture in a shallow vessel, and let it evaporate spontaneously, till it is reduced to six fl. ounces. Pour off the clear liquid, and mix it with the ten ounces of tincture, and the oleoresin adhering to the sides of the vessel, dissolved in a little alcohol and added to the rest; let stand, with occasional agitation, for three or four hours, and then filter. One fl. ounce is equal to half an ounce of the root. *W. Procter.*

℞. Valerian eight ounces
Alcohol eight fl. ounces
Sulphuric ether four fl. ounces
Water sufficient
Bruise the valerian finely, put it in a displacement apparatus, and add the alcohol and ether, mixed; remove the last portions of the tincture by water, and set the solution aside in a warm room to evaporate, till all the ether and half the alcohol have escaped. The residue will amount to four fl. ounces, of a greenish color. Proceed to displace with the water, setting aside the first eight fl. ounces of the product, and proceed with the process till the root is exhausted. Evaporate this to four fl. ounces; mix all the solutions. The dose is about a teaspoonful.
E. T. Ellis.

Valerianic Acid.

℞. Valerian root at will
Distil with water until the distillate has but a slight acid reaction; add carbonate of soda to the distilled water gradually, until it is rendered slightly alkaline, observing the weight of the carbonate used. Evaporate the solution of valerianate of soda to a small quantity; add sufficient sulphuric acid to saturate the soda used, and distil in a glass retort. The valerianic acid will be found in the receiver floating on the water, and should be removed, and preserved in glass vials.

VANILLA.

Vanilla.

Under this name are included the seed pods of several species of *Vanilla*, but that most generally known is the *V. aromatica*, a sarmentose plant, a native of Mexico and South America.

Sex. Syst. Gynand. monand. *Nat. Syst.* Orchidaceæ.

Swartz, Occident, iii. 1518. Flore Medicale, vi. 345.

The part used is the pod; this is long, slender, cylindrical, compressed, of a blackish-brown color, formed of two valves, and filled with a brown pulp, containing a great quantity of small, blackish, shining seeds. The odor is peculiar but pleasant, the taste aromatic, hot, and pungent. It is principally used in this country for flavoring ice creams, &c., but is esteemed by European writers as an aromatic stimulant, increasing the power of the muscular system, and exciting the sexual feelings. It has been given in hysteria, rheumatism, impotence, &c. The dose is from eight to twelve grains.

Vanilla Sugar.

℞. Tincture of vanilla one ounce
Sugar eight ounces
Mix well, dry in a stove, and pulverize.
Beral.

Vanilla Lozenges.

℞. Vanilla one ounce
Sugar seven ounces
Gum tragacanth half a drachm
Water half an ounce
Mix, and make lozenges of twelve grains.
Beral.

Tincture of Vanilla.

℞. Vanilla one part
Alcohol four parts
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Dose, forty drops. *Cottereau.*

Spirit of Vanilla.

℞. Vanilla one part
Alcohol
Water, each, twelve parts
Distil twelve parts. *Soubeiran.*

Vanilla Arrowroot.

℞. Milk fifteen ounces
Sugar
Vanilla sugar
Arrowroot, each, one ounce
Mix, and boil, constantly stirring. *Beral.*

Vanilla Milk.

℞. Milk sixteen ounces
Vanilla sugar half an ounce
Dissolve, and strain. *Beral.*

Essence of Vanilla.

℞. Vanilla nine ounces
Spirit of abelmoschus two pints
Cloves thirty grains
Musk seven grains
Used as a perfume, and for flavoring.
Cooley.

Fluid Extract of Vanilla.

℞. Vanilla one ounce
Sugar three ounces
Syrup
Water, each, half a pint
Deodorized alcohol one fl. ounce
Cut the vanilla in thin, transverse slices, triturate it with the sugar, till reduced to powder moderately fine, add the syrup with two ounces of the water, put the mixture into a strong pint bottle, cork, and tie it over; place it in a vessel of water, which is then to be heated to the boiling point, and kept there for half an hour; remove the cork, and strain. The residue is then to be mixed with the remainder of the water and the alcohol, the mixture returned to the bottle, and heated as before, strained, and mixed with the first product.
W. Procter.

VERATRIA.

Veratrin.

℞. Cevadilla, bruised, two pounds
Alcohol three gallons
Diluted sulphuric acid
Solution of ammonia
Purified animal charcoal
Magnesia, each, sufficient
Boil the cevadilla in a gallon of the alcohol, in a retort with a receiver attached, for an hour, and pour off the liquor. To the residue, add another gallon of alcohol, together with the distilled portion, boil for an hour, and pour off the liquor; repeat a third time. Express, mix, and strain the liquors, and distil off the alcohol, on a water-bath. Boil the residue three or four times in water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, mix, and strain the liquors, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. Add magnesia in slight excess, shake frequently, express, and wash residue. Repeat expression and washing several times. Dry the residue, digest it with gentle heat, several times in alcohol, straining after each digestion. Distil off alcohol from the mixed liquors, boil the residue for fifteen minutes in water, with a little sulphuric acid and animal charcoal, and strain. Thoroughly wash the residue, mix the washings with the strained liquor, evaporate gently to consistence of syrup, add as much ammonia as will precipitate the veratria, separate this and dry it. *U. S. Ph.*

Veratria is a violent stimulant, and active poison. It is given internally in minute doses, but is more generally used externally, in gout, rheumatism, nervous affections, &c. The dose is from one-twelfth to one-sixth of a grain.

Pills of Veratrin.

℞. Veratrin half a grain
Syrup of gum
Powdered gum Arabic, each, sufficient

Mix, and make six pills. Dose, one, to be increased to three. *Magendie.*

PILLS OF VERATRIN AND HENBANE.

℞ Veratrin one grain
Extract of henbane
Powdered liquorice, each, ten grains
Mix, and make twelve pills. One, thrice a-day. *Turnbull.*

TINCTURE OF VERATRIN.

℞ Veratrin four grains
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Dissolve. Dose, from ten to twenty drops in a wineglassful of water, in dropsy, gout, rheumatism, &c. *Magendie.*

LOTION OF VERATRIN.

℞ Veratrin one scruple to one drachm
Alcohol two fl. ounces
Mix. As embrocation, to be used with caution. *Turnbull.*

LINIMENT OF VERATRIN.

℞ Veratrin eight grains
Alcohol
Soap liniment, each, four fl. drachms
Mix well. *Brande.*

OINTMENT OF VERATRIN.

℞ Veratrin five to twenty grains
Lard one ounce
Mix. A piece about the size of a hazel-nut to be rubbed for five or fifteen minutes, over the seat of the disease, in rheumatism, &c. *Turnbull.*

℞ Veratrin one scruple
Rub with
Olive oil one drachm
Add
Spermaceti ointment seven drachms
Mix. As the last. *Turnbull.*

OINTMENT OF VERATRIN AND OPIUM.

℞ Veratrin half a drachm
Powdered opium one drachm
Lard one ounce and a-half
Mix. As a friction, in rheumatism. *Dunglison.*

OINTMENT OF VERATRIN AND IODINE.

℞ Veratrin one scruple
Iodide of potassium half a drachm
Lard one ounce
Mix. *Jourdan.*

VERATRIÆ MURIAS.

MURIATE OF VERATRIN.

℞ Veratria at will
Muriatic acid sufficient
to saturate; filter, evaporate, and crystallize. *Giordano.*

VERATRIÆ NITRAS.

NITRATE OF VERATRIN.

VERATRIÆ SULPHAS.

SULPHATE OF VERATRIN.

Are made in same manner, using the appropriate acids.

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF VERATRIN.

℞ Sulphate of veratria one grain
Distilled water two fl. ounces
Dissolve. Dose, one to two fl. drachms, in a mixture, as a substitute for the *Eau Medicinale.* *Cadet.*

VERATRUM ALBUM.

WHITE HELLEBORE.

A perennial, herbaceous plant, with a fleshy, fusiform rhizome, having numerous fibres. It is a native of the mountainous parts of Europe.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Melanthaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1479. Griffith, Med. Bot. 643.

The root, which is the officinal part, is in cylindrical, somewhat conical pieces, with numerous radicles; these are corrugated, and of a blackish brown color. Their odor is slight, and their taste at first sweetish, and then bitter and acrid. White hellebore is an active irritant, causing violent vomiting and purging. Externally, it acts like the other powerful acrids. Internally, in small doses, it has been used in many diseases, but is now principally employed externally in the treatment of cutaneous affections, &c. Dose, from a grain to two grains, gradually increased.

POWDER OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

℞ Powdered white hellebore three grains
starch one scruple
Mix. As an errhine in amaurosis, and lethargic affections. *Radius.*

DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

℞ White hellebore ten drachms
Distilled water two pints
Boil down to a pint, and add
Rectified spirit three fl. ounces
and strain. *Lond. Ph.*

As a wash, in cutaneous diseases.

WINE OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

℞ Bruised white hellebore four ounces
Wine one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. *U. S. Ph.*

Dose, ten minims, gradually increased, two or three times a-day, in gout and rheumatism.

TINCTURE OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

℞ Bruised white hellebore four ounces
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for eight days, express, and filter. *Ed. Ph.*

Dose, as of the wine, in same cases.

Ointment of White Hellebore.

℞. Powdered white hellebore two ounces
Lard eight ounces
Oil of lemons twenty minims
Mix. *U. S. Ph.*

As a friction in itch, &c. To be used with caution on children.

Compound Ointment of White Hellebore.

℞. Powdered white hellebore two ounces
nitre one drachm
Soft soap
Flowers of sulphur, each, six ounces
Lard one pound and a-half
Mix. As a friction in itch. *Phœbus.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

American Hellebore.

A tall, perennial plant, with a thick, fleshy rhizome, having a tunicated top, and numerous fibrous radicles. It is a native of the United States, growing in damp meadows, and wet situations.

Sex. Syst. Hexand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Melanthaceæ.

Aiton, Hort. Kew. iii. 422. Griffith, Med. Bot. 643.

The root, in a fresh state, has an unpleasant odor, which disappears on drying. Its taste is bitter and acrid. Its properties are much the same as those of the white hellebore, but is stated not to purge, and to rapidly reduce the frequency and force of the pulse. Dose, one grain, gradually increasing.

Tincture of American Hellebore.

℞. American hellebore,
bruised, six ounces
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Dose, a half to one fl. drachm. *Osgood.*

Wine of American Hellebore.

℞. American hellebore,
bruised, six ounces
White wine fourteen fl. ounces
Diluted alcohol two ounces
Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Dose, as of tincture. *Osgood.*

The recent root should be used in these two preparations.

Extract of American Hellebore.

℞. Recent root of American
hellebore at will
Bruise well, and express the juice, and evaporate to proper consistence, by a gentle heat, or by exposure to the sun. Dose, from a fourth to half a grain. *Osgood.*

Ointment of American Hellebore.

℞. Powdered extract of American hellebore one drachm
Simple cerate one ounce
Oil of lemons three minims
Mix. *Osgood.*

Pills of American Hellebore.

℞. Extract of American
hellebore ten grains
Opium five grains
Soap fifteen grains
Mucilage of gum Arabic sufficient
Mix, and make thirty pills. One, every three or four hours, in rheumatism, &c. *Osgood.*

Mixture of American Hellebore.

℞. Tincture of American hellebore
bloodroot
Camphorated tincture of
opium equal parts
Mix. Dose, fifty to sixty minims, in catarrh. *Osgood.*

VIOLA ODORATA.

Sweet Violet.

A well-known, small, perennial plant, with fragrant, blue flowers, a native of Europe, and generally cultivated in our gardens.

Sex. Syst. Pentand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Violaceæ.

Linn. Sp. Pl. 1324. Griffith, Med. Bot. 140.

The flowers are the officinal portion. These are of a blue color, almost inodorous when dried, and of a slightly bitter taste. They are principally used as a demulcent, and laxative for infants.

Conserve of Violets.

℞. Violet flowers, fresh, one part
Sugar three parts
Rub together. *Soubeiran.*

Syrup of Violets.

℞. Fresh violet flowers one pound
Boiling water two pints and a-half
Infuse for twenty-four hours, strain, and dissolve.
Sugar seven pounds and a-half
And form syrup. *Ed. Ph.*

A gentle laxative for infants, in doses of one to two fl. drachms.

Honey of Violets.

℞. Flowers of violets
Boiling water, each, six pounds
Infuse, strain, and add
Honey six pounds
Evaporate to a proper consistence. *Wurt. Ph.*

Oil of Violets.

℞. Fresh violet flowers fifteen ounces
Almond oil five pounds
Infuse, with three equal quantities of the flowers, and strain. Used as an article of perfumery. *Taddei.*

W

WINTERA.

Winter's Bark.

This is derived from an evergreen tree, found in the southern parts of South America, the *Drimys winteri*, and also from other species, growing in Brazil, &c.

Sex. Syst. Polyand. trigyn. *Nat. Syst.* Magnoliaceæ.

Forster, Gen. 84. Griffith, Med. Bot. 100.

The bark is in quilled pieces of some length, of a pale, yellowish, or dull, reddish gray, with darker spots externally, and of a dark cinnamon internally. It has an aromatic odor, and a warm, spicy taste. It is a stimulating, aromatic tonic. The dose, in powder, is about half a drachm.

Tincture of Winter's Bark.

℞. Bruised winter's bark — one part
Diluted alcohol — eight parts

Digest with one-half of the alcohol, and repeat with the other. Unite the two tinctures, and filter.

Z

ZINCUM.

Zinc.

ZINCI OXIDUM.

Oxide of Zinc.

℞. Sulphate of zinc — one pound
Carbonate of ammonia — six ounces and a-half
Distilled water — three gallons

Dissolve the sulphate of zinc and carbonate of ammonia, separately, in twelve pints of the water, strain, and mix the solutions. Wash the precipitate well with water, and expose to a strong heat.

U. S. Ph.

Tonic and antispasmodic, and given in nervous and spasmodic affections, in doses of two to ten grains and upwards several times a-day. Also used externally.

Powder of Oxide of Zinc.

℞. Oxide of zinc — three grains
White sugar — five grains

Mix. One, every four hours. Useful in gastric or spasmodic cough.

A. T. Thomson.

Compound Powder of Oxide of Zinc.

℞. Oxide of zinc — six grains
Extract of henbane — one grain
Oil of valerian — one drop
Powdered valerian — half a drachm

Mix, and divide into nine powders. One, thrice a-day, in nervous disorders.

Radius.

℞. Oxide of zinc — one drachm
Powdered opium — ten grains
Peruvian bark
Fennel, each, — one ounce

Mix, and divide into fifty powders. One, every two hours, in hooping-cough.

Augustin.

Powder of Oxide of Zinc and Colomba.

℞. Oxide of zinc — four grains
Powdered colomba — thirty grains

Mix, and divide into four powders. One, every three hours, in dyspepsia. *Brera.*

Pills of Oxide of Zinc.

℞. Oxide of zinc — two scruples
Conserve of roses — sufficient

Mix, and make ten pills. One, three or four times a-day, in epilepsy, chorea, &c.

Ellis.

℞. Oxide of zinc — three grains
White sugar — five grains

Mix. Make a powder, to be taken every four hours. In gastric or spasmodic cough.

A. T. Thomson.

Compound Pills of Oxide of Zinc.

℞. Oxide of zinc — five grains
Extract of cascarilla — six grains
Syrup of ginger — sufficient

Mix, and make three pills; one to be taken three times a-day, in epilepsy. *Ainslie.*

℞. Oxide of zinc one scruple
Powdered valerian thirty grains
Castor four grains
Syrup sufficient
Mix, and make twelve pills. To be taken during the day, in epilepsy, &c. *Foy.*

LOTION WITH OXIDE OF ZINC.

℞. Oxide of zinc one ounce
Elder flower water one fl. ounce and a-half
Agitate together. In pustular erysipelas. *Augustin.*

OINTMENT OF OXIDE OF ZINC.

℞. Oxide of zinc one ounce
Lard six ounces
Mix. *U. S. Ph.*

A mild, astringent application, in chronic ophthalmia, and in excoriation and ulceration.

OINTMENT OF OXIDE OF ZINC AND OPIUM.

℞. Oxide of zinc half a drachm
Fresh butter one drachm
Powdered opium one grain
Mix. In chronic impetigo. *Henke.*

OINTMENT OF OXIDE OF ZINC AND CALOMEL.

℞. Oxide of zinc half a drachm
Calomel
Powdered aloes, each, one grain
Fresh butter two drachms
Mix. In scrofulous ophthalmia. *Scarpa.*

CERATE OF OXIDE OF ZINC AND LYCOPODIUM.

℞. Oxide of zinc
Lycopodium, each, fifteen grains
Simple cerate half an ounce
Mix. In ulceration of the breasts, tetter, &c. *Hufeland.*

ZINCI CHLORIDUM.

CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

℞. Zinc, in small pieces, two ounces and a-half
Nitric acid
Prepared chalk, each, one drachm
Muriatic acid sufficient
Add the zinc and muriatic acid together in a glass vessel, and dissolve; strain, add the nitric acid, evaporate to dryness. Dissolve in water, add the chalk, let rest for twenty-four hours, filter, and again evaporate. *U. S. Ph.*

℞. Solution of chloride of barium at will
Solution of sulphate of zinc sufficient to precipitate sulphate of baryta. Filter and evaporate the fluid to obtain crystals of chloride of zinc. *Righini.*

Principally used externally, as a caustic and stimulant; also given internally, in very small doses, in the neuroses, &c.

CHLORIDE OF ZINC. (*Disinfectant.*)

℞. Granulated zinc four pounds (av.)
Muriatic acid four pounds, or sufficient
Water two gallons two pints
Add the acid gradually to the zinc, in a glass or porcelain vessel, till it is dissolved, taking care there is no excess of acid; strain through a coarse cloth, and add the water. This contains one part of the chloride in twelve, and is of the strength for a disinfectant. *E. Parrish.*

ETHEREAL TINCTURE OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

℞. Chloride of zinc four drachms
Alcohol one fl. ounce
Sulphuric ether two fl. ounces
Mix. Five drops every four hours, in a little sugar and water, gradually increasing the dose, in chorea, epilepsy, &c. *Hufeland.*

LOTION OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

℞. Chloride of zinc eight grains
Extract of aloes two scruples
Distilled water four fl. ounces
Mix. As an application to atonic and foul ulcers. *Vogt.*

INJECTION OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

℞. Liquid chloride of zinc twenty-four drops
Water four fl. ounces
Mix, and filter. A small quantity to be injected a short distance into the urethra, two or three times a-day, in gleet. *Gaudriot.*

VAGINAL SUPPOSITORY OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

℞. Liquid chloride of zinc five drops
Sulphate of morphia half a grain
Mix with the following paste, three drachms.
Mucilage of tragacanth six parts
White sugar three parts
Starch nine parts
Make a suppository. To be used every day, or every other day. *Gaudriot.*

PASTE OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

℞. Chloride of zinc one part
Wheat flour, or sulphate of lime, four parts
Water sufficient

℞. Chloride of zinc one part
Wheat flour three parts
Water sufficient

℞. Chloride of zinc one part
Wheat flour two parts
Water sufficient

The chloride and flour are to be carefully and quickly mixed; add the water to half the quantity, so as to form a soft paste, mix with this the rest of the powder. Form into cakes of half a line to four lines in thickness. To remain on twenty-four hours, or more (six to ten are often sufficient). To produce an eschar in cancer, lupus, &c. *Canquoin.*

℞. Chloride of zinc one part
Chloride of antimony half a part
Flour two and a-half parts
Water sufficient

To be mixed as above, so as to be moulded into any desired form. As a caustic, in nodulated cancerous tumors. *Canquoin.*

Powdered opium may be added to any of the above, to mitigate the pain.

ZINCI CYANURETUM.

Cyanide of Zinc.

℞. Sulphate of zinc one part
Distilled water ten parts

Dissolve; add

Solution of cyanide of potassium sufficient

to form precipitate, being added by drops. Filter, wash the precipitate, and dry. *Guibourt.*

Used in spasmodic affections, &c., in doses of a twelfth to a quarter of a grain.

Powder of Cyanide of Zinc.

℞. Cyanide of zinc three grains
Magnesia twenty-four grains
Powdered cinnamon twelve grains

Mix, and divide into twelve powders. One, every four hours, in nervous affections, &c. *Guibourt.*

Pills of Cyanide of Zinc.

℞. Cyanide of zinc fifteen grains
Extract of liquorice two drachms

Mix, and make sixty pills. One, three times a-day. *Kopp.*

ZINCI FERROCYANURETUM.

Ferrocyanide of Zinc.

℞. Ferrocyanide of potassium sixty parts
Sulphate of zinc eighty parts

Dissolve separately in boiling water, add the solutions together; collect the precipitate of ferrocyanide of zinc, wash it well, and dry. *Schindler.*

Given in doses of one grain, twice or thrice a-day, gradually increasing the quantity, in nervous affections, nocturnal pains, &c.

Powder of Ferrocyanide of Zinc.

℞. Ferrocyanide of zinc six grains
Magnesia four grains
Powdered cinnamon three grains

Mix. Every four hours, in nervous affections, cramp of the stomach, &c. *Radius.*

The quantity of the salt of zinc is too large, but it is thus ordered in various authors.

Compound Pills of Ferrocyanide of Zinc.

℞. Ferrocyanide of zinc fifteen grains
Powdered valerian half a drachm
Extract of valerian sufficient

Mix, and make sixty pills. Two, morning and evening, in chorea. *Rosensteil.*

℞. Ferrocyanide of zinc ten grains
Magnesia two scruples
Oil of valerian twenty drops
Syrup of chamomile five scruples
Powdered valerian ten scruples

Mix, and make into three-grain pills. Six, three times a-day, gradually increasing. *Vogt.*

Solution of Ferrocyanide of Zinc.

℞. Ferrocyanide of zinc four grains
Distilled water two fl. ounces

One-fourth part, four times a-day, in chorea. *Radius.*

Mixture of Ferrocyanide of Zinc.

℞. Ferrocyanide of zinc eight to twenty grains
Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
Cherry water three fl. ounces
Wine of opium one fl. scruple
Cherry laurel water half a fl. ounce

Mix. As a collyrium, in scrofulous and rheumatic ophthalmia. *Ammon.*

ZINCI IODIDUM.

Iodide of Zinc.

℞. Iodine one hundred and seventy parts
Powdered zinc twenty parts

Heat in matrass till they sublime. *Magendie.*

℞. Iodine two parts
Powdered zinc one part

Digest in a little water, and agitate till the solution is colorless. Evaporate with a gentle heat. *Beasley.*

Used externally.

Ointment of Iodide of Zinc.

℞. Iodide of zinc one drachm
Lard one ounce
As a friction to tumors, &c. *Ure.*

Collyrium of Iodide of Zinc.

℞. Iodide of zinc four grains
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Dissolve.

Solution of Iodide of Zinc.

℞. Iodide of zinc ten to thirty grains
Distilled water one fl. ounce
Dissolve. To be applied, by means of a sponge tied to a quill, to enlarged tonsils; to be followed, after some days' perseverance, by a saturated solution applied by a camel's hair brush. *T. Ross.*

Syrup of Iodide of Zinc.

℞. Iodine four drachms
Powdered zinc two drachms
Water four fl. ounces
Agitate till colorless; filter into
Syrup twelve fl. ounces.
A. T. Thomson.

ZINCI ACETAS.

Acetate of Zinc.

℞. Acetate of lead one pound
Granulated zinc nine ounces
Distilled water three pints
Dissolve the acetate in the water, and filter. Add the zinc, and agitate occasionally, in a stopped bottle, till the liquid gives no precipitate, with a solution of iodide of potassium. Filter, evaporate by a gentle heat to one-fifth, and set aside to crystallize. Decant, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. If they are colored, dissolve in distilled water, heat, and drop into the hot solution a filtered solution of chlorinated lime, as long as any precipitate of iron takes place; filter, acidulate with a few drops of acetic acid, evaporate, and crystallize. *U. S. Ph.*

Used as an external application.

Collyrium of Acetate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphate of zinc
Acetate of lead, each, six grains
Rose-water four fl. ounces
Mix, and filter. *Ellis.*

℞. Acetate of zinc fifteen to thirty grains
Distilled water twelve fl. ounces
Dissolve. *Ware.*

℞. Sulphate of zinc one drachm
Acetate of lead half a drachm
Camphor one scruple
Rose water twelve ounces
Filter the solution. *Spielman.*

Injection of Acetate of Zinc.

℞. Acetate of zinc eight grains
Rose water four fl. ounces
Dissolve. In gonorrhœa. *Ellis.*

Lotion of Acetate of Zinc.

℞. Acetate of zinc four scruples
Distilled vinegar sixteen fl. ounces
Dissolve. *Beral.*

Tincture of Acetate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphate of zinc
Acetate of potassa, each, one ounce
Rub together, and add
Diluted alcohol one pint
Macerate for a week, stirring occasionally, and filter. *Dub. Ph.*

As collyrium and injection, properly diluted.

ZINCI CARBONAS.

Carbonate of Zinc, or Calamine.

Prepared Carbonate of Zinc.

℞. Carbonate of zinc at will
Heat it to redness, and pulverize; then reduce to a very fine powder, as directed for prepared chalk. *U. S. Ph.*

Used externally, as a mild astringent and absorbent to excoriations and ulcerations, and also as an ingredient of cerates, &c.

Precipitated Carbonate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphate of zinc
Carbonate of soda, each, two pounds
Water sufficient
Dissolve the salts separately in a gallon of water, mix the solutions; wash the precipitated carbonate, first by decantation, and afterwards on a filter; then press, and dry it.

Cerate of Carbonate of Zinc.

℞. Prepared carbonate of zinc
Yellow wax, each, half a pound
Lard two pounds
Melt the lard and wax together, and when, on cooling, they begin to thicken, add the carbonate of zinc, and stir till cold. *U. S. Ph.*

Much used as a dressing to excoriations, shallow ulcerations, &c.

Plaster of Carbonate of Zinc.

℞. Simple plaster
Powdered carbonate of zinc, each, two pounds
Yellow wax five ounces
Suet
Turpentine, each, one ounce and a-half
Melt, and mix thoroughly. *Van Mons.*

℞. Prepared carbonate of zinc
White lead, each, one ounce and a-half
Yellow wax four ounces
Olive oil six ounces
Melt the wax with the oil, and add the two powders, stirring well. To diminish a too abundant suppuration in ulcers. *Cadet.*

ZINCI SULPHAS.

Sulphate of Zinc.

℞. Zinc, in small pieces, four ounces
Sulphuric acid six ounces
Distilled water four pints
Introduce the zinc and water into a glass vessel, and add the sulphuric acid by degrees; when all effervescence has ceased, filter, boil to a pellicle, and set aside to crystallize. *U. S. Ph.*

It is astringent, tonic, and, in large doses, a prompt and effective emetic. Dose, as a tonic, one to two grains; as emetic, ten to thirty.

Pills of Sulphate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphate of zinc ten grains
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make twenty pills. One, three times a-day. In pertussis, &c. *Ellis.*

Pills of Sulphate of Zinc and Turpentine.

℞. Sulphate of zinc two drachms
Venice turpentine sufficient
Mix, and make sixty pills. As a tonic. *Beasley.*

Pills of Sulphate of Zinc and Myrrh.

℞. Sulphate of zinc ten grains
Powdered myrrh one drachm and a-half
Conserve of roses sufficient
Mix, and make twenty pills. From two to four pills a-day, in hooping-cough. *Paris.*

Compound Pills of Sulphate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphate of zinc one grain
Extract of gentian eight grains
Syrup of ginger sufficient
Mix, and make two pills, to be taken during the day, with two fl. drachms of infusion of chamomile, in epilepsy. *Ainslie.*

Solution of Sulphate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphate of zinc two grains
Chamomile water three fl. ounces
Dissolve. A spoonful, two or three times a-day, in chronic dysentery. *Radius.*

Collyrium of Sulphate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphate of zinc six grains
Acetate of lead ten grains
Laudanum one drachm
Water five fl. ounces
Mix. As an application to the eyes in ophthalmia, after reduction of the inflammation. *Gregory.*

℞. Sulphate of zinc six grains
Mucilage of quince seed one fl. ounce
Distilled water six fl. ounces
Spirit of camphor four or five drops
Mix, and strain. *Scarpa.*
To be used as the last.

Collyrium of Sulphate of Zinc and Camphor.

℞. Sulphate of zinc one scruple
Camphor water
Rose water, each, eight fl. ounces
Mix. *Ainslie.*

Fomentation with Sulphate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphate of zinc one drachm and a-half
Decoction of pomegranate four pints
Peruvian bark two pints
Laudanum one fl. ounce
Mix. As an application to external piles, and in vaginal gonorrhœa. *Brera.*

Gargle of Sulphate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphate of zinc one drachm
Honey half a fl. ounce
Tincture of myrrh
Brandy, each, one fl. ounce
Rose water six fl. ounces
Mix. In ulcerations of gums, &c., occasioned by excessive salivation. *Ellis.*

Injection of Sulphate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphate of zinc one drachm
Camphor water two fl. ounces
Water two pints
Mix. *Swediaur.*

℞. Sulphate of zinc ten grains
Powdered gum Arabic two drachms
Laudanum one fl. drachm
Distilled water eight fl. ounces
Mix. In gonorrhœa. *Ellis.*

Lotion of Sulphate of Zinc.

℞. Sulphate of zinc sixteen grains

Rose water sixteen fl. ounces
Mix. *Beral.*

℞. Sulphate of zinc half a drachm
Water half a pint
Lead water half a pint
Mix. *Beasley.*

℞. Sulphate of zinc four scruples
Distilled vinegar one pint
Mix. *Beral.*

Sulphate of Zinc Mixture.

℞. Sulphate of zinc one grain
Decoction of cascarilla twelve fl. drachms
Simple syrup four fl. drachms
Mix, to be divided into four doses, one to be taken three times a-day, in hooping-cough. *Ainslie.*

ZINCI VALERIANAS.

Valerianate of Zinc.

℞. Valerian root, recent, one hundred parts
Water five hundred parts
Sulphuric acid ten parts
Bichromate of potassa six parts
Macerate the coarsely powdered valerian in the water, to which had been added the sulphuric acid and the bichromate, for twenty-four hours, introduce the mixture into a still, and apply heat; returning the first fourth of the product to the still; the process is then to be continued, until the distilled water ceases to redden litmus paper. The product is then to be placed in a large matrass, and an excess of pure hydrated carbonate of zinc, is to be added, and allowed to digest at 190° F., for three or four hours, on a sand-bath, until saturated. The solution is then to be filtered and evaporated over a naked fire, till reduced to fifty parts, then placed on plates, and suffered to evaporate in a drying room, or by a moderate temperature. *Lefort.*

℞. Contused valerian thirty-two ounces
Water eight pounds
Sulphuric acid three ounces
Macerate for two days, and distil as long as the product reddens litmus paper. Expose to the air for a month, then put it in a matrass with two hundred and twenty-five grains of recently prepared oxide of zinc, and digest on a sand-bath for eight or ten hours, at 175° F. agitating occasionally; filter whilst hot, evaporate to three-fourths, and dry the residue on earthen plates. *Buisson.*

Has been recommended as a powerful tonic and antispasmodic, in neuralgia and hysteria, but has not been sufficiently tried to ascertain its true powers. Dose, one to two grains.

Pills of Valerianate of Zinc.

℞. Valerianate of zinc nine grains
Tragacanth thirty grains
Mix, and make twelve pills. One, morning and evening, in nervous headache, &c. *Devay.*

Mixture of Valerianate of Zinc.

℞. Valerianate of zinc one grain and a-half
Distilled water five drachms, twenty drops
Syrup one ounce
Mix. A spoonful, every half hour. *Devay.*

ZINGIBER.

Ginger.

The rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*, a small, herbaceous, perennial plant, a native of the East Indies.

Sex. Syst. Monand. monog. *Nat. Syst.* Zingiberaceæ.

Roscoe, Trans. Linn. Soc. viii. 348. Griffith, Med. Bot. 629.

The rhizome, or root, is creeping, knotty, lobated or palmated, and fleshy, with an agreeable, pungent, camphoraceous odor, and an aromatic, acrid, burning taste. Two kinds are met with in commerce, the black and the white; the first consists of the roots, scalded in hot water and dried; the second is composed of these roots, deprived of their epidermis previous to desiccation. Ginger contains a volatile oil, a soft, acrid resin, some gum, various salts, and the usual vegetable constituents. It is stimulating; somewhat acrid, aromatic, and stomachic. It is given in doses of ten grains to a scruple, or more.

Ginger Lozenges.

℞. Powdered ginger two ounces
sugar fourteen ounces
Gum tragacanth
Water, each, twelve drachms
Mix well, and form lozenges of sixteen grains, each. *Soubeiran.*

Syrup of Ginger.

℞. Ginger, sliced, three ounces
Boiling water three pints
Infuse for four hours, strain, and add double its weight of sugar, and form syrup. *Guibourt.*

Ginger Beer.

℞. Sugar three pounds
Bruised ginger two ounces
Cream of tartar one ounce
Lemons, sliced, four

Yeast eight fl. ounces
Boiling water four gallons

Pour the water on the four first-named ingredients, infuse for two hours, strain, add the yeast, and, when fermentation has commenced, pour into strong bottles, and wire down the corks. *Redwood.*

℞. White sugar twenty pounds
Lemon juice eighteen fl. ounces
Honey one pound
Bruised ginger seventeen ounces
Water eighteen gallons

Boil the ginger in three gallons of the water for half an hour; add the sugar, lemon juice, and honey, with the remainder of the water, and strain; when cold, add the white of an egg, and half a fl. ounce of essence of lemon; let rest for four days, and bottle. *Pereira.*

Oil of Ginger.

℞. Ginger one part
Water six parts

Digest for five or six days; distil, and collect the oil.

Ethereal Extract of Ginger.

℞. Ginger four ounces
Sulphuric ether six ounces

Treat the powdered ginger with the ether, in a displacement apparatus, and evaporate the product by means of a water-bath; one part corresponds to sixteen of ginger. *Beral.*

Tincture of Ethereal Extract of Ginger.

℞. Ethereal extract of ginger one part
Alcohol (.825) fifteen parts

Dissolve. *Beral.*

Syrup of Ethereal Extract of Ginger.

℞. Ethereal extract of ginger one scruple
Syrup of sugar one ounce

Dissolve, and strain, after twenty-four hours' digestion. *Beral.*

Essence of Ginger.

℞. Jamaica ginger four ounces
French brandy one pint

Powder the ginger coarsely, moisten it with the brandy, put it in a displacer, and pour the remainder of the brandy on it; when it ceases to pass, add diluted alcohol, till one pint has passed in all.

Spice Plaster.

℞. Powdered ginger two ounces
cloves
cinnamon, each, one ounce
red pepper two drachms
Tincture of ginger half an ounce
Honey sufficient

Mix the powders; add the tincture, and sufficient honey to make of proper consistence for a stiff cataplasm. *W. Procter.*

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

NOT INCLUDED AMONG THE PREVIOUS PRESCRIPTIONS.

Tous les Mois.

This is a variety of arrowroot, prepared from the rhizomes of a species of *Canna*, and is to be employed in the same manner, and in same cases, as arrowroot.

Mucilage of Salep.

Salep is the prepared bulbs of several species of orchidaceous plants. It is more nutritive than arrowroot or sago, and hence is adapted for the convalescent, rather than for the sick. These roots are powdered with much difficulty. The mucilage is prepared by dissolving the powder in boiling water, constantly stirring, and adding to the solution sugar and milk. *Soubeiran* orders powdered salep, half an ounce, to be boiled with a sufficient quantity of water till dissolved, four ounces of sugar added, and to be aromatized according to taste.

Biscuit Jelly.

White biscuit, four ounces, to be boiled down in four pints of water, to one-half, strained, and evaporated to one pint; one pound of white sugar, four ounces of port wine, and one drachm of cinnamon water added, and the whole well mixed. It has been found useful in debility of the digestive organs. *A. T. Thomson.*

Bread Jelly.

Cut a French roll into slices, toast these on both sides, and boil in a quart of water, until the whole forms a jelly, adding more water if required; strain, and flavor. This is nutritious, and may be made more so by using broth, wholly deprived of fat, instead of water. *Cooley.*

Panada.

Stale wheat bread, one ounce; cinnamon, one drachm; water, one pint; cover up and let stand for an hour, beat up and boil for ten minutes, adding a little grated nutmeg and sugar. Wine may be added, if required. *Ellis.*

Compound Salep Powders.

Powdered salep, tragacanth, and sago, each, four ounces; cochineal, half a drachm; prepared oyster shells, one ounce. These are to be carefully mixed and divided into powders, of one drachm each. Stir one of these into a pint of milk, and boil for ten or fifteen minutes. To be taken freely in diarrhœa and dysentery. *Ellis.*

These are known as *Castanello's powders*, for which the following is used as a substitute. Powdered gum Arabic, tragacanth, arrowroot, sago, and tapioca, each, two drachms. Mix them well together, boil in a pint of milk, flavored with nutmeg or cinnamon. Used as a diet in dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.

Vegetable Broth.

Take two potatoes, one carrot, one turnip, and one onion. Slice them, and boil in a quart of water for an hour, adding more water from time to time, so as to keep up the original quantity; flavor with salt and a small portion of potherbs; strain. When advisable, a small quantity of mushroom catsup added to this broth greatly improves its taste.

A good substitute for animal food, when this last is inadmissible. *Ellis.*

Gloucester Jelly.

Rice, sago, pearl barley, hartshorn shavings, eryngium root, each, one ounce; boil in three pints of water to one pint, and strain. This is very nutritive, dissolved in broth, milk, or wine. *A. T. Thomson.*

Almond Jelly.

Blanched sweet almonds and white sugar, each, one ounce; water, four ounces; make an emulsion; strain, and add melted hartshorn jelly, half a pound; orange-flower

water one drachm; and essence of lemon two or three drops. *Cooley.*

Boiled Flour.

Take of fine flour a pound, tie it up in a linen cloth as tight as possible, and after frequently dipping it into cold water, dredge the outside with flour, till a crust is formed round it, which will prevent the water soaking into it, whilst boiling. Boil for a long time, and permit to cool, when it will become a hard, dry mass.

This to be grated and prepared like arrowroot. A good diet for children, in diarrhœa, &c. *Ellis.*

Beef Tea.

Take of lean beef, cut into shreds, one pound; water, one quart. Boil for twenty minutes, removing any scum that arises. When it has become cold, strain. *Ellis.*

Take half a pound of good rump stake, cut it into thin slices, and spread these in a hollow dish; sprinkle a little salt over them, and pour upon the whole a pint of boiling water. Cover the dish and place it near the fire for half an hour; then remove to a pan and boil for fifteen minutes; strain through a fine sieve.

The quantity of water is too small for the strength of the tea for invalids, but is sufficient to extract all the soluble parts of the beef, and the tea can be reduced to the proper strength by the addition of boiling water. *A. T. Thomson.*

Essence of Beef.

Take of lean beef, sliced, a sufficient quantity to fill the body of a porter bottle, cork up loosely, and place it in a pot of cold water, attaching the neck, by means of a string, to the handle of the pot. Boil for an hour and a-half to two hours, then decant the liquid and skim it.

To this preparation may be added spices, salt, wine, brandy, &c., according to the taste of the patient and nature of the disease. *Ellis.*

Mutton Tea.

Take one pound of good mutton, freed from the fat, and cut into thin slices; pour over it a pint and a-half of boiling water, in the same manner as directed for beef tea; but it requires to be boiled for half an hour, previous to straining. If the invalid desires the addition of barley, an ounce of clean pearl barley, washed, and macerated in boiling water for an hour, may be boiled with the mutton tea, and the undissolved barley, separated by straining. *A. T. Thomson.*

Veal Tea.

This is to be made in the same manner as beef tea, using a pound of the fillet of veal, free from fat and sliced, and a pint and a-half of boiling water; boiling for half an hour. It may also be made with the same quantity of the fleshy part of a knuckle of veal. By boiling this latter down to one-half, and straining, the decoction will gelatinize, and, if poured into small cups, will keep good for several days. By the addition of an equal quantity of boiling water to this jelly, it is fit for use in a few minutes. *A. T. Thomson.*

Chicken Water.

Take half a chicken, divested of all fat, and break the bones; add to this half a gallon of water, boil for half an hour, strain, and season with salt. *Ellis.*

Take a small chicken, free it from the skin, and from all the fat between the muscles; divide it longitudinally into halves; remove the lungs, liver, &c., then cut it, bones and muscles, into thin slices, put these into a pan with a sufficient quantity of salt; add a quart of boiling water, cover the pan, and simmer slowly for two hours; strain through a fine sieve. *A. T. Thomson.*

Calves' Foot Jelly.

Take two calves' feet, and add to them one gallon of water, and boil down to one quart; strain, and when cold, remove all fat; then add the white of six or eight eggs, well beaten; a pint of wine, half a pound of loaf sugar, and the juice of four lemons, and mix well. Boil for a few minutes, constantly stirring; then strain through a flannel bag. The wine may be omitted if necessary. *Ellis.*

Toast Water.

Toast thoroughly a slice of stale bread, put it in a jug and pour over it a quart of water, which has been boiled and cooled, and in two hours decant; a small piece of orange or lemon peel put into the jug with the bread, improves the flavor greatly.

This forms a good drink in febrile affections. *A. T. Thomson.*

Apple Water.

Slice two large apples, and pour over the

slices a pint of boiling water. Let stand for an hour, and decant; if necessary, sweeten with a little white sugar.

A. T. Thomson.

It is also prepared by boiling for an hour ten ounces of sliced apple in two pints of water, and straining. *Soubeiran.*

Lemon-Peel Water.

Pare the rind of one lemon, which has been previously rubbed with half an ounce of refined loaf sugar, put the peeling and sugar into a jar, and pour over them a quart of boiling water. When cold, pour off the fluid, and add a tablespoonful of lemon juice. If wine be not improper, a glass of sherry may be added, instead of the lemon juice. *A. T. Thomson.*

Bran Tea.

Fresh wheat bran one pound, water three quarts. Boil down to one quart, strain, and add sugar, honey, or molasses, according to the taste of the patient.

Chicken Panada.

Take the white meat of a boiled or roasted chicken, free it from the skin, and cut it into small morsels; pound these in a mortar with an equal quantity of stale bread, and a sufficiency of salt, adding gradually some of the water in which the chicken has been boiled, or some beef tea, until the whole forms a thin, fluid paste; put this into a pan, and boil for ten minutes, continually stirring.

A. T. Thomson.

Mutton Broth.

Take a pound of mutton, freed from fat, put it into a pan with three pints of water, and simmer for two hours. Take three carrots, the same number of turnips, peel, and cut them in slices, boil them for half an hour in a quart of water, throw them on a colander to drain off the water, and having boiled two onions sliced in a pint of water, and poured off the water, add the whole of these vegetables to the mutton liquor; after removing the meat, season with salt and a little celery seed. Simmer slowly for four hours, put in the meat again, and continue to simmer for another hour. The meat may be served with the broth. A palatable and very nutritive dish for convalescents.

A. T. Thomson.

Fowl with Rice.

Free a young fowl from the skin and the fat on the exterior of the body, and simmer it in good beef tea, till it is very tender; season with salt, and, having boiled some rice, add it to the liquor before the fowl is dished. *A. T. Thomson.*

Water Souchy.

Take two small, fresh flounders, boil them in a quart of water to one-third, or long enough to reduce the fish to a pulp; strain the liquor through a sieve, and, having cut off the fins of four other small flounders, put the latter into the liquor, with a sufficiency of salt, a few grains of cayenne pepper, and a small quantity of chopped parsley, and boil till the fish is perfectly done. The fish and liquor are to be eaten together.

Few dishes are more relished by convalescents from fever. *A. T. Thomson.*

Scale, gut, and wash two perch; put salt in the water; when it boils, put in the fish, with an onion cut into slices and separated into rings, a handful of parsley, picked and washed clean; when the fish are done, put them in a soup-dish, and pour the liquor over them. *Hofland.*

Mulled Wine.

Take a quarter of an ounce of bruised cinnamon, half a nutmeg, grated, and ten bruised cloves; infuse them in half a pint of boiling water for an hour, strain, and add half an ounce of white sugar; pour the whole into a pint of hot port or sherry wine.

A good cordial and restorative in the low stages of fever, or in the debility of convalescence from fevers. *A. T. Thomson.*

Cold Custard.

Take the yolk and white of an egg, and a tablespoonful of sugar; beat together, till the tenacity of the white of the egg is entirely destroyed; add gradually, constantly stirring, a half a pint of cold water, two teaspoonfuls of rose water, and a little grated nutmeg. A wineglassful to be taken every two or three hours. *Dewees.*

Molasses Posset.

Put in a saucepan a pint of best molasses, a teaspoonful of powdered white ginger, and a quarter of a pound of fresh butter. Simmer for half an hour, stirring frequently. Then stir in the juice of two lemons, or two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, cover the pan, and let it stand by the fire five minutes. *A. T. Thomson.*

Chicken Jelly.

Cut a chicken into small pieces, bruise the bones, and put the whole into a stone

jar, with a cover that fits water tight. Set the jar in a large kettle of boiling water, and keep it boiling for three hours. Then strain, and season with salt, pepper, and mace, or with loaf sugar and lemon juice, according to circumstances and taste. *A. T. Thomson.*

Chocolate.

Put milk and water on to boil; then scrape the chocolate fine, one or two squares to a pint, as will best suit the stomach; when the milk and water boils, take it off the fire, throw the chocolate into it, mill it well, and serve it up with the froth. The sugar may be mixed with the scraped chocolate, or added afterwards. It should never be made before it is wanted, as heating it again injures the flavor, and causes a separation of the oil. *Cooley.*

Chocolate Milk.

Dissolve an ounce of scraped chocolate in a pint of boiling new milk. *Cooley.*

Coffee Milk.

Boil a dessertspoonful of ground coffee in a pint of milk, for a quarter of an hour; then clear it with white of egg or isinglass, let it boil for a few minutes, and set it by the side of the fire to fine. Sweeten according to taste.

This is a suitable breakfast for those of spare habit, and disposed to affections of the lungs. *Cooley.*

Rice Custard.

Boil half a cupful of the best ground rice in a pint of milk, until dissolved; then mix it with a quart of cream; flavor with nutmeg, mace, and a little brandy. *Cooley.*

Frumenty.

Bruised wheat, boiled in water until quite soft; drain, thin with milk, sweeten, and flavor according to taste.

The bruised wheat boiled to a paste, and, when cold, eaten with milk, in the evening, for some time, will often relieve costiveness.

Ginger Beer.

Take of white sugar, three pounds; bruised ginger, two ounces; cream of tartar, one ounce; lemons, sliced, four; boiling water, four gallons; yeast, eight ounces. Pour the water on the four first-named ingredients, and infuse for two hours; then strain, add the yeast, and, when fermentation has continued for some hours, put into stone bottles and tie down the corks. *Gray.*

Spruce Beer.

Take of sugar, six pounds; essence of spruce, four ounces; boiling water, ten gallons; yeast, eight ounces. Add the water to the sugar and essence, ferment with the yeast, and bottle in the same way as ginger beer. *Gray.*

Molasses Beer.

Take of molasses, fourteen pounds; hops, a pound and a-half; water, thirty-six gallons; yeast, a pound. Boil the hops in the water, add the molasses, and ferment. *Gray.*

Caudle.

Into a pint of thin gruel, put, while it is boiling hot, the yolk of an egg, beaten with sugar, and mixed with a tablespoonful of cold water, a glass of wine, and some nutmeg; mix well together.

A nourishing, restorative mixture, given during convalescence. *Gray.*

Barley Mixture.

Take of pearl barley, sliced figs, stoned raisins, of each, two ounces and a-half; liquorice root, sliced and bruised, five drachms; water, five pints and a-half. Clean the barley by washing, boil it in four and a-half pints of the water, down to two pints; add the figs, raisins, and liquorice root, with the remaining pint of water; boil down to two pints, and strain.

This is nutritive and demulcent. *Gray.*

Artificial Asses' Milk.

Boil together a pint of water and an ounce of hartshorn shavings, until reduced to a jelly; add two ounces of white sugar; when cold, mix with a pint of new milk, and a teaspoonful of syrup of Tolu. To be taken freely, as a nutritive beverage. *Cooley.*

Isinglass Blancmange.

Isinglass, a quarter of a pound; rose water, half a pint; milk, two quarts; milk of almonds, half a pint. Boil to a proper consistence, and permit to cool. *Hoffmann.*

Rice Blancmange.

Ground rice, two ounces; milk, one pint; lump sugar, three ounces; a little lemon peel and cinnamon; dissolve the rice in

the milk, by boiling, reduce it to a proper consistence, then add the spice and sugar; boil for a few minutes, strain, and let cool. The rice should be rubbed up with a little water, before adding it to the milk, to prevent it from being in lumps.

Cooley.

Soda Cakes.

Flour, one pound; bicarbonate of soda, a quarter of an ounce; sugar and butter, each, half a pound; make a paste with milk; add candied orange, lemon, or citron, or the fresh peel, grated, according to taste. They may be made with the same quantity of carbonate of magnesia, instead of the soda, and the candied peel omitted. In dyspepsia, with acidity.

Cooley.

LIST OF INCOMPATIBLES.

Absinthium, with sulphates of iron and zinc, acetates of lead, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic.

Acacia, with Goulard's extract, alcohol, nitric acid, muriated tincture of iron.

Acidum Aceticum, with alkalies, alkaline and earthy carbonates.

Acidum Citricum, with mineral acids, acetates of lead, nitrate and acetate of mercury, alkalies, alkaline sulphurets.

Acidum Arseniosum, with lime water, hydrosulphate of potassa, astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions.

Acidum Gallicum, with lime water, carbonate of potassa, acetate of lead, sulphate of copper, nitrate of silver, iodide of iron, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic, nitrate of silver, solution of isinglass, solution of opium, &c.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum, with mineral acids, metallic oxides, chlorine, &c.

Acidum Muriaticum, with alkalies and their carbonates, alkaline earths, metallic oxides, sulphuret of potassium, tartrate of potassa, and most metallic salts, especially those of silver.

Acidum Nitricum, with the metallic oxides, the salifiable bases, the essential oils, &c.

Acidum Nitro Muriaticum, with oxides, earths and alkalies, the sulphurets, &c.

Acidum Phosphoricum, with the soluble salts of lime, baryta, and lead.

Acidum Sulphuricum, with the earths, alkalies, and their carbonates, the sulphurets, &c.

Acidum Tannicum, per salts of iron, albumen, gelatin, &c.

Acidum Tartaricum, with alkalies and their carbonates, and the salts of potassa.

Æther Hyponitrosus, with alcoholic solution of caustic potassa.

Æther Muriaticus, with solution of caustic potassa.

Aluminæ et Potassæ Sulphas, with the alkalies and alkaline carbonates, lime, magnesia, acetate of lead, infusion of galls, &c.

Ammonia, with acids, mineral salts, alum, &c.

Ammoniæ Acetas, with alkalies, strong acids, corrosive sublimate, nitrate of silver, &c.

Ammoniæ Carbonas, with acids, caustic potassa, magnesia, alum, chloride of calcium, bitartrate and bisulphate of potassa, the salts of iron, bichloride of mercury, salts of lead, sulphate of zinc, &c.

Ammoniæ Murias, with sulphuric and nitric acids, salts of lead and silver, potassa, the carbonates of potassa and soda, lime, &c.

Angustura, with sulphates of iron and copper, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, acetates of lead, bichloride of mercury, potassa, infusion of galls, &c.

Anthemis, with solution of gelatin, infusions containing gallic acid, salts of iron, nitrate of silver, salts of lead, bichloride of mercury, &c.

Antimonii Sulphuretum, with nitric and nitro-muriatic acids.

Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras, with alkalies and earths, and their carbonates, strong acids, hydrosulphurets, lime water, chloride of calcium, salts of lead, soaps, infusions containing gallic acid, rhubarb, &c.

Armoracia, with carbonates of the alkalies, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, vegetable bitters and astringents, &c.

Argenti Nitras, with the fixed alkalies, sulphuric, muriatic, and arsenious acids, and their salts, lime, the chlorides and sulphurets, astringent vege-

table infusions, solutions of the salts of mercury and copper, &c.

Arnica, with sulphates of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, mineral acids, &c.

Aurantii Cortex, with infusion of bark, sulphate of iron, lime water, &c.

Barytæ Murias, with alum, nitrate of silver, &c.

Benzoinum, with the acids and alkalies.

Bistorta, with salts of iron, gelatin, &c.

Belladonna, with caustic alkaline solutions.

Bismuthi Nitras, with the alkalies, vegetable astringents.

Calamus, with acetate of lead.

Calcii Chloridum Liquor, with carbonates of soda and potassa, and carbonate of magnesia, &c.

Calcis Liquor, with the mineral and acetic, phosphoric, tartaric, and citric acids, muriate of ammonia, the alkaline carbonates, soap, the vegetable astringents, alum, sulphates of iron and zinc, sulphate of magnesia, chlorides of mercury, nitrate of silver.

Calcis Carbonas, with the acids and acidulous salts, alum, muriate of ammonia.

Capsicum, with corrosive sublimate, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphates of iron, zinc, or copper, carbonates of the alkalies.

Cardamomum, with the acids, sulphate of iron, bichloride of mercury, &c.

Caryophyllus, with tartar emetic, sulphates of iron and zinc, &c.

Cascarilla, with lime water, sulphates of iron and zinc, infusions containing gallic acid.

Cassia Fistulæ, with alcohol.

Catechu, with alkalies, the salts of iron, gelatin, &c.

Cinchona, with strong acids, alkalies, sulphates of iron and zinc, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, lime, magnesia, &c.

Coccus, with acetate of lead, sulphate of zinc and iron.

Colchicum, with acids which render the vinous tincture drastic; alkalies, on the contrary, render it milder in its operation.

Colocynthis, with fixed alkalies, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, &c.

Columba, with ammonia, lime water, mineral acids, muriate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, isinglass.

Conium, with the acids.

Contrayerva (tincture), with water.

Copaiba, with the mineral acids.

Coptis Trifoliata, with nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

Creta Præparata, with acids and acidulous salts, alum, muriate of ammonia.

Cuprum Ammoniatum, with acids, potassa and soda, lime water.

Cupri Sulphas, with fixed alkalies, ammonia, and its carbonate, bichloride of mercury, arsenite of potassa, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, vegetable infusion, &c.

Cydonia, with acids, most metallic salts, alcohol.

Digitalis, with sulphate of iron, infusion of Peruvian bark, acetate of lead.

Ferrum Ammoniatum, with acids, the fixed alkalies, lime water, astringent infusions.

Ferri Iodidum, with fixed alkalies, lime water, vegetable astringents, &c.

Ferri et Potassæ Tartras, with the mineral acids, alkalies, vegetable astringents.

Ferri Subcarbonas, with the mineral acids, acidulous salt, &c.

Ferri Muriatis Tinctura, with alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, carbonate of lime, magnesia, and its carbonate, solution of gum, vegetable astringents.

Ferri Sulphas, with nitric acid, fixed alkalies, and their carbonates, lime water, nitrate of potassa, borate of soda, acetate of lead, iodide of potassium, vegetable astringents, &c.

Galla, with the carbonates of the alkalies, lime water, sulphates of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, bichloride of mercury, gelatin, &c.

Guaiaci Tincture, with water, the mineral acids, spirit of nitric ether, earthy and metallic salts, &c.

GRANATUM (*Cortex*), with sulphate of iron, &c.

HÆMATOXYLON, with mineral acids, solution of alum, sulphate of iron and copper, tartar emetic, acetate of lead.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM, with muriatic acid, the fixed alkalies.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE, with the alkalies, lime, muriate of ammonia, chlorides of potassium and sodium, carbonates of the alkalies, nitric acid, salts of iron, lead, and copper, iodide of potassium, soaps, &c.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM, with alkalies and their carbonates, carbonates of lime, tartar emetic, sulphuret of potassium, soaps, iron, copper, lead, and their salts, nitrate of silver, albumen, gelatin, vegetable astringents, fixed oils, &c.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM, with the mineral acids.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM NIGRUM, with the mineral and acetic acids.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM, with the mineral acids, iodide of potassium, chloride of sodium.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM, with the mineral acids, iodide of potassium, chloride of sodium.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA, with the mineral and acetic acids, alum, &c.

HYOSCYAMUS, with acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron.

IODINE.

IPECACUANHA, with the vegetable acids, the vegetable astringents, acetate of lead, &c.

KINO, with the salts of iron, the mineral acids, tartar emetic, &c.

KRAMERIA, with salts of iron, gelatin, mineral acids, &c.

LUPULUS, with the salts of iron.

MAGNESIA, with acids and acidulous salts, muriate of ammonia, metallic salts.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS, with acids and acidulous salts, metallic salts, lime water, muriate of ammonia, bitartrate of potassa.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS, with ammonia, acetate of lead, chloride of calcium, lime water, potassa and soda, and their carbonates, &c.

MENTHA, with sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, &c.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS, with alkaline carbonates, ammonia, all articles incompatible with infusion of opium, except acetate of lead.

MORPHIÆ MURIAS, with acetate of lead, ammonia, alkaline carbonates, &c.

MOSCHUS, with mineral acids, bichloride of mercury, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, infusion of bark, &c.

OPIUM, with ammonia, carbonates of potassa and soda, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, salts of copper, iron, and zinc, infusion of galls, &c.

POTASSA, with acids and acidulous salts, earthy and metallic salts, ammonia and its salts, &c.

POTASSÆ ACETAS, with mineral acids, sulphates of soda and magnesia, tartaric acid, &c.

POTASSÆ ARSENITIS LIQUOR, with lime water, acids, chloride of calcium, sulphate of magnesia, alum, sulphate of iron, iodide of iron, nitrate of silver, vegetable astringents.

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS, with lime water, ammonia, carbonates of potassa and soda, magnesia, sulphate of magnesia, &c.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS, with acids, metallic salts, lime water, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of ammonia, &c.

POTASSÆ CITRAS, with salts of lime, lead, and silver, sulphuric acid.

POTASSÆ NITRAS, with alum, sulphate of magnesia, metallic sulphates, sulphuric acid, muriatic acid (when heated).

POTASSÆ SULPHAS, with tartaric acid, acetate of lead, nitric and muriatic acids, chloride of calcium, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphate of magnesia.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM, with acids, most metallic salts.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS, with all acids, lime water, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver.

Potassii Iodidum, with acetate of lead, bichloride of mercury, tartaric acid, metallic salts, all acids and acidulous salts, except bitartrate of potassa.

Pimenta, with alum, ammonia, alkaline carbonates, salts of iron, copper, zinc, and silver, vegetable astringents.

Piper Nigrum, with vegetable astringents.

Plumbi Acetas, with the alkalies and their carbonates, tartaric, citric, and sulphuric acids, tartrate and bitartrate of potassa, alkaline and metallic sulphates, alum, borax, lime water, vegetable astringents, infusion of opium, the soaps, milk.

Plumbi Iodidum, with solution of potassa, sulphuric acid.

Quassia, with nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, &c.

Quiniæ Sulphas, with tartaric acid, tartrate of potassa, alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, infusion of galls.

Rheum, with strong acids, lime water, sulphates of iron and zinc, tartar emetic, bichloride of mercury, vegetable astringents.

Rosa Gallica, with sulphates of iron and zinc, gelatin, lime water.

Salix, with lime water, sulphate of iron, alkaline carbonates, solution of isinglass.

Salvia, with salts of iron.

Sapo (*and liniments, &c., containing it*), with sulphates of lime and magnesia, chloride of calcium, alum, metallic salts, lime water.

Sarsaparilla, with infusion of galls, lime water, acetate of lead.

Scilla, with lime water, alkaline carbonates, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, &c.

Senna, with strong acids, carbonates of the alkalies, lime water, tartar emetic.

Serpentaria, with acetate of lead.

Sodæ Carbonas, with acids, bitartrate of potassa, metallic and earthy salts, lime water.

Sodæ Phosphas, with mineral acids, lime, magnesia, &c.

Sodæ Sulphas, with salts precipitated by sulphuric acid, carbonates of potassa, acetate of potassa.

Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras, with most acids and acidulous salts, acetate of lead.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici, with sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, alkaline and earthy carbonates, especially those with an excess of acid.

Tamarindus, with the salts of potassa, the alkaline carbonates, lime water, tartar emetic.

Taraxacum, with corrosive sublimate, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, infusion of galls, &c.

Thea, with salts of iron, gelatin, lime water, &c.

Tormentilla, with solution of isinglass, salts of iron, alkalies, &c.

Tragacanth, with sulphates of iron and copper, acetate of lead, &c.

Ulmus, with alcohol, tinctures, if added in quantity.

Uva Ursi, with salts of iron.

Valeriana, with salts of iron.

Zinci Oxidum, with potassa, soda, and ammonia.

Zinci Sulphas, with potassa, soda, and ammonia, and their carbonates, the hydrosulphurets, milk, mucilages, &c.

POSOLOGICAL TABLE

OF THE

MOST IMPORTANT MEDICINES.

Absinthium, Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Extract, grs. x to xx.
Tincture, gtt. xx to f℥ij.
Oil, gtt. ij to iv.
Acetosella, Extract, ℈j to ℥ss.
Acidum Arseniosum, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.
Benzoicum, grs. x to xx.
Boracicum, grs. v to xx.
Gallicum, grs. ij to x.
Hydrocyanicum (medicinal), gtt. j to ii.
Hydriodicum, gtt. v to lx.
Muriaticum, gtt. v to x.
diluted, gtt. xx to xxx.
Nitricum, gtt. v to x.
diluted, gtt. xx to xxx.
Phosphoricum, diluted, gtt. x to f℥j.
Sulphuricum, gtt. ij to v.
diluted, gtt. x to xxx.
aromatic, gtt. v to x.
Tannicum, gr. j to iij.
Tartaricum, ℥j to ij.
Aconitum, Powder, gr. j to ij.
Extract, gr. j to ij.
alcoholic, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Tincture, gtt. v to vj.
Æther, Acetic, gtt. x to f℥j.
Hyponitrosus, gtt. x to lx.
spirit of, f℥ss to ij.
Hydrocyanic, gtt. ij to vj.
Muriatic, gtt. xxx to lx.
Sulphuric, f℥ss to j.
spirit, f℥j to iij.
compound, f℥ss to ij.
Allium, Syrup, f℥j.
Aloe, Powder, gr. j to v.
and Canella, grs. v to xx.
Wine, f℥j. to ℥j.
Tincture, f℥j. to ℥j.
and Myrrh, f℥ss to jj.
Aluminæ et Potassæ Sulphas, grs. v to x.
Ammonia, Water, gtt. v to xx.
Acetate, f℥ss to j.
Arseniate, gtt. x to xx.
Carbonate, grs. v to x.
tincture comp., gtt. x to xl.
Ammonia, Alcohol, gtt. v to xx.
aromatic, gtt. x to xx.
Citrate, f℥ss to j.
Hydrosulphate, gtt. v to vj.
Muriate, gr. j to v.
Nitrate, ℈j to ij.
Phosphate, f℥ss.
Succinate, Spirit, gtt. xx to l.
Sulphate, ℈j. to ℥ss.
Ammoniacum, grs. v to xv.
mixture, f℥ss to j.
and Nit. acid, f℥j to iv.
Amylum, Iodide, ℥ss to ij.
Angelica, Tincture, f℥j to ij.
Angustura, Powder, grs. x to ℈j.
Infusion, f℥ij.
Tincture, f℥j to ij.
Anthemis, Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Extract, grs. x to xx.
Syrup, f℥ss.
Anthracokali, grs. ij to iv.
Antimonium, grs. x to xx.
Sulphuret, grs. v to x.
precipitated, grs. j to iij.
Kermes mineral, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to x.
and Lime, grs. j to v.
Tartrate and Potassa, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to iij.
Wine, gtt. xxx to ℥j.
Antimonial Powder, grs. iij to x.
Apocynum, Decoction, f℥j to ij.
Extract, grs. iij to v.
Argentum, Chloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. ij.
and Ammonia, gr. $\frac{1}{14}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.
Cyanide, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.
Iodide, $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to ij.
Oxide, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to ij.
Armoracia, Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Spirit. comp. f℥j to iv.
Arnica, Powder, grs. v to x.
Extract, grs. v to ℈j.
Infusion, f℥ss to j.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to l.

Arsenicum, Iodide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$.
Donovan's Solution, gtt. xv to f℥ss.
Arum, Powder, grs. x.
Asclepias Tuberose, Infusion, f℥iij to iv.
Asparagus, Extract, ℈j to ℥j.
Syrup, ℥j to ij.
Assafetida, grs. ij to x.
Mixture, f℥j to ij.
Tincture, f℥j.
ammoniated, gtt. v to f℥j.
Aurum, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j.
Chloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.
and Sodium, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.
Cyanide, gr. $\frac{1}{18}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.
Iodide, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.
Oxide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Azederach, Decoction, f℥ss to j.

Ballotta Lanata, Decoction, f℥iij to iv.
Baptisia Tinctoria, Decoction, f℥ss.
Barium, Chloride, grs. ij to ij.
Solution, gtt. v.
Iodide, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Baryta, Solution, gtt. iv to vj.
Acetate, gtt. iv to vj.
Bebeerina, Sulphate, grs. v to ℈j.
Belladonna, gr. j to ij.
Extract, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
alcoholic, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
Syrup, ℥j to ij.
Tincture, gtt. xv to xxx.
Benzoin, Tincture, gtt. x to xx.
Bismuthum, Subnitrate, grs. ij to x.
Bistort, Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Boletus Laricis, gr. j to iij.
Brominum, Solution, gtt. v to x.
Brucia, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Tincture, gtt. v to xx.

Calamus, Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Calcium, Chloride, Solution, gtt. xx to xxx.
Iodide, grs. ij to iij.
Sulphuret, grs. v to x.
Calx. Lime water, f℥ss to ij.
Calcis Carbonas, Powder, grs. x to xx.
comp. grs. x to xx.
Phosphate, ℈j to ij.
Calendula, Extract, grs. ij to v.
Calomel, grs. ij to x.
Calotropis, Infusion, ℥j to ℨj.
Powder, grs. iij to xxx.
Camphora, grs. iij to x.
Water, f℥ss to j.
Tincture, gtt. v to xx.
Canella, grs. x to ℈j.
Cannabis, Extract, grs. x.
Tincture, gtt. x to ℥j.
Cannabis, Resin, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to gr. j.
Cantharis, gr. ss to j.
Tincture, gtt. xx to f℥j.
Capsicum, grs. v to x.
Infusion, f℥ss.
Tincture, f℥j to ij.
Carbo Animalis, grs. x to xx.
Ligni, ℥ss to j.
Mineralis, Anthracokali, grs. ij to iv.
Cardamomum, Tincture, f℥j to ij.
Carota, Infusion, seeds, f℥ij to iv.
Carum, Spirit, f℥j to ij.
Caryophyllus, Powder, grs. v to x.
Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Tincture, f℥j to ij.
Oil, gtt. ij to v.
Cascarilla, Powder, ℈j to ℥ss.
Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Extract, grs. x to ℥j.
Tincture, f℥j.
Cassia Fistula, ℥ij to ℨss.
Costoreum, grs. v to xx.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to f℥ij.
Catalpa, Decoction, f℥ij to iij.
Catechu, grs. x to ℈j.
Infusion, comp. f℥j to iij.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to f℥iij.
Centaurea Benedicta, ℈j to ℥j.
Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Cetraria, ℥ss to j.
Cetrarine, grs. ij to v.
Chelidonium, Extract, grs. v to xv.
Chenopodium, Juice, f℥ss.
Oil, gtt. iv to x.
Chimaphila, Decoction, f℥ij to iv.
Extract, grs. x to xxx.
Chiretta, ℈j.
Chlorinum, Water, f℥j to iv.
Chloroformum, gtt. v to xx.
Cimicifuga, Decoction, f℥j to ij.
Tincture, gtt. xx.
Cinchona, Powder, ℥ss to j.
Extract, grs. x to xxx.
Decoction, f℥j.
Infusion, f℥ij.
Tincture, f℥j to iv.
Cinchonia, grs. ij to iv.
Sulphate, gr. j to ij.
Cinnamomum, Powder, grs. x to ℈j.
comp. grs. x to xxx.
Tincture, f℥j to iv.
Codeia, Syrup, f℥j.
Muriate and Morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
Colchicum, Powder, grs. ij to viij.
Extract, bulb, gr. j to ij.
Wine, root, gtt. x to xx.
seeds, f℥j.
Tincture, seeds, f℥ss to ij.

Colocynthis, Powder, gr. j to ij.
Extract, grs. v to x.
comp. grs. v to xxx.
Colomba, Powder, grs. x to xxx.
Infusion, f℥ij.
Tincture, f℥j to iv.
Extract, grs. j to v.
Conium, Powder, grs. iij to v.
Extract, gr. j to ij.
alcoholic, gr. j to ij.
Tincture, gtt. xx to f℥j.
Contrayerva, Powder, ʒss.
Extract, ℈j to ij.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to xl.
Copaiba, grs. xx to f℥j.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to f℥j.
Oil, gtt. x to xxx.
Coptis, Powder, grs. x to xxx.
Infusion, f℥ss to ij.
Tincture, f℥j to iij.
Cornus, Powder, ℈j to ʒj.
Creasotum, gtt. j to ij.
Crocus, grs. x to xxx.
Cubeba, Powder, grs. x to ʒiij.
Tincture, f℥j to ij.
Oil, gtt. v to x.
Cupri Acetas, gr. j.
Sulphas (emetic), gr. j to iij.
Cuprum Ammoniatum, gr. ¼ to ½.

Delphinium, Tincture, gtt. x to xx.
Delphniia, gr. ¼ to ½.
Digitalis, Powder, gr. ½ to j.
Infusion, f℥ss.
Tincture, gtt. x to xx.
Digitalina, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to ⅛.
Diosma, Powder, grs. xx to xxx.
Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Tincture, f℥j to iv.
Extract, fluid, f℥j to ij.
Diospyros, Infusion, f℥j.
Dulcamara, Powder, grs. xxx to ʒj.
Decoction, f℥j to ij.
Extract, grs. v to x.

Elaterium (common), gr. j to ij.
(genuine), gr. ⅛ to ¼.
Elaterina, Tincture, gtt. xx to xl.
Emetina, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to ¼.
Syrup, f℥j.
Ergota, Powder, grs. x to xxx.
Infusion, f℥j.
Wine, f℥ij to iij.
Tincture, gtt. xx to f℥j.
Extract, gr. ij.
Oil, gtt. xx to l.
Erigeron Annuum, Infusion, f℥ij to iv.
Canadense, Infusion, f℥ij to iv.
Extract, grs. v to x.

Eupatorium, Powder, grs. xx to xxx.
Infusion, f℥j.
Euphorbia Corollata, Powder, grs. xv to xx.
Ipecacuanha, Powder, grs. x. to xv.
Hypericifolia, Infusion, f℥ss to ij.
Lathyris, Oil, gtt. iv to xii.

Ferrum (prepared), grs. v to xx.
Ammoniated, grs. iv to xii.
Tincture, gtt. xl to f℥j.
Ferri, Acetate, gtt. x to xxv.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to f℥j.
Arseniate, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.
Bromidum, grs. ij to v.
Carbonate, grs. x to ʒij.
Saccharine, grs. x to ʒss.
Carburet, grs. v to xv.
Chloride, gr. j to ij.
Tincture, gtt. x to xxx.
Citrate, grs. iv to viij.
and Quinia, grs. v. to x.
Ferrocyanide, grs. iij to v.
Iodide, grs. ij to iij.
Solution, gtt. xxx to f℥j.
Syrup, f℥j.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to f℥j.
Lactate, grs. ij to iv.
Malate, grs. v to ℈j.
Nitrate, gtt. vj to xii.
Persesquinitrate, gtt. x to xii.
Oxide, Black, grs. v to xx.
Red, grs. v to xv.
Phosphate, grs. v to x.
Sulphate, grs. j to v.
dried, gr. j to iij.
Tartrate, grs. v to x.
Wine, f℥j.
Ammonio, grs. v.
Tannate, gr. ij to iij.
Valerianate, grs. j to ij.
Filix Mas, ʒj to ij.
Extract, grs. xv to xx.
Frasera, Powder, grs. xxx to ʒj.
Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Fuligo, Tincture, gtt. xxx to f℥j.
Fuligokali, gr. ij to iij.

Galbanum, grs. x to xx.
Galla, Powder, grs. v to xxx.
Infusion, f℥j. to ij.
Tincture, f℥j to iij.
Syrup, f℥ss.
Gambogia, gr. j to vj.
Solution, alkaline, gtt. xv.
Gaultheria, Oil, gtt. ij to x.
Gentiana, Powder, grs. x to xl.

Gentiana, Extract, grs. x to ℈j.
Infusion, f℥j.
Tincture, comp., f℥j to ij.
Geranium, grs. x to xxx.
Extract, grs. x to xx.
Geoffroya, ℈j to ℥ss.
Decoction, f℥j to ij.
Gillenia, grs. xx to xxx.
Granatum, Decoction (rind), f℥j.
(bark), f℥ij to iv.
Gratiola, Wine, f℥j.
Guaiacum, Resin, grs. x to ℈j.
(Wood, decoction,) f℥j to ij.
Oil, gtt. iv to v.
Tincture, f℥j to iij.
Ammoniated, f℥j to ij.

Hæmatoxylon, Infusion, f℥ss.
Decoction, f℥ij to f℥ij.
Extract, grs. x to xxx.
Helleborus, Powder, grs. x to ℈j.
Extract, grs. x to xv.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to f℥j.
Humulus, Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Tincture, f℥j to iij.
Hydrargyrum,
with Antimony, gr. j to iv.
Chalk, grs. v to ℈j.
Magnesia, grs. v to ℈j.
Blue pill, grs. v to x.
Acetate, gr. j.
Borate, gr. ij.
Bromide, gr. j to v.
Bibromide, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.
Chloride, Corrosive, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
Mild, gr. ij to x.
Cyanuret, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.
Iodide, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Red, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$.
Oxide, Black, gr. j to ij.
Red, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to ij.
Sulphuret, Black, grs. v to xx
Red, grs. x to xv.
Tartrate, gr. j to ij.
Hippocastanum, Powder, ℈ij to iv.
Hyoscyamus, Powder, grs. ij to v.
Extract, gr. j.
Tincture, gtt. xx to f℥ss.

Indigum, Powder, ℈j to ij.
Iodinum, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j.
Tincture, gtt. x to xx.
Ipecacuanha, Powder, grs. xv to xxx.
comp. grs. v to x.
Syrup, f℥j to ij.
Ipecacuanha, Wine, f℥j to f℥j.

Jalapa, Powder, grs. x to xxx.
comp., ℥ss to j.
Extract, grs. v to x.
alkaline grs. iij to ix.
Soap, grs. x to xv.
Tincture, f℥j to ij.
Juglans Cinerea, Extract, grs. v to xxx.
Juniperus, Extract, ℥j to iij.
Infusion, f℥ij to iv.
Oil, gtt. iij to vj.

Kino, Powder, grs. x to xx.
Tincture, f℥ss to ij.
Krameria, Powder, grs. xx to xxx.
Extract, grs. x to xx.
Infusion, f℥i to ij.
Syrup, f℥ss.
Tincture, f℥j to ij.

Lactucarium, grs. iij.
Tincture, f℥ss to ij.
Lauro Cerasus, Water, f℥ss to j.
Liriodendron, Powder, ℥ss to ij.
Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Tincture, f℥j to ij.
Lobelia, Powder, grs. v to x.
Tincture, f℥ss to iv.
Lupulina, grs. v to x.
Tincture, f℥i to ij.

Macis, grs. x to ℈j.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to xl.
Magnesia, ℥j.
Carbonate, ℈j to ℥j.
Citrate, Solution, Oj.
Sulphate, ℥j.
Sulphuret, Syrup, f℥ss.
Phosphate, grs. x to xx.
Manolia, Powder, ℥j to ij.
Manganesii, Carbonate, ℈i to ℥i.
Muriate, grs. iv to x.
Oxide, grs. ij to iv.
Sulphate, ℥j to ij.
Manna, ℥j to ℥ij.
Mannite, ℥ij to ℥ij.
Marrubium, Extract, ℈i to ℥ss.
Matico, Infusion, f℥j.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to f℥j.
Syrup, f℥j to ij.
Mentha Piperita, Oil, gtt. i to iij.
Essence, gtt. x to xx.
Mentha Viridis, Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Menyanthes, Powder, grs. xx to xxx.
Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Extract, grs. x to xv.
Mezereum, Decoction, f℥j to iv.
Monarda, Oil, gtt. j to iij.

Monesia, grs. ij to x.
Syrup, f℥ss.
Morphia, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
Acetate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
Bimeconate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Citrate, gtt. v to x.
Muriate, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
Moschus, grs. v to x.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to f℥j.
Mucuna, Electuary, ℥i to ij.
Myroxylon, f℥ss.
Syrup, f℥j to ij.
Myrrha, grs. x to xxx.

Narcotina, grs. iij.
Muriate, grs. ij to iv.
Nux vomica, Powder, grs. iij to v.
Extract, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to ij.
Tincture, gtt. v to xx.

Oleum Animale Empyreumatica, gtt. v to x.
Cajuputi, gtt. ij to v.
Morrhuæ, f℥ss to f℥ij.
Olivæ, f℥j.
Ricini, f℥ss to j.
Terebinthinæ, gtt. v to f℥i.
Tiglii, gtt. i to ij.
Opium, gr. j.
Vinegar, Black drop, gtt. vii to x.
Lancaster " " gtt. vj to x.
Houlton's " " gtt. xx.
Rousseau's " " gtt. iv.
Porter's " " gtt. v to xx.
Tincture, gtt. xxv.
acetated, gtt. xx.
Wine, gtt. xxv.
Tincture, Smith's, gtt. iij to v.
ammoniated, f℥i to ij.
Camphorated, f℥j to iij.
Swediaur's, gtt. v.
Elixir, gtt. v to xx.
Opoponax, grs. x to xx.

Papaver, Syrup, f℥ij to f℥j.
Pareira, Powder, grs. xxx to ℥j.
Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Decoction, f℥j to ij.
Extract, grs. x to ℥ss.
Tincture, gtt. l to lx.
Paullinia, grs. x to xx.
Petroleum, f℥ss to j.
Petroselinum, Infusion, Oss.
Phloridzina, grs. v to xv.
Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.
Phytolacca, Powder, grs. x to xxx.
Piper Nigrum, Confection, ℥j to ij.
Piperinum, gr. j to ij.
Piscidia Erythrina, Tincture, f℥j.

Pix liquida, ℥ss to j.
Platini, Bichloridum, gr. j to ij.
Plumbi, Acetate, gr. j to iv.
Iodide, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
Podophyllum, Powder, grs. x to xx.
Extract, grs. v to xv.
Podophyllin, grs. v to vj.
Potassi, Bromide, grs. ij to x.
Chloride, ℈j to ij.
Cyanuret, grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
Iodide, gr. j to x.
Iodo-hydrargyrate, gtt. ij to v.
Silica, Solution, f℥iij.
Sulphate, ℥iv to v.
Bisulphate, ℥j to ij.
with Sulphur, ℥ss to j.
Tartrate, ℥j to ℥j.
Bitartrate, ℥j to ℥ss.
and Ammonia, ℥j.
Prinos, Powder, grs. xxx to ℥j.
Decoction, f℥ij.
Prunus Virginiana, Powder, grs. xxx to ℥ij.
Infusion, f℥ij to iij.
Syrup, f℥j to f℥j.

Quassia, Infusion, f℥j.
Extract, grs. ij to v.
Tincture, f℥j to ij.
Quercus, Powder, grs. xxx to ℥j.
Extract, grs. x to xl.
Decoction, f℥ij to iij.
Quinia, gr. j to ij.
Amorphous, gr. j to iv.
Acetate, gr. j to ij.
Arseniate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Citrate, gr. j to ij.
Ferrocyanate, gr. j to ij.
Chloride and Mercury, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Kinate, gr. j to ij.
Lactate, gr. j to ij.
Muriate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
Sulphate, gr. j to ij.
Sulpho-tartrate, f℥ss to j.
Valerianate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.

Rheum, Powder, grs. x to xxx.
Roasted, grs. v to x.
Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Extract, grs. x to xx.
Fluid, gtt. xv to f℥ss.
Syrup, f℥j to ij.
Aromatic, f℥j to ij.
Tincture, f℥j to ij.
and Senna, f℥ss to ij.
Wine, f℥j to iv.
Rubia, Powder, ℥ss.
Decoction, f℥iij.
Rubus, Decoction, f℥j to ij.
Ruta, Powder, grs. x to xx.

Sabadilla, Powder, grs. ij to v.
Extract, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.
Sabbatia, Infusion, f℥ij to iv.
Sabina, Powder, grs. v to x.
Oil, gtt. ij to v.
Salicina, grs. iv to vj.
Salvia, Infusion, f℥ij to iv.
Sanguinaria, Powder, grs. x to xx.
Tincture, f℥j to iv.
Sarsaparilla, Powder, ℥ss to j.
Decoction, f℥iv to vj.
Extract, grs. x to xx.
Fluid, f℥j.
Syrup, f℥ss to j.
Compound, f℥ss to j.
Sassafras, Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Oil, gtt. ij to v.
Scammonium, Powder, grs. v to x.
Confection, grs. xx to xxx.
Resin, grs. v to x.
Scilla, Powder, grs. v to x.
Syrup, f℥j.
Compound, gtt. x to f℥j.
Tincture, gtt. xx to xl.
Extract, gr. j to iij.
Vinegar, f℥ss to j.
Oxymel, f℥j to ij.
Scoparius, Infusion, f℥ij to iv.
Extract, ℈j to ℥j.
Senega, Powder, grs. x to xx.
Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Decoction, f℥ss.
Syrup, f℥j to ij.
Senna, Powder, ℥ss to ij.
Confection, ℥ij.
Infusion, f℥iv.
Syrup, f℥j to ij.
Extract, fluid, f℥ss.
Serpentaria, Powder, grs. x to xx.
Infusion, f℥j to ij.
Tincture, f℥j to ij.
Simaruba, Infusion, f℥ij.
Sodii Chloridum, Powder, grs. x to ℥ss.
Comp. ℥ij to iij.
Soda, Acetate, ℈j to ℥iv.
Arseniate, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.
Borate, grs. xx to xxx.
Carbonate, grs. x to xx.
Solution, f℥j to ij.
Hydrosulphate, grs. x to ℥j.
Phosphate, ℥iv to ℥j.
Sulphate, ℥j.
Tartrate, ℥ss to j.
Spigelia, Powder, ℥j to ij.
Infusion, ℥iv to ℥j.
Comp. ℥j to ij.
Extract, Fluid, ℥j to ℥ss.
Spiræa, Decoction, f℥j to ij.
Spiræa, Extract, grs. v to ℈j.
Spongia, Burnt, ℥j to ij.
Stannum, Powder, ℥ss.
Chloride, gr. ij.
Sulphuret, grs. x to xx.
Oxide, grs. v to vj.
Stramonium, Powder, gr. ij to iij.
Seeds, gr. j.
Extract (seeds), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
(leaves), gr. j.
Tincture (seeds), gtt. xx to xxx.
Styrax, grs. x to xx.
Strychnia, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.
Acetate, Solution, gtt. v.
Iodate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Succinum, Oil, gtt. v to xv.
Tincture, gtt. xl to lx.
Sulphur, Prepared, ℥ss to ij.
Electuary, ℥j to ij.
Sulphuris Carburetum, gtt. ij to iij.

Tabacum, Wine, ♏x to xx.
Tincture, ♏x to xx.
Tanacetum, Extract, grs. v to ℈j.
Taraxacum, Decoction, ℥j to iij.
Extract, ℈j to ℥j.
Fluid, f℥j.
Terebinthina, grs. ij to v.
Tolutanum, grs. x to xxx.
Tincture, f℥j to ij.
Syrup, f℥j to f℥ss.
Tormentilla, Powder, grs. xxx to ℥j.
Decoction, f℥j to ij.
Toxicodendron, Powder, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to j.
Extract, gr. j.
Tincture, gtt. v.
Tussilago, Decoction, f℥ij to iv.
Syrup, f℥j to f℥ss.

Ulmus Campestris, Decoction, f℥iv to vj.
Ulmus Fulva, Decoction, f℥iv to vj.
Uva Ursi, Powder, ℈j to ℥j.
Decoction, f℥j to ij.
Extract, grs. v to xxx.

Valeriana, Powder, ℥ss to j.
Electuary, ℥j to ℥ij.
Infusion, f℥ij.
Tincture, f℥j to iv.
Ammon. f℥j to ij.
Wine, f℥j to iv.
Oil, gtt. ij to v.
Extract, grs. ij to x.
Fluid, f℥j to ij.
Vanilla, Powder, grs. v to x.
Tincture, gtt. xxx to xl.
Veratria, grs. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.
Tincture, gtt. v to x.

Veratrum Album, Powder, gr. j to ij.
Wine, ♏x.
Tincture, ♏x.
Veratrum Viride, Powder, gr. j.
Tincture, f℥ss to j.
Wine, f℥ss to j.
Extract, grs. ¼ to ½.
Viola Odorata, Syrup, f℥j to ij.

Wintera, Powder, ℥ss to j.

Zinci Oxidum, grs. ij to x.
Chloridum, Solution, gtt. v.
Tincture, gtt. v.
Cyanuretum, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to ¼.
Ferrocyanuretum, gr. j.
Solution, f℥ss.
Sulphas, gr. j to xxx.
Solution, f℥ss.
Valerianas, gr. j to ij.
Zingiber, Powder, gr. x to ℈j.
Tincture, f℥j to ij.

TABLE OF PHARMACEUTICAL NAMES,

WHICH

DIFFER IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN PHARMACOPŒIAS.

United States.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
Absinthium,	idem,	idem,	Artemisia absinthium.
Acacia,	idem,	Gummi acaciæ,	A. Arabica et A. vera.
Acetum,	idem,	Acetum gallicum,	Acetum vini.
Acetum destillatum,	idem,	idem,	Acetum distillatum.
Acidum arseniosum,	idem,	Arsenicum album,	Arsenici oxydum album.
Acidum hydrocyanicum,	A. hydrocyanicum dilutum,	A. hydrocyanicum,	Acidum Prussicum.
Acidum muriaticum,	A. hydrochloricum,	A. muriatum et m. purum,	A. muriaticum.
Acidum dilutum,	A. hydrochloricum dilutum,	A. muriaticum dilutum,	idem.
Aconitum,	Aconiti folia et radix,	Aconitum,	Aconitum paniculatum. Folia.
Adeps,	idem,	Axungia,	Adeps suillus præparatus.
Alcohol,	Spiritus rectificatus,	idem,	idem.
Alcohol dilutum,	Spiritus tenuior,	idem,	idem.
Allium,	idem,	idem,	Allium sativum.
Aloe,	idem,	A. Barbadensis, A. Indica, A. socotorina,	A. hepatica, A. socotorina.
Althæa,	Althææ radix et folia,	idem,	Althæa officinalis.
Alumen exsiccatum,	idem,	idem,	Alumen siccatum.
Ammoniæ murias,	Ammoniæ hydrochloras,	Ammoniæ murias,	idem.
Ammoniæ carbonas,	Ammoniæ sesquicarbonas,	Ammoniæ carbonas,	idem.
Ammoniacum,	idem,	idem,	Ammoniacum gummi.
Amygdala amara,	idem,	idem,	Amygdalæ amaræ.
Amygdala dulcis,	idem,	idem,	Amygdalæ dulces.
Angustura,	Cusparia,	idem,	Angustura.
Anthemis,	idem,	idem,	Chamæmelum.

United States.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
Antimonii et potassæ tartras,	Antimonii potassio-tartras,	Antimonium tartarizatum,	Antimonii et potassæ tartras *sive* tartarum emeticum.
Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum,	Antimonii oxysulphuretum,	Antimonii sulph. aureum,	Sulph. antimoniatum fuscum.
Antimonii sulphuretum,	Antimonii sesquisulphuretum,	Antimonii sulphuretum,	idem.
Aqua destillata,	idem,	idem,	Aqua distillata.
Aqua camphoræ,	Mistura camphoræ,	idem,	idem.
	Aqua menthæ pulegii,	Aqua pulegii,	idem.
Argenti cyanuretum,	Argenti cyanidum,		
Argenti nitras,	idem,	idem,	Argenti nitras fusum.
Arnica,			Arnica montana.
	Asarum,		Asarum Europæum.
Barii chloridum,	idem,	Barytæ murias,	idem.
Belladonna,	idem,	idem,	Atropa belladonna.
Benzoinum,	idem,	idem,	Styrax benzoin. Resina.
Bismuthi subnitras,	Bismuthi trisnitras,	Bismuthum album,	Bismuthi subnitras.
Calamus,	Acorus,	Calamus aromaticus,	
Calcii chloridum,	idem,	Calcis murias,	idem.
Canella,	idem,	idem,	Canella alba. Cortex.
Cantharis,	idem,	idem,	Cantharis vesicatoria.
Capsicum,	idem,	idem,	Capsicum annuum.
Cardamomum,	idem,	idem,	Amomum cardamomum.
Carota,	Dauci fructus,		Daucus carota var. sylvestris.
Carum,	Carui,	idem,	Carum carui.
Cassia fistula,	Cassia,	Cassiæ pulpa,	Cassia fistula.
Cassiæ fistulæ pulpa,	Cassia,	Cassiæ pulpa,	Cassia fistula,
	Cataplasma fermenti,		Cataplasma fermenti cerevisiæ.
Ceratum cantharidis,	Emplastrum cantharidis,	idem,	idem.
Ceratum cetacei,	idem,	Ceratum simplex,	Unguentum cetacei.
Ceratum plumbi subacetatis,	Ceratum plumbi compositum,		
Ceratum resinæ,	idem,	Unguentum resinosum,	Ung. resinæ albæ.
Ceratum sabinæ,	idem,	idem,	Unguentum sabinæ.
Ceratum simplex,	Ceratum,		
Ceratum zinci carbonatis,	Ceratum calaminæ,	idem,	Unguentum calaminæ.
Cetraria,	idem,	idem,	Lichen Islandicus.
Chimaphila,	idem,	Pyrola,	Pyrola umbellata
Cinchona flava,	Cinchona cordifolia,	Cinchona flava,	Cinchona cordifolia.
Cinchona pallida,	Cinchona lancifolia,	Cinchona cinerea, Cinchona coronæ,	Cinchona lancifolia.
Cinchona rubra,	Cinchona oblongifolia,	Cinchona rubra,	Cinchona oblongifolia.
Cinnamomum,	idem,	idem et Cassiæ cortex,	idem et Cassia.
Coccus,	Cocci,	idem,	Coccus cacti.
Colchici radix,	Colchici cormus,	idem,	Colchicum autumnale. Bulbus.

United States.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
Colchici semen,	Colchici semina,	idem,	Colchicum autumnale. Semina.
Colocynthis,	idem,	idem,	Cucumis colocynthis.
Colomba,	Calumba,	idem,	Colomba.
	Confectio amygdalæ,	Conserva amygdalarum,	Confectio amygdalarum.
Confectio aromatica,	idem,	Electuarium aromaticum,	Confectio aromatica.
Confectio aurantii corticis,	Confectio aurantii,	Conserva aurantii,	
	Confectio cassiæ,		Electuarium cassiæ.
Confectio opii,	idem,	Electuarium opii,	Confectio opii.
	Confectio piperis nigri,	Electuarium piperis,	Confectio piperis nigri.
Confectio rosæ,	Confectio rosæ gallicæ,	Conserva rosæ,	idem.
	Confectio rosæ caninæ,	Conserva rosæ fructus,	
	Confectio rutæ,		Conserva rutæ.
	Confectio scammonii,		Electuarium scammonii.
Confectio sennæ,	idem,	Electuarium sennæ,	idem.
Conii folia,	idem,	Conium,	Conium maculatum.
Conii semen,	Conii fructus,		
Contrayerva,	Contrajerva,		
Copaiba,	idem,	idem,	Copaifera officinalis.
Coriandrum,	idem,	idem,	Coriandrum sativum.
	Cornu,	idem,	Cornua cervina.
Creasotum,	Creasoton,	Creasotum,	
Creta,	idem,	idem,	Calcis carbonas. Creta alba.
Crocus,	idem,	idem,	Crocus sativus.
Cubeba,	Piper cubeba,	Cubebæ,	Cubeba.
Cuprum ammoniatum,	Cupri ammonio sulphas,	Cuprum ammoniatum,	idem.
Cupri subacetas,	Ærugo,	idem,	Cupri subacetas.
Curcuma,	idem,	idem,	Curcuma longa.
	Cyminum,	Cuminum,	
	Decoctum aloës compositum,	Decoctum aloës,	Decoctum aloës compositum.
Decoctum cetrariæ,	idem,		Decoctum lichenis islandici.
Decoctum chimaphilæ,	idem,		Decoctum pyrolæ.
Decoctum cinchonæ,	Decoctum cinchonæ cordifoliæ,	Decoctum cinchonæ,	idem.
	Decoctum C. lancifoliæ,		
	Decoctum C. oblongifoliæ,		
	Decoctum hordei compositum,	Mistura hordei,	Decoctum hordei compositum.
Decoctum quercûs albæ,	Decoctum quercûs,	idem,	idem.
	Decoctum sarzæ,	idem,	Decoctum sarsaparillæ.

United States.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum,	Decoctum sarzæ compositum,	idem,	Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum.
	Decoctum scoparii compositum,	Decoctum scoparii,	
Digitalis,	Digitalis folia, D. semina,	Digitalis,	Digitalis purpura.
Diosma,	idem,	Bucku,	Diosma crenata.
Elaterium,	Extractum elaterii,	Elaterium,	Extractum elaterii.
	Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro,	Emplastrum ammoniaci et hydrargyri,	Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro.
	Emplastrum ceræ,	Emplastrum simplex,	
Emplastrum ferri,		Emplastrum ferri,	Emplastrum thuris.
Emplastrum galbani compositum,	Emplastrum galbani,		
Emplastrum picis cum cantharide,			Emplastrum calefaciens.
Emplastrum plumbi,	idem,	Emplastrum lithargyri,	idem.
Emplastrum resinæ,	idem,	Emplastrum resinosum,	Emplastrum lithargyri cum resinæ.
	Euphorbium,	idem,	Euphorbia canariensis.
Extractum aconiti,	idem,	idem,	Succus spissatus aconiti.
	Extractum aloës purificatum,		Extractum aloës hepaticæ.
		Extractum anthemidis,	Extractum chamæmeli.
Extractum belladonnæ,	idem,	idem,	Succus spissatus belladonnæ.
Extractum cinchonæ,	Extractum cinchonæ cordifoliæ,	Extractum cinchonæ,	idem.
	Extractum C. lancifoliæ,		
	Extractum C. oblongifoliæ,		
	Extractum colocynthidis,	idem,	Extractum colocynthidis simplex.
Extractum conii,	idem,	idem,	Succus spissatus conii.
Extractum hæmatoxyli,	idem,	idem,	Extractum hæmatoxyli campechiani.
Extractum hyoscyami,	idem,	idem,	Succus spissatus hyoscyami.
	Extractum lupuli,	idem,	Extractum humuli lupuli.
	Extractum opii purificatum,	Extractum opii,'	Extractum opii aquosum.
Extractum sarsaparillæ,	Extractum sarzæ,		Extractum sarsaparillæ.
		Extractum sarzæ fluidum,	Extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum.
Ferri filum,		Ferri filum,	Ferrum fila.

United States.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
Ferri ramenta,	Ferrum. Ramenta,	Ferri limatura,	Ferrum. Scobs.
Ferri et potassæ tartras,	Ferri potassio-tartras,	Ferrum tartarizatum,	Ferri tartarum.
Ferri ferrocyanuretum,	Ferri percyanidum,		Ferri cyanuretum.
Ferri oxidum hydratum,		Ferrugo,	
		Ferri oxidum nigrum,	Ferri oxydum nigrum.
Ferri subcarbonas,	Ferri sesquioxydum,	Ferri oxidum rubrum,	Ferri carbonas.
Ferrum ammoniatum,	Ferri ammonio-chloridum,		
Ficus,	Fici,	idem,	Ficus carica.
Filix mas,	Aspidium,	Filix,	Filix mas.
Galla,	Gallæ,	idem,	Gallæ.
Gambogia,	Cambogia,	Cambogia,	Gambogia.
Gentiana,	idem,	idem,	Gentiana lutea.
Glycyrrhiza,	idem,	Glycyrrhizæ radix,	Glycyrrhiza glabra.
Granati fructûs cortex,	Granatum,		Punica granatum.
Granati radicis cortex,		Granati radix,	Punica granatum.
Guaiaci lignum,	idem,	idem,	Guaiacum officinale.
Guaiaci resina,	idem,	Guaiacum,	Guaiacum officinale.
Hæmatoxylon,	Hæmatoxylum,	Hæmatoxylon,	Hæmatoxylum campechianum.
Helleborus,	idem,	idem,	Helleborus niger.
Hordeum,	idem,	idem,	Hordeum distichon.
Humulus,	Lupulus,	idem,	Humulus lupulus.
Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum,	Hydrargyri bichloridum,	Sublimatus corrosivus,	Hydrargyri murias corrosivum.
Hydrargyri chloridum mite,	Hydrargyri chloridum,	Calomelas,	Calomelas sublimatum.
Hydrargyri cyanuretum,	Hydrargyri bicyanidum,		Hydrargyri cyanuretum.
Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum,	Hydrargyri biniodidum,	idem,	
Hydrargyri oxidum nigrum,	Hydrargyri oxydum,		Hydrargyri oxydum nigrum.
Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum,	Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum,	Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum,	Hydrargyri oxydum nitricum.
Hydrargyri sulphas flavus,			Hydrargyri oxydum sulphuricum.
Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum,	Hydrargyri sulphuretum cum sulphure,		Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum.
Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum,	Hydrargyri bisulphuretum,	Cinnabaris,	Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.
Hydrargyrum ammoniatum,	Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum.	Hydrargyri precipitatum album,	Hydrargyri submurias ammoniatum.
Hyoscyami folia,	idem,	Hyoscyamus,	Hyoscyamus niger.
Hyoscyami semen,	Hyoscyami semina,		
Infusum angusturæ,	Infusum cuspariæ,	idem,	Infusum angusturæ.

United States.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
Infusum anthemidis,	idem,	idem,	Infusum chamæmeli.
Infusum armoraciæ,	Infusum armoraciæ compositum,		Infusum armoraciæ compositum.
	Infusum aurantii compositum,	Infusum aurantii,	Infusum aurantii compositum.
Infusum caryophylli,	idem,	idem,	Infusum caryophyllorum.
Infusum catechu compositum,	idem,	Infusum catechu,	Infusum catechu compositum.
Infusum colombæ,	Infusum calumbæ,	idem,	Infusum colombæ.
Infusum diosmæ,	idem,	Infusum bucku,	Infusum buchu.
Infusum gentianæ compositum,	idem,	Infusum gentianæ,	Infusum gentianæ compositum.
Infusum humuli,	Infusum lupuli,		
Infusum lini,	Infusum lini compositum,	Infusum lini,	Infusum lini compositum.
Infusum rosæ compositum,	idem,	Infusum rosæ,	Infusum rosæ acidum.
Infusum sarsaparillæ,			Infusum sarsaparillæ compositum.
Infusum sennæ,	Infusum sennæ compositum,	Infusum sennæ,	Infusum sennæ compositum.
		Infusum sennæ compositum,	Infusum sennæ cum tamarindis.
Infusum tabaci,	Enema tabaci,	idem,	Infusum tabaci.
Inula,	idem,		Inula helenium.
Iodinum,	Iodinium,	Iodineum,	Iodinium.
Ipecacuanha,	idem,	idem,	Cephaëlis ipecacuanha.
Juniperus,	Juniperi cacumina,	idem,	Juniperus communis. Cacumina.
	Juniperi fructus,	idem,	Juniperus communis. Baccæ.
Krameria,	idem,	idem,	Rhatania.
	Lacmus,	idem,	Litmus.
	Lactuca,		Lactuca sativa.
	Lauri baccæ, Lauri folia,		Laurus nobilis.
		Lauro cerasus,	Prunus lauro-cerasus.
Lavandula,	idem,	idem,	Lavandula spica.
Limon,	Limones,	idem,	idem.
Limonis cortex,	Limonum cortex,	idem,	Citrus medica.
Linimentum camphoræ,	idem,	idem,	Oleum camphoratum.
	Linimentum opii,	idem,	Linimentum saponis cum opio *vel* linimentum anodynum.
Linimentum terebinthinæ,	idem,	Linimentum terebinthinatum,	Linimentum terebinthinæ.
Linum,	Lini semina,	Lini farina,	Linum usitatissimum.
Liquor ammoniæ,	idem,	Ammoniæ aqua,	Ammoniæ causticæ aqua.

United States.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
Liquor ammoniæ acetatis,	idem,	Ammoniæ acetatis aqua,	idem.
Liquor ammoniæ fortior,	Ammoniæ liquor fortior,	Ammoniæ aqua fortior,	
	Liquor ammoniæ sesquicarbonatis,	Ammoniæ carbonatis aqua,	idem.
Liquor barii chloridi,	idem,	Solutio barytæ muriatis,	Barytæ muriatis aqua.
Liquor calcii chloridi,	idem,	Calcis muriatis solutio,	Calcis muriatis aqua.
Liquor calcis,	idem,	Aqua calcis,	idem.
	Liquor cupri ammonio-sulphatis,	Cupri ammoniati solutio,	Cupri ammoniati aqua.
Liquor ferri iodidi,		Ferri iodidi syrupus,	
Liquor iodini compositus,	Liquor potassii iodidi compositus,	Iodinei liquor compositus,	
Liquor plumbi subacetatis,	Liquor plumbi diacetatis,	Plumbi diacetatis solutio,	Plumbi subacetatis liquor.
Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus,	Liquor plumbi diacetatis dilutus,		Plumbi subacetatis liquor compositus.
Liquor potassæ,	idem,	Potassæ aqua,	Potassæ causticæ aqua.
Liquor potassæ arsenitis,	idem,	Liquor arsenicalis,	idem.
Liquor potassæ carbonatis,	idem,		Potassæ carbonatis aqua.
	Liquor potassæ effervescens,	Potassæ aqua effervescens,	
	Liquor sodæ effervescens,	Sodæ aqua effervescens,	
Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ,	idem,		
	Manganesii binoxydum,	Manganesii oxidum,	Manganesii oxydum.
Marmor,	idem,	idem,	Calcis carbonas, Marmor album.
Marrubium,	idem,		Marrubium vulgare.
Melissa,		Melissa,	Melissa officinalis.
	Mentha pulegium,	Pulegium,	Mentha pulegium.
	Menyanthes,	idem,	Menyanthes trifoliata.
Mezereum,	idem,	Mezereon,	idem.
		Mistura acaciæ,	Emulsio Arabica.
Mistura amygdalæ,	idem,	Mistura amygdalarum,	idem.
Mistura assafœtidæ,	idem,		Mistura assæfœtidæ.
	Mora,		Morus nigra.
Morphiæ murias,	Morphiæ hydrochloras,	Morphiæ murias,	
Mucilago acaciæ,	Mistura acaciæ,	Mucilago,	Mucilago gummi Arabici.
	Decoctum amyli,	Mucilago amyli,	idem.
Mucilago tragacanthæ,		idem,	Mucilago gummi tragacanthæ.
Mucuna,	Mucuna pruriens,	idem,	Dolichos pruriens.
Myristica,	idem,	idem,	Nux moschata.

United States.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
Myroxylon,	Balsamum Peruvianum,	idem,	Myroxylum Peruvianum.
Oleum amygdalæ,	Amygdalæ oleum,		Oleum amygdalarum.
Oleum bergamii,	Bergamii oleum,	Bergamottæ oleum,	
Oleum cajuputi,	Cajuputi,	Cajuputi oleum,	Melaleuca leucadendron.
Oleum caryophylli,	Caryophylli oleum,	idem,	Eugenia caryophyllata.
Oleum cinnamomi,	Cinnamomi oleum,	idem et Cassiæ oleum,	Laurus cinnamomum.
Oleum limonis,	Limonum oleum,	idem,	Citrus medica.
Oleum lini,	Lini oleum,	idem,	Oleum lini.
Oleum myristicæ,	Myristicæ oleum,	idem,	Myristica moschata.
Oleum olivæ,	Olivæ oleum,	idem,	Olea Europæum.
Oleum ricini,	Ricini oleum,	idem,	Ricinus communis.
Oleum rosæ,		Rosæ oleum,	
Oleum terebinthinæ,	Terebinthinæ oleum,	idem,	Oleum terebinthinæ.
Oleum tiglii,	Tiglii oleum,	Crotonis oleum,	Croton tiglium.
Oleum cari,	Oleum carui,	idem,	idem.
Oleum fœniculi,		idem,	Oleum fœniculi dulcis.
Oleum menthæ piperitæ,	idem,	idem,	Oleum menthæ piperitidis.
	Oleum menthæ pulegii,	Oleum pulegii,	idem.
Oleum rosmarini,	idem,	idem,	Oleum rorismarini.
Oleum succini rectificatum,	Oleum succini,		Oleum succini rectificatum.
	Oleum terebinthinæ purificatum,	idem,	Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum.
Origanum,	idem,	idem,	Origanum vulgare.
Os,			Ossa.
Papaver,	idem,	idem,	Papaver somniferum.
	Petroleum,	idem,	idem et Bitumen petroleum.
Pilulæ aloës et myrrhæ,	Pilulæ aloës cum myrrhâ,	Pilulæ aloës et myrrhæ,	Pilulæ aloës cum myrrhâ.
	Pilulæ hydrargyri chloridi compositæ,	Pilulæ calomelanos compositæ,	idem.
		Pilulæ colocynthidis,	Pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ.
Pilulæ galbani compositæ,	idem,	Pilulæ assafœtidæ,	Pilulæ galbani compositæ.
	Pilulæ cambogiæ compositæ,	Pilulæ cambogiæ,	Pilulæ gambogiæ compositæ.
Pilulæ opii,		Pilulæ opii *sive* thebaicæ,	
Pilulæ saponis compositæ,	idem,		Pilulæ saponis cum opio.
Pilulæ scillæ compositæ,	idem,	Pilulæ scillæ,	Pilulæ scillæ compositæ.
	Pilulæ styracis compositæ,	Pilulæ styracis,	Pilulæ è styrace.
Piper,	Piper nigrum,	idem,	idem.
Pix abietis,	Pix abietina,	Pix Burgundica,	idem.

United States.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
	Pix nigra,	Pix arida,	
Plumbi carbonas,	idem,	idem,	idem et Cerussa.
Plumbi oxidum semivitreum,	Plumbi oxydum,	Lithargyrum,	Plumbi oxydum semivitreum *sive* lithargyrum.
Potassæ carbonas impurus,	Potassæ carbonas impura,		Lixivus cinis.
Potassæ carbonas,	idem,	idem,	Potassæ carbonas è lixivo cinere.
Potassæ carbonas purus,		Potassæ carbonas purum,	Potassæ carbonas è tartari crystallis.
Potassii ferrocyanuretum,	Potassii ferrocyanidum,	idem,	
Potassa,	Potassæ hydras,	Potassa,	Potassa caustica.
	Potassa cum calce,	idem,	Potassa caustica cum calce.
Potassii iodidum,	idem,	idem,	Potassæ hydriodas.
Potassii sulphuretum,	idem,	idem,	Potassæ sulphuretum.
Prunum,	Pruna,		Prunus domestica.
Pulvis aloës et canellæ,			Pulvis aloës cum canella.
Pulvis aromaticus,	Pulvis cinnamomi compositus,	Pulvis aromaticus,	idem.
	Pulvis cretæ compos. cum opio,	Pulvis cretæ opiatus,	Pulvis cretæ compos. cum opio.
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii,	Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus,	idem,	idem.
Pulvis stanni,		Stanni pulvis,	idem.
Quassia,	idem,	idem,	Quassia excelsa.
Quercus alba et Q. tinctoria,	Quercus,	Quercus cortex,	Quercus robur.
Quiniæ sulphas,	Quinæ disulphas,	Quinæ sulphas,	Quininæ sulphas.
Resina,	idem,	idem,	Pinus sylvestris, Resina.
	Rhamnus,	Rhamni baccæ,	Rhamnus catharticus, Baccæ.
Rheum,	idem,	idem,	Rheum palmatum et R. undulatum. Radix.
	Rhœas,	idem,	Papaver rhœas. Petala.
	Rosa canina,	Rosæ fructus,	Rosa canina. Fructus.
Rosmarinus,	idem,	idem,	Rosmarinus officinalis. Cacumina.
Rubia,			Rubia tinctorum.
	Rumex,		Rumex acetosa.
Ruta,	idem,	idem,	Ruta graveolens.
Sabina,	idem,	idem,	Juniperus sabina.
Saccharum,	idem,	Saccharum purum,	Saccharum officinarum purificatum.
		Saccharum commune,	Saccharum non-purificatum.

United States.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
	Sacchari fæx,	idem,	Syrupus empyreumaticus,
Salix,		Salicis cortex,	Salix alba, S. fragilis, S. caprea.
Sambucus,	idem,	idem,	Sambucus nigra.
Santalum,	Pterocarpus,	idem,	Santalum rubrum. Pterocarpus santalinus.
Sapo,	idem,	Sapo durus,	idem.
	Sapo mollis,	idem,	idem.
Sarsaparilla,	Sarza,	idem,	Sarsaparilla.
Sassafras radicis cortex,	Sassafras,	idem,	idem, Laurus sassafras.
Scilla,	idem,	idem,	Scilla maritima.
Scoparius,	idem,	Scoparium,	Spartium scoparium.
Senega,	idem,	idem,	Polygala senega.
Senna,	idem,	Senna Alexandrina et Senna Indica,	Senna.
Serpentaria,	idem,	idem,	Aristolochia serpentaria.
Sevum,	idem,	idem,	Adeps ovillus præparatus.
Simaruba,	idem,	idem,	Quassia simaruba.
Sinapis,	idem,	Sinapi,	Sinapis alba, S. nigra.
Sodæ boras,	Borax,	idem,	Sodæ boras, Borax.
	Sodæ carbonas impura,		Sodæ carbonas venale. Barilla.
Sodæ carbonas exsiccatus,	Sodæ carbonas exsiccata,	Sodæ carbonas siccatum,	idem.
Sodii chloridum,	idem,	Sodæ murias,	idem.
Sodæ bicarbonas,	Sodæ sesquicarbonas,	Sodæ bicarbonas,	idem.
Sodæ et potassæ tartras,	Sodæ potassio tartras,	Potassæ et sodæ tartras,	Sodæ et potassæ tartras.
Spigelia,	idem,	idem,	Spigelia marilandica.
Spiritus lavandulæ compositus,	Tinctura lavandulæ compositæ,	Spiritus lavandulæ compositus,	idem.
	Spiritus menthæ piperitæ,	Spiritus menthæ,	Spiritus menthæ piperitæ.
Spiritus myristicæ,	idem,	idem,	Spiritus nucis moschatæ.
Spiritus rosmarini,	idem,	idem,	Spiritus rorismarini.
Spongia,		idem,	Spongia officinalis.
Spongia usta,			Pulvis spongiæ ustæ.
	Staphisagria,	idem,	Delphinium staphisagria.
Stramonii folia,	idem,	Stramonium,	idem, Datura stramonium.
Stramonii semen,	Stramonii semina,		idem.
Styrax,	idem,	idem,	Styrax officinale.
Styrax purificata,	Styrax colatus,	Extractum styracis,	
Sulphur,	idem,	idem,	Sulphur sublimatum.
Sulphur lotum,		Sulphur sublimatum,	Sulphur lotum.
Syrupus,	idem,	Syrupus simplex,	idem.

United States.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
Syrupus aurantii corticis,	Syrupus aurantii,	idem,	idem.
Syrupus limonis,	Syrupus limonum,	idem,	Syrupus limonis.
	Syrupus papaveris,	idem,	Syrupus papaveris somniferi.
	Syrupus rhœados,	idem,	Syrupus papaveris rhœadis.
	Syrupus rosæ,	Syrupus rosæ centifoliæ,	Syrupus rosæ.
	Syrupus sarzæ,	idem,	Syrupus sarsaparillæ.
Syrupus tolutani,	Syrupus tolutanus,	idem,	Syrupus balsami tolutani.
Tabacum,	idem,	idem,	Nicotiana tabacum.
Tamarindi pulpa,	Tamarindus,	idem,	Tamarindus Indica.
Tamarindus,	idem,	idem,	Tamarindus Indica.
Tanacetum,			Tanacetum vulgare.
Taraxacum,	idem,	idem,	Leontodon taraxacum.
Terebinthina Canadensis,	idem,	Balsamum Canadense,	idem.
Testa,	Testæ,		
Tinctura aloes et myrrhæ,	Tinctura aloes composita,	Tinctura aloes et myrrha,	Tinctura aloes composita.
Tinctura assafœtidæ,	idem,	idem,	Tinctura assæfœtidæ.
Tinctura benzoini composita,	idem,	idem,	Tinctura benzois composita.
		Tinctura bucku,	Tinctura buchu.
Tinctura camphoræ,	idem,	idem,	idem et Spiritus camphoratus.
Tinctura castorei,	idem,	idem,	Tinctura castorei rossici.
Tinctura colchici seminis,	Tinctura colchici,	idem,	Tinctura seminum colchici.
Tinctura cubebæ,	idem,		Tinctura piperis cubebæ.
Tinctura gallæ,	idem,	Tinctura gallarum,	idem.
Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata,	Tinctura guaiaci composita,	Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata,	idem.
Tinctura hellebori,	idem,		Tinctura hellebori nigri.
Tinctura humuli,	Tinctura lupuli,		Tinctura humuli.
Tinctura iodini,		Tinctura iodinei,	Iodinii tinctura.
Tinctura iodini compositæ,	Tinctura iodinii composita,		
Tinctura lupulinæ,		Tinctura lupuli,	
Tinctura opii camphorata,	Tinctura camphoræ composita,	Tinctura opii camphorata,	idem.
Tinctura saponis camphorata,	Linimentum saponis,	idem,	idem.
Tinctura sennæ et jalapæ,		Tinctura sennæ composita,	
Tinctura tolutani,		Tinctura tolutani,	Tinctura balsami tolutani.
Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata,	Tinctura valerianæ composita,	Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata,	idem.

United States.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
Tolutanum,	Balsamum tolutanum,	idem,	Toluifera balsamum.
Tormentilla,	idem,	idem,	Tormentilla officinalis.
Toxicodendron,	idem,	idem,	Rhus toxicodendron.
Tragacantha,	idem,	idem,	Tragacantha gummi.
Trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii,		Trochisci opii,	
	Tussilago,		Tussilago farfara.
Unguentum antimonii,	Unguentum antimonii potassio tartratis,	Unguentum antimoniale,	Unguentum tartari emetici.
Unguentum cantharidis,	idem,	Unguentum infusi cantharidis,	Unguentum cantharidis.
	Ceratum cantharidis,	Unguentum cantharidis,	
Unguentum cupri subacetatis,		Unguentum ærugis,	Unguentum cupri subacetatis.
Unguentum gallæ,			Unguentum gallarum.
	Unguentum gallæ compositum,	Unguentum gallæ et opii,	
Unguentum hydrargyri,	Unguentum hydrargyri fortius,	Unguentum hydrargyri,	idem.
Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati,	Unguentum hydrargyri ammonio chloridi,	Unguentum præcipitati albi,	Unguentum hydrargyri submuriatis ammoniati.
Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis,	idem,	Unguentum citrinum,	Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis *vel* Unguentum citrinum.
Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri,	Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi,	Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri,	Unguentum hydrargyri oxydi nitrici.
Unguentum iodini,			Unguentum iodinii.
Unguentum iodini compositum,	Unguentum iodinii compositum,	Unguentum iodinei,	
	Ceratum plumbi acetatis,	Unguentum plumbi acetatis,	idem.
Unguentum simplex,		idem,	Unguentum ceræ albæ.
			Unguentum ceræ flavæ.
Unguentum veratri albi,	Unguentum veratri,		idem.
Unguentum zinci oxidi,	Unguentum zinci,	idem,	Unguentum zinci oxydi.
Uva passa,	Uva,	Uvæ passæ,	Vitis vinifera, Fructus siccatus.
Valeriana,	idem,	idem,	Valeriana officinalis.
Veratrum album,	Veratrum,	idem,	Veratrum album.
Vinum,	Vinum xericum,	Vinum album,	Vinum album Hispanum.
Vinum antimonii,	Vinum antimonii potassio-tartratis,	Vinum antimoniale,	Liquor tartari emetici.
Vinum colchici radicis,	Vinum colchici,	idem,	

United States.	London.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
Vinum veratri albi,	Vinum veratri,		
		Viola,	Viola odorata.
Wintera,			Wintera aromatica.
Zinci carbonas,	Calamina,		Zinci carbonas impurum, calamina.
Zinci carbonas præparatus,	Calamina præparata,	idem,	Zinci carbonas impurum præparatum.
Zinci oxidum,	Zinci oxydum,	Zinci oxidum,	Zinci oxydum.

OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS AND DIRECTIONS.

INTERNAL REMEDIES.

Powders.—These are of two kinds: *simple* and *compound*. The first are prepared by pulverization; and the second by the mixture of two or more simple powders, except where one of the ingredients is employed to facilitate the more minute division of the others, as in the case of the powder of ipecacuanha and opium. Many of the most important articles used in this form are powdered by persons who make it a special business, by grinding and stamping. When this operation is performed by the apothecary, or medical practitioner, it is most frequently accomplished by means of the pestle and mortar, and the sieve: but, in some cases, a stone slab and muller are required; whilst in others the article is merely rubbed through a sieve. Whenever a substance cannot be dried completely, without an alteration of its properties, recourse must be had to an intermedium, by which the moisture may be absorbed, or its state of aggregation modified. Thus, sugar is the best intermedium in pulverizing vanilla or nutmeg. When camphor is to be pulverized, the addition of a small quantity of alcohol will much facilitate the operation. In other cases, the intermedium should be of so hard a consistence as to assist in breaking down the substance to be pulverized; thus, gold-leaf is best reduced to powder by rubbing it with sulphate of potassa, and afterwards removing this latter by means of water.

The rules to be observed in the preparation of powders are:—

1. Operate, if possible, on perfectly dry articles, and in dry weather.

2. Adapt the nature of the mortar, and the mode of operating, to the nature of the substance: thus, woods and barks are to be pulverized in an iron mortar; sugar, alum, and nitre, in one of marble; corrosive sublimate in one of glass.

3. The mortar should be provided with a cover to prevent particles from being forced out by the action of the pestle, and also to arrest the escape of the finer particles, which would otherwise be diffused through the atmosphere, causing a loss of the product, and an annoyance to the operator.

4. Separate, from time to time, by aid of a sieve, the pulverized portions, returning the coarser particles to the mortar; and repeat this alternate pulverization and sifting until the process is completed.

Compound Powders.—1. Each substance is to be pulverized separately, and the quantity ordered in the prescription then weighed off; otherwise, the due proportions will not be maintained.

2. Pulverize soft substances with those which are the reverse, which will thus serve as an intermedium.

3. Pass all the substances through the same sieve, as this will render them more homogeneous, and will also prevent unnecessary loss.

Some substances, however well dried, are reduced to powder with great difficulty by the usual modes of pulverization; as, for instance, nux vomica and jalap, which require to be exposed to the steam of boiling water for some time, and then rapidly dried.

Few articles, except those containing volatile constituents, are deteriorated in their properties by being pulverized. Some, on the contrary, become more active by this process, from their less active portions being separated; for instance, the powder

of ipecacuanha, if properly prepared, and the ligneous part rejected, is far stronger than the root—all the efficient properties existing in the cortical portion.

Some other processes are employed to obtain certain powders.

Precipitation.—Tartar emetic is obtained in a perfectly fine powder, by precipitation from a concentrated aqueous solution by means of alcohol; so, also, the precipitated carbonate of lime is prepared by the action of a solution of carbonate of potassa on water of muriate of lime.

Elutriation.—This is a method by which the finer particles of a powder are separated from the coarser. It is performed by diffusing the powder through water, permitting the heavier portions to subside, then withdrawing the fluid, holding the finer particles in suspension, into another vessel, and allowing them to subside. This process is employed in making prepared chalk, &c.

Granulation.—This is used to obtain certain metals in a finely divided state; as zinc, tin, iron, &c.

Zinc is granulated either coarsely or finely: the first form is procured by melting the metal in an iron ladle, and pouring it slowly, in a fine stream, into cold water; the fine powder is obtained by rubbing the melted metal in an iron mortar. This metal loses its ductile properties at about 400°, and becomes so brittle as to be pulverized without difficulty. It does not melt, except at a temperature of 773°, so that the melting is many degrees above its brittle point; hence, by beginning the trituration at the melting point, it gradually reaches that at which it is most readily pulverized. The mortar should be thick and well heated before the fluid metal is poured into it. After being granulated, it should be properly sifted.

The granulation of tin may be effected in the same manner; but a more common mode is to pour the melted metal into a strong wooden box, provided with a closely fitting lid, and agitating till the tin is cold; by this means, it is rapidly converted into powder and small grains, which can be separated from each other by elutriation or sifting.

Iron is granulated by filing, or by means of a pestle and mortar (see page 199); but the best means to procure metallic iron in a finely divided state is by reducing it from the state of the carbonate, by means of hydrogen gas (see page 199).

Pills and Boluses.—Pills are small globular masses, of a semi-solid consistence, of the weight of half a grain to six grains, having as a base a powdery extract, &c., and rendered of the proper consistence by a syrup, pulp, &c. A bolus differs from a pill merely in being much larger, and generally less solid, weighing from six to twelve grains, and even more.

No form of medicinal agents is more frequently employed than that of the pill; not only because of the facility with which it is administered, and its comparatively little taste, but because this form answers so excellent a purpose in the preservation of certain compounds.

The article, or articles, to be administered in this mode, should first be formed into a consistent, moderately firm mass—sufficiently plastic to admit of its being moulded into shape, without adhesion to the moulding instrument, and yet of so firm a consistence as to retain the form given to it. To accomplish this, the following rules must be attended to:—

1. All the constituents which can be pulverized must be reduced to the state of a fine powder, and then thoroughly mixed together.

2. If soft ingredients enter into the composition, they must be triturated with the harder articles, which thus serve as an intermedium.

3. No deliquescent salt should enter into the composition of officinal pills; otherwise they will become altered and decomposed.

4. The nature of the excipient should be suited to that of the constituents: thus, syrups are to be used for most vegetable powders; soap for fatty matters; calcined magnesia for copaiba and turpentine. In some cases, no excipient is required, as for most of the gum resins. Extracts, also, when of proper consistence, can be made into pills without any addition. Mucilage, which is often ordered in the formation of various pills, is only suited to those which are to be used in a short time after

they are made; but is not suited to such as are to be kept, because pills into which it enters as an excipient become so hard as to pass through the bowels almost unaltered.

5. The excipient should be gradually added, and the mass beaten and triturated till it is perfectly homogeneous.

6. When the pilular mass is properly made, the next operation consists in dividing it into pills of equal size, which is effected by dividing it with a spatula into morsels of the requisite weight, and rolling them between the fingers; or, in a more effectual, rapid, and cleanly manner, by means of a pill-machine.

7. To prevent any adhesion of the pills after they are made, and to prevent any disagreeable taste, they are, in most cases, covered with an inert powder: as, powdered liquorice-root, starch, orris-root, lycopodium, and frequently with magnesia; but this latter is wholly unsuited to some preparations—for instance, to pills of calomel—as decomposition will be caused. In Europe, they are often coated with gold or silver leaf; but this plan is seldom adopted in this country. Where, from their nauseous taste, or other circumstances, it becomes expedient to cover them, this is best done by means of gelatine. Each pill, being stuck on the point of a thin wire four or five inches in length, is dipped into a solution of gelatine, so as to coat it completely, and the wire is then inserted into a pin-cushion, or a vessel containing fine sand, and left till the gelatine is firm, which occurs in about a quarter of an hour, when the pill can be removed. (See *Procter's Mohr and Redwood's Pharmacy*, 509.)

Extracts.—This name is given to all products resulting from the evaporation of a solution, maceration, digestion, infusion, or of an expressed juice. They are generally of a soft consistence, of a dark color, and of an odor and taste analogous to those of the substance from which they are derived. They have been classed, according to the fluid employed in obtaining them; as watery, alcoholic, ethereal, vinous, acetic, &c. Some, however, are made from the expressed juices of plants, without any intermedium. The great object, in selecting one or more of these menstrua, is to employ that which takes up the largest proportion of the active ingredients of the root, bark, &c.; for the most advantageous solvent for one constituent may be wholly inefficient for others: thus, alcohol is the proper menstruum for resinous substances, water for bitter extractive, vinegar for articles containing the alkaloids, &c.; but, in many cases, an extract, containing all the active properties of the drug, can be obtained only by a combination or a succession of different solvents.

Extracts made by inspissating the expressed juices of plants have been considered to contain the active principles of the vegetable in a less altered form than by any other mode. But it has been shown that such is far from being the case, as, in some instances, the expressed juice does not contain the active constituents. Thus, in aconitum, much of the efficient principle is left in the residuum; added to which, in some extracts made in this manner, the medicinal ingredients are destroyed, or much deteriorated, in the evaporation. This is obviated, in a great measure, by allowing the expressed juice to evaporate spontaneously at ordinary temperatures; or, by carrying on this process in vacuo. It has been found that extracts made by the latter method have more of the aroma and taste of the original article, keep better, and are more efficient. When inspissation of the natural juices of the plant is not practicable, a solution of the active ingredients is to be obtained by the use of certain menstrua—as water and alcohol—according to the substance to be acted upon. When the active principles are soluble in water, that fluid is to be used as the vehicle of extraction; when resinous, alcohol is to be employed; when oleo-resinous, ether will be found the best menstruum. When it is desired that all the principles soluble in the various medicines should be re-united in the extract, the vegetable substance is first to be subjected to the action of one, and then to another, of the solvents; and the solutions thus obtained are to be mixed together, and properly inspissated. These solutions are obtained by maceration, digestion, infusion, and displacement. Decoction is seldom to be employed, as it affords extracts containing much inert matter, and, of course, of inferior quality. Of late years, the process of displacement has been much used in the formation of extracts, whatever the menstruum selected, as it affords a solution of

the soluble principles in the smaller quantity of fluid; and hence, prevents the injurious effects of too long an exposure to heat in the subsequent evaporation. (See Tinctures.)

With regard to the mode of evaporating extracts, much caution is requisite, as the various constituents of these bodies are very liable to undergo decomposition when exposed to the action of heat and atmospheric air. Sometimes the evaporation, especially of aqueous solutions, is performed over the naked fire; but this plan is liable to many objections, more particularly towards the close of the operation, when a small excess of heat may cause such a change in the character of the ingredients as to deprive them of all useful properties; and it is from this cause that so many of the extracts found in the shops are wholly worthless. Other and far better methods consist in the use of water and steam baths, which prevent all danger of burning the extract. In the inspissation, when conducted in open vessels, it is of importance that the evaporation should be carried on rapidly, that the solution may be exposed to the action of the air for as short a time as possible. Evaporation in vacuo is always to be preferred when practicable, as the process can not only be carried on at a lower temperature, but the deteriorating influence of the air is avoided; the great objection is the additional expense it entails on the operation. Spontaneous evaporation has also been successfully employed; though necessarily slow, it affords excellent products. It is always advantageous to aid this process by employing artificial heat to a certain degree, by conducting it in a drying room or warm closet, and by causing a current of dry air, heated to about 100°, to pass over the surface of the evaporating fluid. Extracts made in this manner keep well, not undergoing the spontaneous decomposition so detrimental to extracts in general. When alcoholic solutions are to be concentrated, distillation should always be used, as not only can the alcohol be saved, but, from the process being carried on out of the atmospheric air, one great source of injury to the product is avoided.

The consistence of extracts varies according to their ingredients, and the purposes to which they are to be applied. Two different degrees are recognized in the Pharmacopœias: one so soft as to be readily made into pills; the other so hard as to be pulverizable. These different forms of extracts are useful because of the readiness with which they can be formed into pills or powders prescribed; but, in many cases, extracts undergo a change, some becoming soft and others hard; and one of the difficult parts of an apothecary's business is to keep these preparations of a uniform consistence. They should be preserved in glazed earthenware pots, protected as much as possible from the action of the air. Notwithstanding every precaution that can be taken, a diminution of activity will, sooner or later, take place; hence, these preparations should be examined from time to time, and, if necessary, renewed. The safest plan is to renew those made from recent plants once a year.

Confections, Conserves, Electuaries.—As there is no essential difference in these preparations, they may be advantageously treated under one head. They are simple and compound: the first being merely a mixture of a recent vegetable substance and sugar, beaten into a uniform mass; the second, of the same substances, but in greater numbers. In consequence of the greater simplicity of prescriptions, of late years, the number of preparations of this kind have greatly diminished, and they are employed more as vehicles for other medicines than for their own remedial powers. The following rules are to be observed in their preparation and preservation:—

1. The powders to be incorporated are to be in a state of fine division, and the pulps used, perfectly homogeneous, and not too fluid.

2. The mixture should be intimate, and the consistence of the resulting mass should be solid enough to prevent a separation of the ingredients, and yet sufficiently soft to allow of its being swallowed without being masticated.

3. If the mixture swells up, and gives off carbonic acid, it is to be well rubbed in a mortar, to break down any sugar that may have crystallized, and any hard lumps that may have formed, so as again to form a uniform mass.

4. They should be preserved in earthenware or porcelain pots, well covered, and kept in a moderately moist situation.

Pulps are simple medicinal preparations, of a soft consistence, formed of the tissues of vegetable substances, or of some of its thin parts; they differ from extracts in containing insoluble as well as soluble principles. They are to be prepared by rubbing the fruit, or other articles from which they are made, through a metal sieve, so as to separate the vegetable fibre from the soft parts by which it is surrounded. When the fruit is hard or dry, it is to be softened by means of boiling water, previous to expression through the sieve. The expressed pulp, if not sufficiently consistent, is to be properly evaporated. Pulps are to be preserved in the same manner as confections. Very few of these preparations are now used in medicine.

Syrups.—These are liquid, viscous medicines, consisting of a concentrated solution of sugar in aqueous fluids.

All fluids susceptible of dissolving more than their weight of sugar can be formed into syrups. These syrups are of two kinds: simple or compound. Simple syrup is prepared by dissolving sugar in pure water; and compound syrups are obtained by dissolving the sugar in solutions of various substances, formed by infusion, decoction, expression, &c. The former is usually made in this country from refined sugar, and not, as in Europe, from the impure and unrefined qualities of this article. All syrups require to be perfectly filtered, so as to be limpid, and should have a certain viscidity of consistence, and be capable of being preserved without entering into fermentation, or crystallizing. These latter properties depend on their containing a proper proportion of sugar—an excess being deposited in a crystalline form, and a deficiency causing the solution to run into fermentation. The best mode of ascertaining the proper point of concentration is by means of its specific gravity at different temperatures. The specific gravity of well-prepared simple syrup is, when boiling, about 1·261, and when cold 1·319; but the proper degree of concentration is more readily obtained by means of Baumé's hydrometer. This should stand at about 30° in boiling syrup, and at 35° when it is cold. Other modes are also employed, which, although sufficiently accurate in the hands of an experienced operator, are not to be generally depended upon. They are derived from the degree of viscosity acquired by the syrup, as shown by the time required for the parts of a drop to re-unite, and by the length of the thread which a drop will produce before detaching itself, when poured from a spoon or ladle. When the syrup, on cooling, presents a crystalline pellicle, it is a proof that the evaporation has been carried too far; but, when the sugar has been mixed with an acid, or when the process has been too much prolonged, the sugar loses its power of crystallization, however much the syrup is concentrated, and, therefore, does not form a pellicle.

The compound syrups, when kept any time, are liable to various alterations, depending on their nature, and the degree of care used in their preparation. Thus, the acid syrups, as the syrup of lemons, when too concentrated, deposit a copious white precipitate; and, in some cases, solidify entirely. By heating them, they again become liquid; but again let fall a precipitate on cooling. This deposit is analogous to grape sugar, and is caused by the action of the acid on the sugar. When the sugar bears too small a proportion to the liquid, syrups are apt to run into fermentation. Even when the sugar is in proper proportion, this change often takes place, if the solution contains much amylaceous or extractive vegetable matter. Even when too much concentrated, they may also undergo this change, from part of the sugar being deposited in a crystalline state; and the crystal, attracting the sugar necessary to the preservation of the syrup, reduces its strength, and renders it liable to the same change as though it was originally too weak.

Syrups, especially those containing the juice of fruit, should be bottled whilst hot, and, when cold, well stopped and sealed; and these, as well as all other kinds, should be kept in a temperature not exceeding 60° F. Various plans have been devised to preserve syrups; but the best is to prepare them only in such quantities as will be used within a short time. The addition of chlorate of potassa, as advised by Macculloch, and of sugar of milk, as advised by Chereau, has proved useful; but the best mode is that of Mr. Durand, viz., adding about one drachm of Hoffmann's anodyne to

each pint of syrup; this appears to have the property of arresting or preventing any tendency to fermentation.

Mellites, or Honeys, are liquid, viscid medicines, somewhat analogous to syrups, but in which the sugar is replaced by honey. Like syrups, they may be divided into simple and compound, or medicated. Their preparation, medical properties, modes of administration, and preservation are very similar to those of the syrups, and do not, therefore, require further notice. Though formerly much used, they are now seldom prescribed, as they are often found to disagree with the stomach, especially if made with the honey of commerce in an unpurified state.

Infusions are aqueous solutions, made by treating vegetable products with cold or hot water, but never carried to ebullition. They are seldom made by the apothecary, who merely furnishes the medicinal ingredients; whilst the preparation is usually confided to the nurse or other attendant on the patient. This plan, although more economical than when the preparation is compounded by the apothecary, often renders the prescription of the physician of little avail, from the infusion being erroneously made. They are generally prepared by pouring boiling water on the ingredients, and macerating in a tightly-covered vessel until the liquid cools; or the vessel is kept for some time at a low heat before a fire. In most cases, an infusion should be strained or filtered before being used; but, in general, nurses are content merely to decant them for use. The vessels in which infusions are made are usually of stone or earthenware. When it is an object to retain the heat as long as possible, polished metallic vessels, provided they are not acted upon by the infusion, are to be preferred, as, from their inferior radiating powers, they retain heat better than earthenware. Infusions are mostly made for extemporaneous use, as they are exceedingly liable to decomposition, and consequently cannot be kept for any time without spoiling. They may, however, be preserved for some time by pouring them, whilst hot, into bottles, so as to fill them, and forcing in stout corks. If the operation be properly performed, so as to perfectly exclude the air, the infusion will keep for some months. An infusion made with cold water, by the process of displacement, has less tendency to spoil than one made in the usual manner with hot water.

Decoctions differ from infusions in the circumstance that the substance to be acted upon is subjected to the solvent action of the menstruum at its boiling point, and continued for a longer or shorter period, according to the solubility of the substance, or its constituents. By decoction, all the principles soluble in water can be obtained; and even many substances not properly soluble in that fluid are diffused through it, and held in suspension. On the other hand, many substances are injured or destroyed by decoction, especially when their active principles are volatile, and when, during ebullition, chemical changes take place, by which the active constituents are rendered insoluble, or are decomposed. In fact, protracted ebullition is seldom required since the process of displacement has been known, as it has been found that water at a common temperature, by this method, will exhaust most vegetable substances more effectually than the same fluid at 212° by decoction. There are some exceptions; as all emulsive preparations, and certain gummy solutions, require ebullition. As in the case of infusions, decoctions are only made extemporaneously, for they readily decompose by keeping. They should be prepared in closed vessels, and generally in those of earthenware. Copper vessels should be used with great care, as many vegetable decoctions corrode them, especially if permitted to cool in them. Iron vessels are not to be employed when the decoction contains tannin or gallic acid. Zinc is very rapidly acted upon by many vegetable substances, and should, therefore, be avoided. In all cases, the vessels employed should be deep and narrow, rather than broad and shallow, to obviate as much as possible the influence of the air on the product.

Tinctures are solutions of vegetable, animal, and, in some cases, of mineral substances in spirituous fluids. The spirit employed is alcohol, either diluted or undiluted, either pure or medicated; and, in some cases, ether. The form of tincture is one much

used in pharmacy; it presents the active principles of drugs in a small volume, it can be preserved in an unaltered state for a long time, and is, in most cases, well adapted to unite with other substances in extemporaneous prescriptions. Tinctures are made by maceration, or by displacement.

Maceration is an operation in which, by the action of a fluid at common temperatures, continued for a certain length of time, a solution of the principles of an organic substance in that fluid is obtained. As before stated, in making tinctures, the strength of the spirituous menstruum employed is varied according to circumstances. If the substance to be acted upon is resinous, alcohol is to be employed; if it contains also matters soluble in water, and insoluble in pure alcohol, this article, in a diluted state, is to be used. The period of maceration varies from some hours to several weeks; and, during the process, the vessel in which it is performed should be kept closed, to prevent evaporation. When the spirit has remained upon the substance for the directed period, it should be decanted, instead of being left, as is too often the case, standing on the dregs until it is used. This practice is erroneous, and may be attended with evil consequences; for the characters and properties of a tincture which has been suffered to remain too long in contact with the solid ingredients, will often be found to differ considerably from what they would have been if the process had been terminated at the indicated time. When a tincture is made by maceration, it requires to be filtered, after being separated from the dregs; otherwise, it will be turbid, and deposit much insoluble matter on standing.

Displacement.—This process is of comparatively late introduction in the making of tinctures, &c. For a great proportion of these preparations, it is decidedly to be preferred to maceration; but for others it has not proved so satisfactory. Mohr and Redwood observe, on this point:—

"When tinctures are made in large quantities, displacement is never likely to supersede maceration, on account of any practical advantages it may possess. If the prescribed directions be duly attended to, the process of maceration is unexceptionable. The process is more simple than the other; the mode of operating is more uniform, it is, in fact, always the same; it requires less of skill and dexterity in conducting it; it requires less constant attention during its progress, which, in operating on large quantities, is a consideration; and, finally, the apparatus required is less complicated.

"When only small quantities of tincture are made at a time, and kept in stock, the adoption of the process of displacement will often be found convenient and advantageous. It offers the means of making a tincture in two or three hours, which, by the other process, would require as many weeks. The process being thus completed in so short a time, for the quantity contemplated might be made at one operation, it would not be so likely as the other to experience neglect during the performance of it, or a deviation from the prescribed instructions; the product would, therefore, be more uniform. Finally, in many cases, the tincture and spirit may be removed from the dregs more completely, in operating on small quantities, by this process, than by the other."

Several forms of displacement-apparatus are used in this country, but the one most frequently employed is that of Boullay. It is a vessel nearly cylindrical, made of tin, with its lower end funnel-shaped. It is made of various sizes: with the cylinder 12 inches in length by 2½ in diameter, or 14 by 4, or 17 by 6. A movable metallic plate, pierced with numerous holes, and provided with a knob or handle in the centre, and fitted accurately to the lower part of the cylinder, is to be placed in the projecting supports. On this, a thin stratum of carded cotton, covered with the powder to be operated upon, is to be laid, and the process carried on as directed above. This apparatus should be furnished with a stopcock at the lower end. Soubeiran has made an improvement on this filter by adapting to it a tin receiver, provided with a cock at the lower part, so that the filtered liquor can be drawn off at will. The substance to be exhausted must be reduced to various degrees of division in different instances; but, for the most part, the form of coarse powder is the most suitable, because, when the powder is very fine, the fluid is apt to be arrested in its passage, after becoming saturated with the soluble principles. In general, it is proper to soak the powder for a few hours with a sufficiency of the spirit, to make it into a stiff pulp, before putting it into

the cylinder; otherwise, the spirit may make narrow passages for itself, and leave a part of the material unacted on: but, in some instances, no such preliminary step is necessary, and here, as in the case of tincture of myrrh, the best procedure is to introduce the powder in the dry state, and to pour the spirit over it. Before the spirit is poured over the pulp or powder, it must be packed in the cylinder. The degree of pressure to be used, which varies in different instances, is to be learned only from experience in each case; and it may be observed, that this is the operation on the correct performance of which the success of the process chiefly depends, and the only one which requires some skill and nicety of management. If the material be loosely packed, the spirit will pass through too quickly, and not sufficiently saturated; if too firm pressure be employed, percolation will take place too slowly, or not at all. On the whole, the firmness of the packing should be inversely as the solvent power of the spirit upon the solid materials; but to this rule there are many exceptions. Since the fluid, for an obvious reason, passes after a time with increasing speed, it is occasionally necessary to press down the matter in the cylinder as the process advances; but neither does this rule always apply. In some operations, especially those on the large scale, it is found useful to promote the displacement by pressure. This may be produced simply by supplying the solvent through a tube several feet high, adapted to the upper end of the cylinder, and terminating at the top in a funnel. A still better method, as involving the use of less spirit, consists in the use of compressed air. By means of a condensing syringe, or a column of water or mercury in a tube, air is condensed in the bottle below; and when the material and spirit have been introduced into the percolator, the top is tightly secured by a screw, and the compressed air admitted by a stopcock. This method answers excellently on the small scale with a column of mercury.

The solution which first passes through in this process is always in a state of high concentration. In general, it is a simple solution of the soluble ingredients of the crude drug in the fluid employed. But sometimes the solvent, if compound, is resolved into its component parts; and the fluid which passes through is only one of these, holding the soluble parts of the drug in solution. Thus, if diluted alcohol be poured over powder of myrrh, in the cylinder, the fluid which first drops into the receiver is a solution of oily consistence, composed of resin and volatile oil dissolved in alcohol. And, if powder of galls be acted on in like manner, by aqueous sulphuric ether, two layers of fluid are obtained, a highly concentrated solution of tannin in the water of the ether, and a weak solution of the same principle in pure ether.

Displacement is accomplished, in the manner here described, with little or no intermixture of the liquid above, with that which is below, in the pulpy mass. If, after the pulp has been allowed to drain till drops cease to fall, the quantity of spirit retained by it be ascertained—that is, by subtracting what has dropped from what has been used to make the pulp,—and the same quantity be poured gently over the mass, repeatedly, as soon as the dropping caused by each successive addition ceases, a series of liquids will be obtained by the simple displacement of one another in the pulp; and the last portion of spirit used may be obtained by pouring over the pulp the same quantity of water. Hence, one of the many advantages possessed by this method of making tinctures, over the ordinary mode by maceration and expression, is that no part of the tincture is lost by being left behind in the residuum.

Even when a strict attention is paid to the prescribed formula, the resulting tinctures may be found to vary in medicinal strength; for any variation in the activity of the drug will influence the tincture. These preparations, although retaining their properties better than other vegetable solutions, will gradually undergo changes, from age and exposure, either losing their color, depositing insoluble matter, or, in some cases, as in that of the tincture of kino, becoming less astringent, and gradually gelatinizing.

Wines are tinctures in which the menstruum is wine. The wine ordered to be employed by the U. S. and British Pharmacopœias is Sherry. The solvent power of wines on vegetable products depends on the water and alcohol they contain; the other principles found in them are injurious to it as an excipient, the mucilage disposing

to fermentation, and the coloring matters and tannin often decomposing the active principles of the vegetable substances dissolved in it. On this account, these preparations are now going out of use, and mixtures of alcohol and water, of the proper strength, substituted as solvents. These can always be made of definite strength, which can seldom be attained when wine is used.

Medicated wines are made by maceration or displacement; but the latter process is seldom used. In whatever way they are prepared, they are very liable to undergo a change, and hence should be made in small quantities only, and kept in well-closed bottles, and in a cool and dark place.

VINEGARS are solutions of certain parts of vegetables in distilled vinegar or diluted acetic acid. Few of these preparations are officinal; but, in some cases, the state of solution in distilled vinegar is the best that can be desired, at least as far as energy is concerned. This is particularly the case when the activity of the medicinal substance depends on the presence of an alkaloid, which, by uniting with the acetic acid, forms a salt that is readily soluble; and, therefore, may be more perfectly extracted than by other menstrua.

As even distilled vinegar contains vegetable matter, rendering it liable to decomposition, it has been found advantageous to substitute acetic acid, properly diluted. In consequence of this liability to become decomposed, medicated vinegars should be made in small quantities, and renewed at short intervals. In many cases, the acetates of the vegetable alkaloids, dissolved in water or diluted alcohol, may be substituted for medicated vinegars, producing all their good effects, and attended with but few of their disadvantages.

MIXTURES are liquid medicines containing two or more ingredients, generally of extemporaneous preparation, though a few are recognized as officinal. They are in very constant use in the administration of remedies. The ingredients which usually enter into their composition are salts, and other solid bodies which are soluble, or readily miscible with aqueous fluids; also tinctures, spirits, syrups, decoctions, &c.

In making a mixture, the objects to be attained are the perfect solution of the soluble ingredients, and an equal diffusion of those which are not so, through the excipient, as well as the thorough admixture of all the constituents, so that each dose shall be similarly composed. The combination of articles in a mixture is effected either by agitation, or by rubbing the ingredients together in a mortar. When volatile substances enter into a mixture, they should be added last. Insoluble powders, which are easily diffused through a fluid, may be mixed with the liquid ingredients, by merely shaking them together in the bottle. When, however, powders do not mix readily with liquids, they must be triturated in a mortar with a small quantity of the fluid, gradually adding more, until they are of the consistence of thin paste. In the same manner, extracts and electuaries are to be rubbed down with a portion of the excipient previous to putting them in the bottle.

Draughts differ from mixtures only in being designed to be taken at a single dose. This is not a common mode of prescribing medicines, but in some cases it is advantageous, as, when it is wished to apportion the doses of a medicine accurately, or when the medicine is liable to undergo a change from the action of air.

Emulsions are mixtures containing substances of an oleaginous or resinous nature suspended in aqueous fluids by the aid of gum, syrup, yolk of eggs, or any viscid matter. It is a mechanical compound, and the union of its ingredients is promoted and rendered more or less permanent by the addition of an alkali. Emulsions are made by triturating certain oleaginous seeds with water, or by mixing the oil procured from them with the necessary ingredients; and also from gum resins in the same manner. Sometimes they are made with oils and an alkali. In making an emulsion of the oils or oleo-resins with mucilage, the former should be gradually added to the latter; by adding the mucilage to the oil, a good emulsion cannot be formed. Mucilage is preferable to an alkali in making many emulsions, as those with castor oil or copaiba; an alkali is preferable in forming an emulsion of almond or olive oil; but an emulsion formed with either of these agents alone will often separate, if the other be added. The presence of soluble salts in an emulsion is also apt to

cause a separation of the oil. Much spirit will produce the same effect in emulsions made with mucilage, and an acid in those made with an alkali. Some substances cannot be formed into good emulsions either with an alkali or with mucilage. This is the case with spermaceti and oil of turpentine. In such cases, the yolk of an egg is the best agent for effecting the admixture, by rubbing down the ingredients in a mortar.

Volatile oils are most readily made into an emulsion by being previously mixed with one of the terebinthinate fixed oils. Scammony is formed into an emulsion by means of milk; but resin of jalap will not unite with this fluid, and is best emulsionized by triturating it with almonds and water. Emulsions should be made with cold water, and strained.

Mr. W. Procter gives the following valuable directions for making emulsions (*Phil. Journ. Pharm.* xv. 11): "In making an emulsion, a good deal depends even on so slight a circumstance as the form and material of the mortar and pestle. An emulsion may, indeed, be made in a smooth porcelain mortar, but the process is unquestionably more successful and easy in a Wedgewood one, and still more so in the old-fashioned marble mortar, which is generally used to this day by the druggists and apothecaries in England. But whatever be the composition of the mortar, it is essential that it should be perfectly *round* at the bottom; not flattish, as is sometimes the case; and the pestle should be so formed as in its motion to leave no hollows between its base and the concave surface of the mortar. Otherwise, the emulsion will most probably be imperfect. The mucilage or other viscid substance should always be put into the mortar before anything else: the oil (or balsam) may then be very gradually rubbed in, taking care not to add it more quickly than it can be subdued by the pestle; and if, during this part of the manipulation, the mixture should begin to assume a breaking or curdling appearance at the edges, a few drops of water must be immediately incorporated with it, before adding the remainder of the oil. For want of this precaution, I have often known an emulsion suddenly to lose its tenacious consistence in the mortar, and it is then in vain to endeavor to restore it. After the oil is thoroughly incorporated, some care is requisite to avoid separating it again by too hasty an effusion of the water or other fluid of the mixture; and, if any alcoholic or acid liquid is to be added, it must be at the very end of the process. Indeed, an acid liquid, even a slightly acescent syrup, will often entirely destroy the emulsion. Mixtures of copaiba are frequently spoiled by the addition of spir. eth. nit.; which might be avoided by first diluting it with one or two portions of water."

Medicated Waters.—This term is used by the U. S. Pharmacopœia to designate all preparations of water impregnated with medicinal substances, not appertaining to other classes of preparations. It includes the Distilled Waters of the British Colleges, and is a more appropriate designation, because many of the latter preparations are not distilled waters, but are made with an essential oil united to the water by trituration or agitation, no distillation being employed.

By Distillation.—There are two modes of obtaining medicated waters by this process: 1st, by distilling the water directly off the substances; 2d, by employing the essential oil already separated from the vegetable, and distilling it over with the water. In most cases, where the fresh plant can be procured, it is to be preferred. Many of these substances lose their volatile oil and fragrant properties when dried; but, in some instances, the oil is retained, notwithstanding desiccation. Many which lose the oil by the process of drying retain it fully for a length of time, when preserved by being beat into a pulp with common salt; and, when used in this state, afford very good distilled waters.

The material which supplies the volatile oil is, in general, simply mixed with the water in a state of fine division; and this is probably the best mode, where heat is used in such a way as to exclude the risk of empyreuma. If it does not require to be finely divided, as in the case of fresh leaves and flowers, it may be put conveniently into a net-bag, which, suspended in the middle of the still, may be withdrawn with facility, when its contents are exhausted. Some manufacturers use, not water, but steam, for obtaining distilled waters: that is, the material to be distilled is spread

over a fine gauze partition, or a plate perforated with numerous small holes, and steam is driven through the mass.

When the vegetable substance to be exhausted is a bark, wood, or other solid matter, it must be reduced to a state of moderately fine division. But this is not generally necessary in the case of leaves or flowers, because boiling water breaks down the cells in which the volatile oil is contained. When leaves, however, are thick and leathery, as in the instance of the cherry-laurel, the process is facilitated by chopping them down; and, in most cases, where leaves are large, it is difficult to get a sufficient quantity into the still without cutting them into pieces.——In preparing the finer kinds of distilled waters, it is necessary to clean the materials carefully, to remove all decayed leaves or flowers, or those infested by insects, and sometimes also to separate the leaf-stalks, or the green claw of the petals.

Heat may often be applied directly to the vessel; but in this way empyreuma is apt to be occasioned, especially in large operations, in consequence of the solid matters remaining fixed at the bottom. To avoid this, it is usual to apply the heat, in limited operations, through the medium of a solution of hydrochlorate of lime, which raises a temperature between 212° and 270°, according to its strength—or by means of an oil-bath, with a thermometer to regulate the temperature; and, on the great scale, it is best applied by means of steam admitted under pressure into a space surrounding the still.—Another cause of the empyreumatic taint of some distilled waters is the formation of a species of mucilaginous substance, at the expense of the volatile oil. This substance, which forms chiefly when the distillation is pushed too fast, or too far, and is seen encrusting globules of volatile oil, undissolved in the water, is apt to deposit itself on the side of the still, above the boiling materials, where it is afterwards decomposed by the heat. This fact explains the well-known observation, that the finest distilled waters are obtained by gentle distillation, and by abstaining from complete exhaustion of the materials. A still greater improvement is to prepare them with the vacuum-still, in the same way as is now often practiced in making extracts.

The other mode of obtaining medicated waters by distillation is by employing the volatile oil, previously separated from the plant, for the vegetable itself. This mode of operating affords a product less liable to change than the above; but it is not so aromatic as when obtained from the fresh plant.

Distilled waters, however carefully they may be kept, are apt, sooner or later, to lose their aroma; and some of them even become mouldy, and acquire thereby an unpleasant odor. They have been thought to keep better with the addition of about a fortieth part of rectified spirit; which may be either put into the still with the water, or added afterwards to the distilled fluid. But the advantages of this addition, although sanctioned by the authority of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, are doubted by practical men. It is believed that the most effectual precaution for preserving them is to prepare them with extremely pure natural waters, such as snow, rain, or very fine spring water (Müller), free especially of any unusual proportion of carbonic acid; and to keep them in black, orange, or red bottles, not in bottles of clear glass (Hanle). A better mode of procedure is to re-distil the water as soon as any change is perceived in it; this restores its original odor, and renders it less subject to alteration.

By Admixture.—Another method of making medicated waters is by impregnating the water with the volatile oil, by triturating them together with the addition of carbonate of magnesia, and filtering to remove the latter. This affords an excellent product, as it is pure and permanent. The addition of the carbonate of magnesia is merely to enable the operator to produce such a minute division of the oil as will enable water to act on it more efficiently. Other powders act in the same way, and are preferred by some manufacturers.

Distilled, Essential, or Volatile Oils.—Volatile oils are contained in vegetable cells, generally peculiar, and often so large as to be distinct to the naked eye. Sometimes they exist in such abundance that the oil may be obtained by mere expression. The oils of lemon, orange, bergamot, and citron are prepared in this way by the manufacturer; and from many other substances, such as the unripe germen of

rue, and the undeveloped corolla of the clove-tree, oils may be squeezed out by pressure with the nail. In some rare instances, as in that of the Liquid Borneo-Camphor from the *Dryobalanops Camphora*, and that of the Laurel-oil of Guiana from a species of *Ocotea*, volatile oil is obtained largely, and of considerable purity, by exudation from incisions. Much more frequently, however, it is exuded spontaneously, or from incisions, as a turpentine in combination with resin, or as a gum-resin in union with both gum and resin. Most frequently of all, it cannot be obtained by any of these modes, but adheres with more or less force to the flowers, leaves, fruit, bark, or wood, which contain it. In that case, it is sometimes destroyed or dispersed when the plant is dried, more especially if the organ which contains it is the flower; but often, when contained in the leaf, and very generally, if contained in the seed, bark, or wood, it is retained in part, or altogether, under desiccation, and even under long keeping. In some instances, it appears that the volatile oil obtained from plants does not exist ready formed, but is produced, on bruising or distilling them with water, through the reaction of other principles on one another. Of this mode of production, two remarkable examples exist—the volatile oils of the bitter almond and black mustard seed; and it is probable that the oils of cherry-laurel leaves, peach leaves, and of the leaves of other amygdalaceous plants, are similarly circumstanced.

A few volatile oils used in medicine are obtained by expression, such as the oils of orange, lemon, and bergamot, already mentioned. When oils exude along with resin in the form of turpentine, they may be separated from the resin by heat alone, as they are volatilizable at about the temperature of 400°. But thus obtained, they cannot be of fine quality, because the heat required is too near that at which resins, as well as the oils themselves, undergo decomposition. In general, therefore, this plan is not followed, for pharmaceutic purposes; and volatile oils are obtained from turpentines by distilling them with water. For, although they do not enter into ebullition at the temperature of boiling water, their vapors pass over in large quantity with steam; and, condensing along with it, form distilled waters—with volatile oils either floating on the water, or, more rarely, sinking to the bottom. The volatile oils of many vegetable substances are to be separated in this way alone, because the other principles, contained along with them in the crude substances, are empyreumatized by the higher temperature which is required to disengage the oil without the co-operation of watery vapor. In some instances, it has been thought advantageous to substitute for water in the still a strong solution of common salt, because a somewhat higher temperature is required to boil it. There seems an advantage, in this change, for the rectification of oils previously obtained from the raw materials in which they reside; but the advantage in the case of distillation from crude vegetable substances is doubtful.

The method of distilling volatile oils differs little from that described above for preparing distilled waters. The same precautions must be observed in applying heat, and for the same reasons. The formation of mucilaginous matter at the expense of the oil, towards the close of the distillation, is shown by the globules of oil coming over enveloped in a fine pellicle of it. The quantity of water must be proportionally less, or, rather, the same portion of water is to be used with successive portions of the material which yields the oil; otherwise, a material loss is sustained by solution of the oil in the water. In some instances, where the oil exists in low proportion, and is of great value, the distilled fluid should be left at rest for some time, and exposed to as low a temperature as can be commanded.

The mixed vapors which pass over condense into a milky-looking fluid, which, after standing some time in the receiver, separates into two portions, one a solution of a part of oil in water, and the other of the oil itself, which occupies the upper or lower part, according as it is lighter or heavier than the water.

Chevallier gives the following rules for the distillation of volatile oils:—

1. To operate upon large quantities, in order to obtain a greater product, and of better quality.

2. To conduct the distillation rapidly.

3. To divide the substances minutely, in order to facilitate the extrication of the oil.

4. To employ only sufficient water to prevent the plant from burning.

5. For substances whose oil is heavier than water, to saturate the water in the still with common salt, to raise the boiling point, and thus to enable the vapor to carry over more of the oil.

6. To employ, when possible, water which had already been distilled from off the same substances, and had thus become saturated with oil.

7. For oils naturally fluid, to cool the liquid in the refrigeratory frequently; but to retain it at 80° to 90° for those oils which easily become solid.

After the distillation, the oil should be separated from the water; for this purpose, several ingenious instruments have been devised, an account of which will be found in Procter's edition of *Mohr and Redwood's Pharmacy*, pp. 354, 355.

The following table, from *Christison's Dispensatory*, showing the proportion of volatile oil obtained from the chief medicinal vegetable substances, according to the most recent experiments, will be found useful. The data are chiefly extracted or calculated from experiments by M. Raybaud in the *Journal de Pharmacie*, xx.—by Dr. Martius in *Repertorium für die Pharmacie*, xxxix.—by Dr. Bley in the same work, xlviii.—by M. Dann and by M. Voelter in the same work, lv.;—and a few have been added from experiments of my own. The numbers represent the number of ounces obtained from 100 pounds avoirdupois. The letters before the figures refer to the authority for each.

Amygdalus communis.	Bitter almond	Ra. 0.38
Amygdalus communis.	Bitter almond	Vo. 7.70
Amygdalus communis.	Bitter almond (Duflos)	0.8 to 4.80
Angelica Archangelica—	dried root	Ra. 4.50
Anthemis nobilis—	fresh flowers raised at *Grasse*	Ra. 0.75
Anthemis nobilis—	dried flowers do.	Ra. 1.38
Anthemis nobilis—	dried flowers, long kept, *Germany*	Bl. 4.50
Anthemis nobilis—	flowers freshly dried	Steer. 5.33
Anthemis nobilis—	flowers 12 months dried	Steer. 3.0
Apium graveolens—	dried fruit	Ra. 9.00
Apium Petroselinum—	fresh herb, after flowering	Ra. 3.38
Apium Petroselinum—	dry fruit, *France*	Ra. 12.0
Apium Petroselinum—	dry fruit, *Germany*	Da. 30.0
Artemisia Absinthium—	fresh herb, *Paris*	Ra. 2.0
Artemisia Absinthium—	dried herb, recent, *Germany*	Ma. 16.0
Artemisia Absinthium—	dried herb, a year old, *Germany*	Bl. 8.75
Artemisia Absinthium—	dried herb, 3 years old, *Germany*	Ma. 5.0
Artemisia ——?	Wormseed of commerce	Ra. 3.0
Artemisia ——?	Levant wormseed	Vo. 10.8
Calamus aromaticus—	fresh root, *Germany*	Ma. 16.0
Calamus aromaticus—	recently dried, *Germany*	Bl. 17.5
Calamus aromaticus—	long dried, *Germany*	Da. 14.3
Carum Carui—	dried fruit of French commerce	Ra. 50.12
Carum Carui—	dried fruit of German commerce	Ma. 66.5
Carum Carui,	do. do.	Da. 46.6
Carum Carui,	do. do.	Vo. 70.0
Caryophyllus aromaticus.	Cloves, *Bourbon*	Ra. 144.0
Caryophyllus aromaticus.	Cloves, *Cayenne*	Ra. 152.0
Caryophyllus aromaticus.	Cloves, do.	Bl. 125.0
Caryophyllus aromaticus.	Cloves, *Molucca:* French commerce	Ra. 148.0
Caryophyllus aromaticus.	Cloves, do. English commerce	Ra. 112.5
Caryophyllus aromaticus.	Cloves, average, German commerce	Vo. 226.0
Caryophyllus aromaticus.	Cloves, finest, do.	Da. 250.0
Caryophyllus aromaticus.	Cloves; German commerce	Steer. 272.0
Cinnamomum zeylanicum—	cinnamon of commerce	Ra. 1.56
Cinnamomum Cassia—	cassia bark of commerce	Ra. 12.0
Citrus Aurantium—	Sweet orange flowers, 1 May, *Nice*	Ra. 5.0
Citrus vulgaris—	Bitter orange flowers, 7 May, *Nice*	Ra. 5.9
Citrus vulgaris,	do. do. 12 May, *Carmet*	Ra. 4.12
Citrus vulgaris,	do. do. 16 July, *Paris*	Ra. 0.9
Citrus vulgaris,	do. do. 14 Dec., *Paris*	Ra. 6.5
Citrus Aurantium—	rind of 100 oranges, by expression	Ra. 2.5
Citrus Aurantium,	do. by distillation	Ra. 2.75
Citrus vulgaris—	rind of 100 oranges, by expression	Ra. 4.0
Citrus vulgaris,	do. by distillation	Ra. 4.25
Citrus Limetta—	rind of 100 limes, by distillation	Ra. 2.12

Citrus Bergamium—rind of 100 bergamots, by distillation	Ra.	2.9
Citrus Limonum—rind of 100 lemons, by expression	Ra.	1.9
Citrus Limonum, do. by distillation	Ra.	1.4
Cochlearia Armoracia—fresh seeds	Ra.	0.9
Coriandrum sativum—dry fruit of French commerce	Ra.	2.3
Coriandrum sativum—dry fruit of German commerce	Da.	9.0
Croton Eleutheria—cascarilla bark	Bl.	5.62
Cuminum Cyminum—dry fruit of French commerce	Ra.	44.0
Cuminum Cyminum—dry fruit of German commerce	Bl.	32.5
Daucus Carota—dry fruit	Ra.	0.66
Daucus Carota—fresh root	Ra.	0.14
Dracocephalum moldavicum—flowering herb	Ra.	2.10
Drimys Winteri—Winter's bark (probably, however, only Canella alba)	Ra.	0.50
Eugenia Pimenta—pimenta berries, *Jamaica*	Ra.	12.38
Fœniculum officinale—dry fruit of French commerce	Ra.	33.0
Fœniculum officinale—dry fruit of German commerce	Ma.	56.6
Fœniculum officinale, do. do.	Bl.	83.0
Fœniculum officinale, do. do.	Da.	60.4
Fœniculum officinale—flowering herb, *Grasse*	Ra.	4.9
Fœniculum officinale—herb after flowering, *Grasse*	Ra.	6.0
Galipea officinalis—Cusparia bark of commerce	Ra.	1.5
Genista canariensis—Rhodium-wood	Ra.	0.47
Geum urbanum—dry roots	Ra.	0.53
Hyssopus officinalis—flowering herb, *Grasse*	Ra.	5.30
Illicium anisatum—star anise-fruit	Ra.	34.21
Illicium anisatum—star-anise-fruit	Da.	25.5
Juniperus communis—green berries, 12 Sept.	Ra.	3.9
Juniperus communis—ripe berries, 1 Dec., *France*	Ra.	7.75
Juniperus communis, do. fresh, *Germany*	Do.	15.5
Juniperus communis, do. a year old, *Germany*	Ma.	10.8
Juniperus communis, do. a year old, *Germany*	Bl.	16.25
Juniperus Sabina—fresh twigs, 5 March, *Grasse*	Ra.	19.05
Juniperus Sabina—fresh twigs, 2 Oct., *Paris*	Ra.	14.25
Juniperus Sabina—dried twigs, recent, *Germany*	Ma.	40.0
Juniperus Sabina—dried twigs, a year old, *Germany*	Ma.	25.0
Larix Cedrus—fresh cedar wood, *Paris*	Ra.	0.3
Larix Cedrus—cedar wood of commerce	Ra.	4.25
Laurus nobilis—fresh leaves, 26 Jan., *Paris*	Ra.	5.25
Laurus nobilis—leaves some years dried, *Germany*	Bl.	4.10
Laurus nobilis, fresh leaves, poor soil, low site	Chr.	7.33
Laurus nobilis, early in Oct. poor soil, high site	Chr.	6.9
Laurus nobilis, near *Edinb.* very fine soil, low site	Chr.	17.12
Lavandula vera—flowering herbs, 2 Aug., *Grasse*	Ra.	11.5
Lavandula vera, do. 2 Aug., *Grasse*, north exposure	Ra.	9.12
Lavandula vera—flowering herb, 26 July, *Soureillas*	Ra.	9.0
Lavandula vera—herb after flowering, 26 Sept., *Soureillas*	Ra.	15.0
Lavandula Spica—fresh herb, 24 July, *Paris*	Ra.	7.62
Lavandula Spica—fresh herb, 4 Aug., *Grasse*	Ra.	12.5
Lavandula Stoechas—dried spikes	Ra.	6.43
Ligusticum Levisticum—fresh herb, *Paris*	Ra.	1.12
Melissa officinalis—fresh flowering herb	Ra.	0.25
Mentha piperita—fresh tops in flower, *Grasse*	Ra.	6.25
Mentha piperita—fresh tops in flower, *Paris*	Ra.	3.40
Mentha piperita—dried tops in flower, *Germany*	Bl.	15.62
Mentha piperita—dried tops in flower, *Germany*	Ma.	21.0
Mentha Pulegium—fresh flowering herb	Ra.	1.0
Myristica moschata—mace of commerce, finest	Vo.	154.0
Myristica moschata, do. fine	Bl.	125.0
Myristica moschata, do. worm-eaten	Bl.	65.6
Myristica moschata—nutmegs of commerce, fine	Bl.	108.25
Myristica moschata, do. worm-eaten	Bl.	64.1
Myrtus communis—fresh leaves, September 20, *Grasse*	Ra.	4.5
Myrtus communis—fresh leaves, September 6, *Paris*	Ra.	2.5
Origanum Majorana—fresh flowering herb, August 3, *Grasse*	Ra.	8.5
Origanum Majorana do. August 3, *Paris*	Ra.	4.4
Origanum vulgare do. September 15, *Paris*	Ra.	0.4
Pimpinella Anisum—dry fruit of French commerce	Ra.	35.12
Pimpinella Anisum—dry fruit, new, German commerce	Ma.	37.5
Pimpinella Anisum—dry fruit, old, do.	Ma.	27.0
Pimpinella Anisum—dry fruit of do.	Vo.	25.0

Pimpinella Anisum—dry fruit of German commerce		Da.	43.75
Piper Cubeba—Cubebs of French commerce		Ra.	19.5
Piper nigrum—White pepper of French commerce		Ra.	16.0
Piper nigrum—Black pepper of do. do.		Ra.	18.12
Prunus Lauro-cerasus—fresh leaves, November 23, *Paris*		Ra.	2.12
Prunus Lauro-cerasus, fresh leaves from the same plants: near *Edinburgh*,	undeveloped, June 7	Chr.	10.13
	half-grown, June 7	Chr.	7.20
	full-grown, 8 weeks on tree, July 15	Chr.	4.96
	12 months on tree, June 2	Chr.	1.04
Prunus Lauro-cerasus, fresh leaves of the same plant, 1 Sept., 1836, *Edin.*	3 months on the tree	Chr.	7.04
	15 months on the tree	Chr.	2.24
Renealmia Cardamomum—lesser cardamoms		Ra.	11.42
Rosa centifolia—fresh flowers, *Grasse*		Ra.	0.25
Rosmarinus officinalis—fresh flowering herb, *Grasse*		Ra.	5.0
Rosmarinus officinalis, do. *Paris*		Ra.	3.5
Ruta graveolens—fresh flowering herb, 20 July, *Grasse*		Ra.	4.12
Ruta graveolens, do. 28 July, *Paris*		Ra.	0.63
Ruta graveolens—flowering herbs, newly dried, *Germany*		Bl.	4.4
Ruta graveolens—dried seeds, *South of France*		Ra.	19.0
Salvia officinalis, v. *minor*—fresh herb, 12 Mar., *Grasse*		Ra.	6.0
Salvia officinalis, v. *minor*—fresh herb, 14 June, *Paris*		Ra.	2.5
Salvia officinalis, v. *major*—fresh herb, 12 Mar., *Grasse*		Ra.	4.0
Salvia officinalis, v. *major*—fresh herb, 14 June, *Paris*		Ra.	3.05
Santalum album—sandal wood of commerce		Ra.	5.0
Sinapis nigra—black-mustard-seed, *Germany*, 12 months old		Da.	3.9
Sinapis nigra—black-mustard-seed, *Germany*, fresh		Da.	5.0
Sinapis nigra—black-mustard-seed, *France*, fresh		Da.	7.75
Sinapis nigra—black-mustard-seed, *France*		Vo.	9.1
Tanacetum vulgare—fresh flowering herb, 9 July, *Grasse*		Ra.	1.2
Tanacetum vulgare—fresh flowering herb, 25 July, *Paris*		Ra.	5.8
Tanacetum vulgare—fresh tops, *Germany*		Da.	5.0
Tanacetum vulgare—dried flowering herb, *Germany*		Bl.	15.6
Thuya occidentalis, fresh twigs near *Edin.*	aged, stunted tree; exposed. Oct. 21	Chr.	10.8
	aged, vigorous; sheltered. Oct. 21	Chr.	10.25
	young, vigorous; exposed. Oct. 9	Chr.	18.25
	young, vigorous; exposed; fine soil. Sept. 26	Chr.	26.40
Thymus Serpyllum—fresh flowering herb, 6 Aug., *Grasse*		Ra.	5.0
Thymus Serpyllum—fresh flowering herb, 5 July, *Paris*		Ra.	0.9
Thymus vulgaris—fresh flowering herb, 16 Aug., *Grasse*		Ra.	6.5
Thymus vulgaris—fresh flowering herb, 13 July, *Paris*		Ra.	3.75
Valeriana officinalis—dry root, a year old, *Germany*		Bl.	30.16
Valeriana officinalis—the root, *Germany*		Da.	15.0
Valeriana officinalis—the root, *Germany*		Vo.	10.5
Verbena odorata—fresh flowering herb, *Paris*		Ra.	3.1
Zingiber officinale—dry root of commerce		Ra.	10.8

Volatile oils should be preserved in dark bottles, carefully closed and nearly full. When kept for any time, they are apt to undergo certain changes, becoming dark-colored, losing their agreeable odor, and growing thick and clammy. It is then necessary to re-distil them with a certain portion of water, by which the undecomposed portion is again obtained in a pure state. Another mode is to agitate with recently heated animal charcoal; this restores their clearness, and in a great measure their fragrance.

Fixed Oil and Fats.—Fixed oils are obtained from the seeds of vegetables, by expression, by boiling the bruised seeds in water and removing the oil that rises to the surface, and by dissolving out the oil by means of a menstruum.

By Expression.—This is accomplished in several ways: By means of the wedge press, or by a screw or hydraulic press, the former being the more generally employed. In almost all cases, it becomes requisite to heat the seeds gently, to render the oil more liquid; but care must be taken that the heat is not too great; otherwise, the oil will become of a dark color, and acquire an unpleasant taste. It is by this method that linseed and castor oils are obtained. The oil, as it comes from the press, is seldom pure or fit for use; it is freed from these impurities by boiling with water, and separating the pure oil. These oils are often colored, owing, in most cases, to heating

the seeds too much; this is peculiarly the case with linseed oil, which is seldom seen of a light color.

By Decoction.—This is effected by boiling the bruised seeds in water, and skimming off the oil as it rises to the surface. This plan is also employed in making cod-liver oil, as well as in the manufacture of castor oil in the West Indies.

By Solution.—This affords a very pure oil, but is seldom employed on account of expense. It is, however, useful in facilitating the extraction of some of the thick and viscid oils. Thus, croton oil is more readily obtained by mixing the ground seeds with half their weight of alcohol, and, after letting the mixture stand for some time, submitting it to pressure, and distilling off the spirit from the product.

Solution in ether is also useful in some cases, when expense is not an object; oil of ergot is best obtained in this manner.

The solid oils, as oil of cocoa, &c., require the aid of heat in their expression, and the ground material containing them is therefore placed between heated plates in the press.

Animal Fats.—Formerly, the fats of many animals were employed in pharmacy; but, at present, those principally used are lard, suet, and beef's marrow. To render these fit for pharmaceutic purposes, the crude material is to be cut in small pieces, freed as much as possible from all extraneous substances, and placed in a boiler with water, and heated until it is fused; the heat is continued till the water has evaporated, and the fluid fat is then strained. These fats are best preserved by being run into glazed jars, and kept from the action of the air.

Alkaloids.—The vegetable alkaloids may be obtained by a variety of processes; but these invariably comprehend decomposition of the alkaloidal salt in the crude drug, either by the superior affinity of an alkali, earth, or alkaline carbonate, or by double decomposition with some compound salt whose base forms an insoluble salt with the acid in the drug. Active neutral principles—such as narcotin from opium, piperin from white pepper, picrotoxin from cocculus indicus, and elaterin from elaterium—may be obtained through the agency of such simple solvents as water, rectified spirit, and sulphuric ether, used singly or successively. But no alkaloid can be thus detached.

The solutions from which vegetable alkaloids are prepared are, in general, obtained best by the method of percolation, or displacement. Some experience is required to apply this process in all cases with success. But, when well performed, it is greatly superior in general to any other mode of extracting the active matters of vegetable drugs, in cases in which the liquid used is spirituous or ethereal; and it is often not less advantageous in the instance of water, as well as acidulous fluids. The precautions for applying it successfully has been considered under the head of tinctures.

Spirits are alcoholic solutions of volatile principles obtained by distillation.

When spirit is distilled with aromatic vegetables which contain volatile oil, the oil, for the most part, rises with the spirituous vapor, and condenses along with it in a state of solution. In some cases, the volatile oil rises with the vapor of strong spirit, so that alcohol may be employed for the purpose; and this is occasionally necessary for keeping the oil of the distilled spirit in solution. In other instances, the oil does not begin to pass over until watery vapor also passes in considerable proportion with the spirituous vapor; so that diluted alcohol is required for the process.

For most medicinal purposes, but especially the present, the menstruum should be made by diluting alcohol with water.

The best apparatus for preparing distilled spirits is that represented at page 118, fig. 115, Procter's edition of *Mohr and Redwood's Practical Pharmacy.* It has been proposed to prepare them by distillation in a vacuum-still; but many volatile oils will not rise with spirit-vapor at the low temperature at which spirit boils in a vacuum.

These preparations, like distilled waters, may be obtained either from crude vegetable substances, or from their volatile oils. They are seldom, however, of such fine aroma when prepared in the latter as in the former way, unless care be taken to employ those volatile oils only which have been recently as well as carefully distilled.

Essences differ from spirits in being volatile substances dissolved in alcohol; but this name is generally applied to solutions of the volatile oils.

Troches, or Lozenges, are small, dry, solid masses, consisting of powders incorporated with sugar and mucilage. Some writers include under this name *drops* and *pastes*, making the following distinction between them:—

Lozenges, when the principal basis is sugar, and when the ingredients are combined without the aid of heat.

Drops, when the principal basis is sugar, but when the ingredients are combined with the aid of heat.

Pastes, when the principal basis is principally a vegetable juice or pulp, and when the mixture is of a soft consistence.

Lozenges are much more employed in Europe than in this country as a mode of administering medicines. In making them, the sugar is employed in a powdered state; the more active ingredients added in powder, or in a liquid state; and the whole mixed into a paste by the addition of mucilage. The mucilage generally used is that of tragacanth, as being more tenacious than that of gum Arabic. After the ingredients are properly incorporated, the paste is rolled out into a uniform sheet on a marble slab, previously sprinkled with some powdered starch to prevent adhesion, and cut into small cakes by means of a punch. These cakes are then to be placed on sieves, and kept in a drying-room until they have become perfectly dry and hard, when they are to be sifted, and kept in well-closed bottles.

Drops are formed from coarsely-powdered sugar, to which the flavoring or medicinal ingredients are added in a liquid state, so as to moisten the sugar. The mixture is then melted in a proper vessel, over a clear fire, after which the melted mass should be allowed to drop in small portions on a marble slab or greased metallic plate, and, when cold, removed, and kept like lozenges.

Pastes are usually formed of inspissated vegetable juices, or decoctions, with the addition of sugar, gum, &c. These are to be brought to a proper consistence, and the mixture poured into flat, shallow moulds, or rolled out, as in the case of lozenges, and divided into pieces of the desired size.

Inhalations.—These have, at different times, been much in vogue as a means of combating disease, especially complaints of the respiratory organs. Within the last few years, much interest has been excited relative to this mode of administering medicinal agents, from the remarkable anæsthetic effects caused by the inhalation of the vapor of ether and chloroform. The simplest form of using either of these is by pouring the requisite quantity on a hollow sponge, and applying this over the mouth of the patient. Various forms of inhaling apparatus have been invented, which will be found described in *Mohr and Redwood's Pharmacy*, 535–9, with directions for their use.

EXTERNAL REMEDIES.

Baths.—By the term bath is meant the complete or partial immersion of the body in a fluid or gaseous medium, differing, in some circumstances, from that to which it has been accustomed. In order to obtain the full efficacy of a bath, without injurious consequences, its temperature should be regulated, and particularly prescribed, by the physician ordering it. The following temperatures are those given by Dr. Forbes in the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*:—

Cold Bath	between	33° and 60° F.
Cool Bath	"	64° and 75° F.
Temperate Bath	"	75° and 85° F.
Tepid Bath	"	85° and 92° F.
Warm Bath	"	92° and 98° F.
Hot Bath	"	98° and 112° F.

The effects of these different baths on the system are very dissimilar, according to their temperature, and the time during which the patient is subjected to their influence.

Cold Bath.—When a person plunges into a cold bath, he is first sensible of a sudden sensation of cold upon the surface, accompanied by an oppression of breathing, causing this function to be performed in convulsive gasps. This is called the *shock*, and is caused by a rapid contraction of the cutaneous capillaries, and a retrocession of the blood to the lungs and other internal organs. In a short time, the difficulty of breathing disappears, the temperature becomes agreeable, and if the person now leaves the water, a warmth of the surface comes on, termed the *glow*, succeeded by a sense of invigoration of the whole system. Should the person remain in the water for too long a time, another train of symptoms manifest themselves: the sensation of cold soon attains to an unpleasant degree of chilliness, followed by rigors; a bluish tint is perceptible on the surface of the body; the blood accumulates in the internal organs; and, on leaving the water, there is no reaction, or a very feeble one, the surface remaining cold, the extremities benumbed; and headache, difficult respiration, often pain in the chest, ensue, with a sense of depression and lassitude. The use of proper means will often remove these symptoms; but they may lead to a variety of diseases of the internal organs.

The objects, in prescribing a cold bath, are the production of a sudden and powerful impression on the nervous system, and the tonic influence it exercises when followed by due reaction. In the first of these, it has been found useful in certain affections where there is a derangement of the functions of sensation, of motion or sensation unattended with a congestive or inflammatory condition of the internal organs; but it is more frequently ordered to fulfil the second indication.

It is always contra-indicated when, from debility, the system does not react so as to produce a glow; when there is a tendency to congestion of the cerebral vessels, or any serious organic affection of the heart, lungs, or kidneys. In all cases, it is advantageous, before taking the cold bath, to take such exercise as will raise the circulation, without occasioning fatigue or perspiration, for reaction is almost certain to follow the immersion, except when the person has remained in the water too long a time. The period of immersion should not exceed five minutes.

Cool Bath.—The action and uses of this are similar to the last, but are less powerful. It is, therefore, better calculated for those who are much debilitated.

Temperate Bath.—As the temperate bath is of a temperature closely approaching that of the body, the shock and subsequent reaction are almost wanting. It is, therefore, much more employed for purposes of comfort and cleanliness than as a remedial agent. In delicate persons, it should always be used instead of the cold or cool bath, and is always better suited to very young children than lower temperatures.

Tepid Bath.—This is intermediate in operation between the temperate and the warm bath, and varies in effects and uses according to the temperature. In perfect health, it should not be used as an habitual indulgence; but, for the purposes of cleanliness, an occasional recurrence to it allows of a more perfect ablution than can be effected by cooler baths. It is better to use it about noon, when the first process of digestion of the morning meal is over, and immediately afterwards to take brisk exercise in the open air. In cases of fatigue and febrile irritation, from over-exertion or a long journey, the tepid bath is generally found very beneficial. It is also serviceable to persons of sedentary habits, &c. In all such cases, however, it is not to be employed immediately after a meal, or when the individual is unduly excited, either mentally or corporeally. In one class of complaints, those dependent on gastric irritation, the tepid, or even the warm bath proves of much service.

Warm Bath.—The first effect of a warm bath is to produce a sensation of heat upon the surface, and to increase the pulse in quickness and fulness, though in most cases to diminish its tenseness. The cutaneous circulation more especially becomes affected,

and the body is increased in bulk, as shown by the increased pressure of ligatures, or of rings upon the fingers. The secondary effects, when the immersion is continued for some time, are muscular relaxation, sometimes to a considerable degree; even after leaving the bath, a disposition to lassitude continues for some time, with a tendency to perspiration.

The remedial effects of a warm bath depend on its temperature, the time a patient remains in it, and the subsequent treatment. The medium time for remaining in the bath is from twenty to twenty-five minutes; but this must be regulated by the effect produced. It is beneficial in incipient catarrh, in some congestions of the internal organs, chronic rheumatism, and in spasmodic affections, especially those of children; but is contra-indicated in active fever, or when there is congestion, or a determination of blood to the head.

In the convulsions of children, its effects are remarkably beneficial, as it not only relaxes spasm, and relieves for the moment, but soothes nervous irritation. In cases where the convulsions are severe, it will be found advantageous to apply cold water to the head. When a warm bath is administered to a child, care must be taken not to expose it to the cold air for the purpose of drying its body; the best plan is to envelop it in a warm blanket, and to place it in bed at once. By this plan, it is not liable to take cold, which is a common objection to the use of the warm bath for children.

Hot Bath.—From its temperature being above that of the body, the hot bath is far more stimulating than the preceding, as evinced by the excitement of the pulse, the sensations of fulness in the head and throbbing of the cerebral vessels. Its use is principally confined to cases where it is wished to arouse nervous energy and vital action, as in Asiatic cholera, &c.; or where there is a sudden retrocession of cutaneous diseases. It has also proved useful in certain forms of rheumatism, and paralysis. As the intention is mainly to induce excitement, the patient is not to be exposed to its action long enough to cause exhaustion.

Whatever description of bath is ordered to be used, the original temperature is to be maintained during the whole time the patient remains in the water. At the end of some minutes, therefore, the heat should be tested by a thermometer, and, if requisite, hot water added. The sensations of the bather are always a fallacious criterion.

Shower Bath.—This is a modification of the cold affusion, being attended with the same effects, but in a less degree. The short duration of it renders it less refrigerant than the cold bath, and causes the primary shock to be the most important part of the influence it exercises, which may be modified by increasing or diminishing the temperature of the water, or that of the height from which the fluid falls. It is used either cold or tepid. The former is most advantageous when the powers of the system are sufficient to cause a reaction, that results in a glow on the surface, soon after using the bath; but, where this is not the case, as in debilitated individuals, the temperature is to be increased. It is adapted for those cases where a powerful impression is wished to be made upon the nervous system, as in chorea, hysteria, &c., and is also of much benefit to persons subject to determination to the head. In such cases, it is found advantageous to make the patient stand in hot water at the time of taking the bath. The reaction following its use is much promoted by using friction to the surface. The improved and portable shower baths, now to be procured, obviate many of the objections to its use which formerly existed. For children, the best and most convenient apparatus that can be employed is one described by Dr. A. T. Thomson. (*Domestic Management of the Sick Room.*)

"It consists of a hollow vessel made of tin, with a perforated bottom. The body of the vessel is of a bell-shape, with a hollow tube rising from the top, and terminating in a broad perforated rim. When the bath is to be used, it must be sunk in a bucket of water, until it is completely submerged; the air is thus driven out of the bath, through the tube, and the bath filled with water. The thumb of an attendant is then to be placed on the opening in the centre of the rim, and the bath raised from the bucket of water. The pressure of air upon the holes in the bottom retains the

water in the bath; and, on raising the thumb from the upper orifice, the whole is rapidly discharged. In using it, the child must be placed in an empty tub, and the bath, being held over his head, is then to be discharged; and the child immediately afterwards dried, with friction. When salt water is used for this bath, the hair should be kept dry, by means of an oil skin cap."

Local Baths.—These are most frequently used warm. The most common are the *hip-bath* and *foot-bath*. They are principally employed as revulsives. The first has been found a valuable remedy in diseases of the womb, and in irritations of the pelvic organs. Where it is employed merely to soothe pain, the temperature should not exceed 80° to 90°, and the patient is to remain in it for some time; but when it is intended to excite the uterus to greater action, it should be as hot as can be borne by the patient, though the continuance in it should not exceed ten to fifteen minutes. The hot foot-bath should be of as high a temperature as can be borne, so as to redden the skin of the immersed parts effectually. The vessel used should be sufficiently deep to allow the legs to be immersed nearly to the knees. It is a valuable remedy in the early stages of catarrh, and local congestions of the head, chest, or abdomen; and in the dyspnœa accompanying hypertrophy of the heart, it has often proved very beneficial. It may be rendered more stimulating by the addition of common salt, carbonate of potassa, or flour of mustard. In torpid states of the liver, a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, in the proportion of about an ounce of each to every gallon of water, often proves highly useful.

Vapor Bath.—This consists in either wholly enveloping the patient in the steam of hot water, or merely his body, or some of its parts. A much more elevated temperature can thus be borne than where the body is immersed in water, and its action is more confined to the skin; hence, although less stimulating, it is more diaphoretic than the hot bath. Where the vapor is inhaled, the heated surface being extended, it is more powerful in its effects. It has proved of great benefit where an active revulsion to the surface is indicated, and also in the treatment of cutaneous diseases. It can be applied with little trouble. All that is required is that the patient be seated on a chair with a vessel of hot water placed beside him, and the whole enveloped with a blanket, to be thrown over his head if the vapor is to be breathed, or pinned around his neck where this is not the case. The steam soon surrounds his body, and causes a copious perspiration; and, should it cease too soon to be evolved, its generation may be restored by dropping a heated brick or stone into the water. Where the vapor is not respired, it may be used of a higher temperature.

Warm Air Bath is more stimulating than the vapor bath, producing—especially where the warm air is also breathed—general uneasiness, heat of skin, excitement of the pulse, until a general perspiration ensues. It is readily administered even to persons in bed. The bedclothes are to be elevated by a light frame, and the heated air admitted by means of a tube. It has been found beneficial in chronic rheumatism, and was at one time much praised in the collapsed stage of cholera.

Douches consist in the forcible application of a stream of hot or cold water to a part of the body, in such a manner that the force of the stream of the fluid shall aid the stimulant effect. The hot douche may be formed by pouring from a height hot water from a tea-kettle, or through a tube about an inch and a half in diameter, so as to cause the fluid to strike forcibly upon the affected part of the body, whilst at the same time percussion is employed; or, in other words, the part is beaten by means of an Indian rubber bottle, stuffed with wool, and affixed to a cane handle.

A temperature of 160° is readily borne in douching. When the disease is chronic rheumatism, or when deep-seated pains are to be removed, the douching should be continued for either half or three-quarters of an hour at a time; and the patient should be afterwards placed in bed between blankets, in order to encourage sweat-

ing. The most decisive advantage, in enlarged, stiff, and painful joints, results from this mode of douching.

In cases of complicated fevers, and in some other diseases, in which inflammation of the brain occurs, the *cold douche* is frequently ordered. The mode of applying it consists in pouring a stream of cold water on the shaved head. The patient should be raised in bed, and the head held over a basin, or other vessel, whilst a stream of cold water is directed on the crown, and the fall of the water gradually increased. After this, the head should be merely dried, but not rubbed. It not only soothes the patient, but often induces sleep, although it usually causes a most uncomfortable feeling at first; but relief is so quickly experienced, that its repetition is generally requested by the invalid.

A *vapor douche* is very stimulating, and when of a high temperature, and continued for any time, will cause vesication. It may be used as a counter-irritant instead of moxa.

Medicated Baths are such as contain medicinal agents in solution in the water, and are used both topically and generally. Saline, acid, and alkaline substances, with iodine and sulphur, are the materials most commonly employed. Medicated baths are sometimes natural, as those of sea water, and certain mineral springs; others consist of solutions of various articles, artificially prepared. Of the medicated baths, sea water is the most generally used, more, however, for pleasure, than for remedial purposes. It is not only stimulating, on account of its saline constituents, and its use followed by a perfect glow, but these constituents also exert a medicinal action on the system, in certain diseases of debility. The nitromuriatic bath has been found useful in diseases of the liver; and alkaline, iodurettted, and alkaline sulphuretted baths, are advantageously employed in many forms of cutaneous disease.

Medicated *vapor* baths are prepared by impregnating aqueous vapor with the volatile principles of medicinal plants, though it is very doubtful whether they produce any effects that cannot be obtained from the simple vapor bath. But the fumes of sulphur, chlorine, camphor, mercury, &c., in combination with aqueous vapor, have been found to exert powerful effects on the system, and to be very effectual in the cure of certain diseases.

Affusion.—This consists in pouring or dashing a quantity of water on the body, or a portion of the body, from an inconsiderable height, most generally for the purpose of reducing its temperature; but it is also employed as a revulsive agent, and to give an impulse to the nervous system. Affusions are made with cold or tepid water. Cold affusion is one of the most powerful general means of abstracting caloric from the body, we possess; it not only lessens the temperature of the surface, but it diminishes the action of the heart. It has been successfully employed in the treatment of fevers, but its use requires much judgment, as respects the time of its application, which, according to Currie and others, is, "when there is no sense of chilliness present, when the heat of the skin is steadily above what is natural, and when there is no general or profuse perspiration." It should not be employed either in the cold or sweating stage of fever, or in the hot stage where the heat does not much exceed the natural standard. From inattention to these circumstances, and from patients being injured by its effects, affusion is not at present often resorted to in the treatment of fevers. In scarlatina and some other of the exanthemata, it has been employed with benefit, to reduce the morbid heat of skin. It is, however, more relied upon in inflammatory diseases of the brain; in these cases, the water is to be poured upon the head, inclined over a basin or tub, by means of a pitcher. In children, it is sufficient to squeeze a large sponge, previously saturated with cold water, at some height above the head. Where a general affusion is deemed necessary, the patient should be taken out of bed, his head having been previously shaved; and, being stripped naked, and placed on a stool in an empty tub, from *three* to *five* gallons of water, at a temperature not under 40° Fahr., should be thrown over him. This affusion should be repeated until he feels cold, or rather until a rigor or shivering, or even chattering of the teeth, is

experienced. He should then be dried, placed in bed, and a little warm wine and water administered to him, to aid the reaction and the consequent perspiration.

But in cases where the invalid faints on raising him into the erect position; where he feels chilly, although the thermometer indicates a high febrile temperature; where the skin is bedewed with perspiration; where the patient is a woman, and the monthly change is present; or where the operation is dreaded, it ought not to be employed. The evening is the best time for using the cold affusion.

Cool affusion is sometimes used instead of the cold, and is preferable for weak, irritable individuals. Tepid affusion is also beneficial in certain cases; especially where there is a fear that perfect reaction will not take place after the application of cold water; or where disease of the pulmonary organs exists. It has been found very efficacious in scarlatina, as also in hectic fever. Warm affusion has likewise been used; but its effects are far more temporary than those of the warm bath.

Sponging.—The object of sponging the body, either with cold or with tepid water, is to reduce the heat of the surface by means of evaporation, with the view of softening the pulse and diminishing its frequency; of rendering the skin perspirable; of relieving headache, checking delirium, and promoting sleep. In order to perform it well, the patient should be taken out of bed; and, being undressed and placed in a chair, two or three persons should, at the same time, pass large sponges, wet with simple cold or tepid water, or vinegar and water, rapidly over different portions of the naked body, until the whole of it shall have been successively sponged, and a chill has come over the patient, who is then to be dried and placed in bed.

This appears to be a simple process; but it requires both caution and judgment to determine on its use, and to render it not only salutary, but free from danger. For example, if, notwithstanding the continuance of great heat and dryness of the skin, a sensation of chilliness comes over the patient when the sponging is about to be done, the operation should be delayed; neither should it be done if the smallest tendency to perspiration, indicated by moisture in the axillæ, or on the palms of the hands, displays itself. But, if it has been done, and if partial relief has been obtained, if the heat of the skin returns, and the pulse rises, it may again be resorted to and repeated.

But, besides the advantages to be obtained from *sponging*, during the presence of disease, it is also productive of great benefit in warding off diseases, or in a prophylactic point of view. The sponging, however, under such circumstances, is to be performed in a different manner from that which has been described.

In those predisposed to asthma and to bronchitis, known in ordinary language by the term *cold*, or *cough*, and in those, also, who are predisposed to *croup*, nothing is so serviceable in warding off the paroxysm of the former disease, or in preventing the attack of the latter malady, as cold and tepid sponging of the chest and the trunk of the body. It is also equally serviceable during dentition in infants, and as a general tonic in delicate conditions of the habit. In these cases, it should be followed by gentle friction over the surface of the body.

Sponging the body, as a prophylactic, or as a tonic, is always most efficacious when it is performed whilst the patient is still in bed. Let him sit up; or, if unable to do so, let him be raised into the sitting position, keeping the lower limbs under the bed-clothes. The night-shirt or night-dress is then to be stripped down, and a large towel or sheet put round the waist, to prevent the bed-clothes from being wetted. The naked trunk of the body, and the upper part of the arms, are then to be moistened with a sponge, or a piece of flannel, dipped either in cold or tepid water, or vinegar and water, or salt water, as the case may demand; after which, in drying the skin, if water only has been used, brisk friction should be employed, so as to cause a general glow upon the surface. In some cases, salt and water, or vinegar and water, are preferable to the simple water. The best proportions are two ounces of *salt*, or the same quantity of common *vinegar*, to a pint of water. When these adjuncts are used, friction is not required; indeed, when salt water is employed, the skin should be dried with a soft, old towel, fitted to soak up the water only, and to leave the saline particles upon the surface.

The best time for using such spongings is just before getting out of bed in the

morning. They may be used in winter as well as in summer. In efficacy, they are certainly nearly equal to the shower-bath, which may be resorted to in vigorous habits; but, when the habit is delicate, and not equal to the reaction, on which the beneficial influence of the shower-bath rests, sponging is preferable. It should not be used when perspiration is present.

Sponging is as beneficial as the shower-bath, in rendering the habit less susceptible of cold; and, when conjoined with exercise in the open air, and proper regimen, not only asthma, coughs, and catarrhs, may be warded off by its employment, but the predisposition to tubercular consumption may be lessened, in a very remarkable degree, by its daily employment.

Fomentations.—These may be regarded as a species of local bathing. Although the decoctions usually employed are useful in aiding warmth, by their soothing or sedative influence, yet they are secondary objects in the application of fomentations, the intention being to convey heat, combined with moisture, to the part fomented. Flannel cloths, wrung out of boiling water, by means of two sticks turned in opposite directions, form the best fomentations. If they be shaken up, and laid lightly over the part, they involve a considerable quantity of air, which, being a bad conductor, retains the heat in them for a considerable time. In every process of fomenting, there should be two flannels, each three yards long, with the ends sewed together, to admit of the boiling water being wrung out of them; and the one flannel should be got ready whilst the other is applied. The fineness or the coarseness of the flannel is not a matter of indifference: the coarser it is, the less readily does it conduct heat, and the longer it retains its warmth; therefore, it is more efficient for fomenting. White flannel also retains the heat longer than colored flannel.

Stuping is a variety of fomentation useful in many cases, but especially in affections of the eyes. The patient should be his own operator. He should sit up in bed, and should place, in the hollow of his hand, a small piece of flannel, wrung out of boiling water, and hold the hand at such a distance under the eyes that the vapors may rise to them—changing the flannel as often as it ceases to give out warm vapor. If narcotic or sedative additions are directed, they should be poured hot upon the flannel, each time it is changed.

Cataplasms, or Poultices, are modifications of fomentations; they generally consist of pulpy substances capable of absorbing much moisture, and of such consistence as to be applied accurately to any surface, however irregular. Their action, in most cases, depends upon the liquids with which they are moistened and the heat retained by the mass. Cataplasms may be emollient, medicated, or revulsive.

Emollient Cataplasms are usually made of bread and water, linseed meal, Indian meal, slippery elm, &c., and water; or of mashed vegetable substances, such as carrots, and marshmallows.

As warmth and moisture are the principal effects of emollient poultices, an excellent substitute for them is lint, dipped in warm water, and laid over the diseased part; the lint should be covered with a towel, in order to prevent evaporation. This mode is much neater and more cleanly than any poultice, and where merely warmth and moisture are required, it will answer all the purposes intended. A peculiar fabric, called *spongio-piline*, consisting principally of sponge, has lately been invented in England, which is said to answer very well, when properly imbued with hot water, as a substitute for the simple emollient poultice.

The addition of a little lard is useful, if the poultice does not require to be frequently changed. When the object, however, is to promote suppuration, the poultice should be frequently renewed, in which case the addition of the lard is unnecessary.

Poultices should never be heavy, nor very bulky, but they should be frequently repeated. They are useful, in all cases of inflammation which cannot be backed, to assist the suppurative process and the advancement of the matter to the surface. After an abscess is opened, the poultices should still be continued for a few days. Poultices may be used, also, as fomentations in colic, and in inflammation of the

bowels. In such cases, however, as the chief object is to allay pain and to soothe, they should be made with a decoction of poppy-heads, instead of water.

Medicated Cataplasms are those in which to the simple emollient poultice are added other ingredients, intended to exercise an influence on the part independent of mere warmth and moisture; as, for instance, the fermented poultice, in which yeast forms a constituent; the charcoal poultice, and various others enumerated in the Formulary, all intended to fulfil certain indications.

Revulsive Cataplasms are those which, by inducing a local irritation or inflammation of the parts to which they are applied, act as derivatives. To this class belong mustard poultices, or *Sinapisms*, Cayenne pepper, garlic poultices, &c.

Mustard poultices are made by mixing the flour of mustard, of the shops, with water, into the consistence of a paste. When it is wished to have a weaker preparation, wheaten, rye, or linseed flour is to be added to the mustard in such proportions as are deemed sufficient. The water used should be tepid, or merely warm; a boiling temperature is injurious, as it tends to coagulate the albumen of the mustard, and thus to prevent the extrication of the volatile oil, which is the active principle. Vinegar is often used, but never increases the energy of the preparation, and, in the case of the black mustard, diminishes its power. This poultice should be spread thickly on a rag, as soon as it is prepared, and covered with gauze or tissue paper, in order to prevent adhesion to the skin. In a few minutes after it is applied, the sinapism causes a sensation of heat, which increases to almost intolerable burning. After some time, the pain subsides, and is followed by a sense of weight and throbbing of the arteries. If the sinapism be left on, however, the burning pain again returns, and becomes so great, that few persons can bear the action of a mustard cataplasm longer than three quarters of an hour.

In delicate, sensitive people, the sinapism need not remain applied above six or eight minutes, as the effect continues some time after its removal. If it remain too long on, gangrene may supervene; this cannot happen unless the invalid be insensible, as too much pain is felt to permit the lengthened application of a sinapism; but, in cases of stupor or insensibility, or in low fevers, a sinapism, if left on longer than an hour, may cause both vesication and gangrene. If the redness only is required, the pain may be moderated by mixing with the paste a drachm of tincture of opium, or two drachms of tincture of henbane, neither of which, although they allay the pain, diminishes the rubefacient activity of the sinapism.

As a substitute for the mustard poultice, where mere external irritation is required, the capsicum or red pepper will answer admirably, and it has the advantage of not vesicating: it may be used as a poultice, by mixing the powder with bread and milk, or Indian meal, or as a lotion mixed with warm spirits.

Lotions, Liniments, Embrocations, are medicines of a more or less fluid character, which are employed as external applications. They may be used as mere fomentations to soothe pain and remove inflammation, as a mode of introducing medicinal substances into the system, or as revulsive agents, according to their nature and composition. Liniments, which generally contain oily constituents, are usually aided by friction of the part to which they are applied, either with the hand alone, or with some article capable of exciting some irritation of the skin, as a piece of flannel or a soft flesh brush. In many cases, in which liniments are found beneficial, the advantage obtained from them is attributable rather to the friction than to any medicinal power in the lotion itself.

Frictions, whether simple or conjoined with liniments, are frequently important aids to medical treatment. Simple friction is performed by the hand alone, or with a piece of flannel, a hair glove, or a flesh brush. If it be properly performed—namely, by short, brisk strokes with the tip of the fingers, and with great celerity, when the naked hand is the agent; and if it be continued for an hour or upwards, and repeated several times a-day—its influence in reducing swelled glands and swellings of the joints, as well as in alleviating rheumatic pains, is very great; but, besides being well performed, the friction should be continued for half an hour, in order to render it useful.

Friction, when performed in a gentle, slow, and equable manner, by producing a continued repetition of an agreeable impression on the nervous system, acts as a soother of pain, independent of any aid from opiate liniments, and also induces sleep. The beneficial influence depends, in a great measure, on its transferring the attention of the sufferer from the seat of pain, and confining it to the mild and agreeable sensation impressed by the friction. In performing it, the operator should sit by the side of the bed, and, introducing the hand under the bed-clothes, rub the legs or the arms gently, with equally lengthened but slow movements. When the invalid is a child, its influence is more powerful when aided by a monotonous, but a soft tune, which, although it operates upon a distinct sense, yet, by combination, renders the friction more soporific.

When friction is intended to stimulate the surface, it is necessary to aid its influence by liniments containing ammonia, or camphor, or some other excitant or acrid substance: but these should be ordered by the medical attendant. In applying them, the same method should be adopted as when simple friction is employed; but the hand of the operator must be guarded by a glove from the influence of the acrimony of the liniment.

Friction is also used to introduce various substances—namely, mercurials, iodine, opium, &c.—into the body through the medium of the skin. The rubbing, in such cases, ought to be brisk, and applied with sufficient force to abrade slightly the cuticle; and continued until the substance, which is usually in the form of an ointment, disappears, owing to the absorption by the skin induced by the friction. In using such frictions, the hand of the operator should be guarded by a glove; otherwise, he is likely to suffer salivation, or some other unpleasant result, from the introduction of the medicinal agent into his own system.

Vesicatories, or Blisters, have already been noticed in the introduction (p. 58), and do not require to be further commented upon.

Issues are small ulcers artificially established for the purpose of procuring and keeping up a discharge of pus. They form an important derivative remedy in many diseases, and are to be formed by the following methods: The simplest is by the application of a small blister, which is to be dressed with some epispastic or irritating ointment. It is, however, difficult to prevent the sore from healing, and the discharge is seldom sufficiently copious. They are also formed by making incisions through the skin, and inserting issue peas into the wound. The best and most effectual plan is by the use of caustic; this is done by means of a piece of leather, spread with adhesive plaster, through which a hole is made of the size of the intended issue; this is to be warmed and applied to the skin, so as to apply closely. The aperture is then to be filled with the caustic, in the form of a paste, and covered with another piece of leather, spread as above. These are to be left on until the skin is destroyed, and then to be removed and a poultice applied until the eschar separates. The late Dr. Wistar was in the habit of recommending the application of a small blister, and of rubbing the vesicated surface with caustic potassa for a few minutes. This is an expeditious and excellent method, as it is effectual and gives but little pain. The issue is kept open either by the introduction of peas, or a piece of lint smeared with the ointment of savine, into the wound. The peas operate by mechanical irritation; and, as they swell from the action of the heat and the moisture of the ulcer, they tend also to enlarge the wound. The peas should be changed at least once in twenty-four hours. Instead of the peas, it has been advised to use a small block of hard wood, with the lower surface cut into lozenges; these, pressing on the surface of the sore, occasion a copious discharge, and it will be found more convenient of application than peas. The very irritation, however, by which the discharge is maintained, is apt to cause fungous growths from the bottom of the wound, which should be kept down; this is to be done by dressing the issue occasionally with some escharotic, as burnt alum or red precipitate. Issues should be washed twice a-day with warm water; otherwise, they are apt to become very offensive.

Setons are wounds kept in a suppurating state by means of some foreign body, which prevents their healing. They are made by passing a seton needle, armed with a skein of silk, thread, or a slip of gum elastic, through a folded portion of the skin, withdrawing the needle and leaving the silk in the wound. If a seton needle cannot be procured, the puncture may be made with a thumb-lancet or bistoury, and the silk passed through the wound by means of an eyed probe. The edges of the wound are apt, however, after it has been discharging for some length of time, to become callous, and the discharge to cease. When this occurs, the irritating substance should be smeared with some stimulating ointment. It should be recollected that much mischief may result from suddenly suppressing or removing either an issue or a seton. If this takes place, purgatives should be administered, and the discharge of the issue or the seton checked as gradually as possible.

Ointments are simple or compound fatty bodies of a soft consistence, which are applied to the skin by inunction. They are more consistent than liniments, but softer than cerates. Simple ointment consists of one part of wax and four of lard, melted together and thoroughly mixed. This preparation is the basis of many compound ointments. Compound ointments are of three kinds: one consisting of simple ointment, combined mechanically with various substances; the second, formed by dissolving the active ingredients in melted ointment or lard; the third, made by uniting substances to the fatty matters that induce a chemical action between them.

Compound ointments of the first class are mixtures of the fatty basis with various solid and liquid substances; these are incorporated by trituration in a mortar, or on a stone slab. When hard substances enter into the combination, they require to be previously reduced to a fine powder, or, if they are soluble, to be rubbed into a paste with an appropriate menstruum, and then admixed. When extracts form constituents of an ointment, if they are not of a soft consistence, they should be rendered so by trituration with water before they are mixed with the fatty body. The mixture of two or more ointments may be effected by rubbing them together on a stone slab by means of a spatula.

Compound ointments of the second kind are made by boiling recent vegetable substances in the fatty basis, until all the water of vegetation is driven off; the heat should then be reduced to about that of boiling water, when the ointment is to be strained. Those of the third kind, as citrine ointment, are prepared by adding the constituents gradually together, aided by heat and constantly stirring.

Ointments are preserved by keeping them in glazed jars, with the surface covered with tin foil. According to M. Deschamps, the admixture of a twenty-fifth part of benzoin with the fatty matter used to make the ointment, will prevent or greatly retard the process of decomposition (see p. 128). In the case of simple ointment, and those for highly irritable surfaces, this plan answers well; where it is inexpedient, the ointments should be renewed at short intervals.

Cerates consist of a basis of wax and a fatty matter, with which other substances are incorporated. They are of such a consistence as to be softened, but not melted, by the warmth of the body. The general directions for making them are similar to those for ointments.

Many preparations of the present class are made by simply mixing or triturating their component parts together. But when resins, wax, spermaceti, or concrete oils are to be mixed either together or with fluid oils, it is better to unite them with the aid of heat, which not only liquefies the solids, but likewise renders them much more soluble in the liquids. Brisk agitation is required while the mixture concretes on cooling; otherwise, the solid ingredients will separate either mechanically or by crystallization. Even in purifying lard or suet by fusion and filtration, it is right to stir the mass as it cools; otherwise, the stearin or solid oil is apt to separate in part from the elain or liquid oil, so that an irregular mixture of the two principles is obtained. A gentle heat is sufficient for making ointments, cerates, and the like, because most of the ingredients are easily fusible; and a strong heat must be avoided, for in that case acrid acids are engendered, which may alter the properties of the preparation. Hence

the vapor-bath is generally used for applying heat; and it ought always to be employed in operations on a large scale.

When the cerate is intended to irritate and not to soothe, a high temperature may be employed, which, in some cases, is advantageous, as in the cerate of cantharides, by more effectually dissolving out the active principle.

Plasters are more consistent than cerates, adhesive at the temperature of the body, and requiring the aid of heat to soften them sufficiently to be spread. They are of two kinds: one consisting of a compound of olive oil and litharge, or an oleo-margarate of lead, having the common lead plaster as a basis, united to resinous or other substances; the other, composed wholly of resinous matters, or these mixed with fatty substances or wax.

In making plasters, in most cases, it is necessary to operate at a temperature that will not volatilize or carbonize the ingredients; hence, a water-bath or steam heat is preferred. In the case of the burnt plaster (*onguent de la mere*) of the French Codex, sufficient heat is employed to cause the fats to fume. Plasters should be made in metallic vessels, much larger than will contain the substances to be operated upon, as the mass increases in bulk by the action of heat causing an extrication of vapors. The water ordered in making lead plaster should be added at the commencement of the process; otherwise, when poured on the melted mass, it may cause a projection of portions of the heated materials on the operator. The ingredients should be thoroughly stirred together during the process of melting. When this operation is concluded, the plaster is to be removed, in small portions at a time, into a vessel constantly supplied with cold water; and, when sufficiently consistent, rolled into cylinders on a wet marble, and again placed in cold water to harden. To render plasters of a lighter color, they are kneaded and pulled under water; but this process should not be practiced on compound plasters containing substances soluble in water; nor should these plasters be cooled in water, but suffered to chill on a marble slab until fit to be made into rolls. Some of the officinal plasters belong to the second class, and are made by melting resinous matters with the addition of certain oleaginous substances.

Plasters are preserved by enveloping the rolls with paper, to exclude the air as much as possible. When kept for any length of time, they are apt to become hard and brittle, and to lose their color. When this is the case, they should be re-melted by a gentle heat, and sufficient oil added to restore their proper consistence.

Spreading plasters for use, requires skill and address on the part of the operator. They are spread on various textures, but most generally on linen or cotton cloth, or leather. The shape and size must be regulated by the part to which they are to be applied. The plaster is to be spread on the leather or cloth by means of a heated spatula of a peculiar form; this is brought in contact with the end of a roll, which, becoming liquefied, can then be evenly diffused over the surface. Where the plaster is sufficiently adhesive to maintain its place when applied to the body, it is to be spread so as to leave about half an inch of margin uncovered; but where it does not possess this quality in sufficient degree, it should be surrounded with an adhesive margin, which is to be prepared before spreading the body of the plaster. Full and particular directions for spreading plasters will be found in Procter's edition of *Mohr and Redwood*, p. 516, *et seq.*, and to which we would refer those who wish for clear and accurate directions on the subject.

Fumigations are extrications of vapors or gases, designed to modify the air of a sick chamber, and to mask any unpleasant odors that may be present, or to produce a medicinal effect on those parts of the body with which they are brought in contact.

Fumigations, for the purpose of obviating or masking unpleasant odors in a sick room, should never be employed to supersede ventilation and cleanliness; for most of them, instead of purifying the air, only render it more unfit for respiration. They are generally made by burning pastilles, sugar, juniper berries, benzoin, &c., so as to create an odoriferous smoke. As disinfecting agents, they are utterly useless; and are relics of an ancient custom of burning frankincense, and other odorous substances in vitiated air, to overcome the fetor which is more or less present. They disguise unpleasant

odors; but they accomplish nothing more. The infection remains not only unaltered by the diffusion of the most powerful aromatic vapors, but its deleterious properties are sometimes augmented by them.

The fumes of burning camphor, and the vapors arising from its tincture, have more pretensions than either of the above to the name of a useful article of fumigation. It is much employed and confided in on the Continent; but the experience both of American and British physicians does not warrant the opinion that it possesses any power of destroying infection or contagion. Nothing is more ridiculous than the custom, which was at one time very general, and which is still continued to a certain extent—namely, that of carrying a camphor-bag about the person, as a protection against infectious diseases.

Vinegar is, not without reason, regarded as possessing some chemical influence in decomposing infectious and contagious matters; and, consequently, it is almost invariably sprinkled over the floor of the rooms of those suffering under infectious diseases; or the vapor of hot vinegar is diffused through their apartments. It is thought to be still more salubrious, and a more powerful disinfectant, when it holds camphor or aromatic oils in solution; hence the great popularity of the preparations called *Aromatic Vinegar* and *Thieves' Vinegar* (see p. 68). The repute of the latter is founded upon a story, that four thieves, who plundered the dead bodies during the plague at Marseilles, with perfect security, on being questioned respecting the cause of this impunity, confessed, on the condition of their lives being spared, that they attributed it solely to the use of *Aromatic Vinegar*.

Vinegar, in this state of combination, is extremely agreeable and refreshing, both to the invalid and the attendants of the sick room. The benefit which it produces depends upon a certain degree of stimulus imparted to the sensitive nerves, which are generally in a low condition in an infectious atmosphere; but, as a chemical agent, its powers are too feeble to be followed by much benefit. It is, however, always refreshing, and is much better adapted for overpowering the unpleasant odors of the sick room than any of the former substances.

The most efficacious fumigations that can be employed, are those of chlorine. This disinfecting gas is extricated from a mixture of common salt, black oxide of manganese, and sulphuric acid (see p. 158). Instead of chlorine disengaged in this mode, it is more common to use the chloride of lime, the chloride of soda, or the chloride of zinc; solutions of either of these, placed in shallow vessels in a room, will give off chlorine in a gradual manner, by a decomposition of their constituents. Some difference of opinion exists as to the mode in which this gas acts. Dr. A. T. Thomson is of opinion that it operates by decomposing the infected air:—

"With regard to the mode in which chlorine operates, the most probable opinion is, that it decomposes the infectious matter, which is a compound. One principle of this compound seems to be hydrogen; another, ammonia; and a third, a fetid volatile oil; besides the unknown matter of infection. The chlorine unites with the hydrogen, and forms hydrochloric acid, which combines with the second component of the infectious medium—namely, ammonia—and forms sal ammoniac; the withdrawing of both of which from the air causes the precipitation of the volatile oil; whilst the chlorine also neutralizes the real matter of infection, whatever it may be; and thus the vitiated atmosphere is purified."

Although chlorine is capable of destroying fetid and unpleasant odors in the sick room, it is liable to many objections. However extricated, it is apt to create irritation of the respiratory organs and coughing when respired; it corrodes all metallic substances, and must, therefore, be used with caution; from the chlorides evolving the gas more slowly, they are, in most cases, preferable to the immediate extrication of chlorine from the salt and manganese.

Other acid fumigations have also been found useful as disinfectants; as those of nitrous acid, so highly recommended by Smith and Carmichael, and considered by Christison even as superior to chlorine. Sulphurous acid fumes, produced by burning sulphur, have likewise been recommended. Both are capable of destroying unpleasant odors and emanations; but the same objections apply against their use in a sick

chamber—that of causing much irritation of the organs of respiration; hence they are unfitted to cases where there is any disease or weakness of these parts.

Fumigations, used as medicinal agents, are much more prescribed on the Continent of Europe than in Great Britain or the United States. They are sometimes employed as inhalations—as emollient vapors in the treatment of bronchial affections; balsamic vapors in affections of the chest. They are also used externally, as the fumes of benzoin in rheumatic and gouty complaints; those of aloes in deficient menstruation; those of sulphur and mercury in various diseases of the skin.

The effects of fumigations vary according to the temperature at which the vapors are used; when it is high, and the whole body of the patient is exposed to it, it produces much the same train of symptoms as those caused by a vapor-bath. When the fumigation is made with substances which give off no watery vapors, the phenomena that result are analogous to those of a heated air-bath, but more marked, especially those which occur in the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

BLOOD-LETTING.

Various methods are practiced for this purpose. General bleeding is performed by opening a vein, called venesection; or by puncturing an artery, which has received the name of arteriotomy. Topical blood-letting is practiced by opening the small vessels of a part by means of slight incisions, or what is called scarification, by the application of leeches, and by cupping.

General Blood-letting.—*Venesection* is one of the most frequently employed of the different modes of detracting blood. It is usually practiced on one of the veins of the arm. A band or ligature is to be applied around the arm above the point at which the vein is to be opened, so as to obstruct the passage of the blood to the heart; this causes an enlargement and turgidity of the vessel below the ligature. This bandage should never be applied so tightly as to prevent the passage of blood in the arteries of the part. The vein is to be opened by means of a common or thumb lancet, or a spring lancet. In using the first, the vein is to be kept from rolling by means of the thumb of the left hand placed a small distance below where the puncture is to be made; but care should be taken not to alter the relative position of the skin and vein, because in resuming their position after the lancet is inserted, the aperture through the skin will no longer correspond with that in the vein, in consequence of which a thrombus or ecchymosis will form—a very common accident in venesection. The lancet is to be pushed into the vein, and when its point is within the cavity of the vessel, it is to be carried forward a little, so as to enlarge sufficiently the opening. The arm is to be kept extended after the operation until the necessary quantity of blood is taken. If the blood should not flow as freely as is desired, the patient should exert the muscles of the arm by grasping a stick, or moving the fingers.

The spring-lancet is much used in some parts of the United States, and is almost universally employed in Philadelphia. This has arisen, in great measure, from its being preferred to the common lancet by Dr. Physick as well as by Dr. Dorsey, whose reasons for this preference are thus given in his "Elements of Surgery."

"In a country, situated like the United States, where every surgeon, except those residing in the large cities, is compelled to be his own cutler, at least so far as to keep his instruments in order, the spring-lancet has a decided preference over the lancet; the blade of this can with great ease be sharpened by any man of common dexterity, and if not very keen, it does no mischief, whereas a dull lancet is a most dangerous instrument; and no one can calculate with certainty the depth to which it will enter: to sharpen a lancet, is regarded by the cutler as one of his nicest and most difficult jobs; it is one to which few surgeons are competent.

"The *safety* of using the fleam is demonstrated by daily experience; there is no country in which venesection is more frequently performed than in the United States, and, *perhaps, none where fewer accidents from the operation* have occurred; of these few, I beg leave to state that all the aneurisms produced by bleeding, which I have

seen, have been in cases where the lancet was used. I have since, however, met with an exception to this statement. I have seen the brachial artery opened by a spring-lancet, but it was by an old barber, half blind, and very clumsy."

"The manner of using the spring-lancet differs in nothing from the operation with the common lancet, excepting that the surgeon must place the instrument in such a situation over the vein that, when the spring is touched, the orifice into the vein will have a proper size and direction. Dexterity in this is very readily and speedily acquired. In point of *facility* in its use, it has a great advantage over the lancet.

"Among the advantages of the spring-lancet, *economy* is not the least. A country practitioner who is constantly employing the English lancets, and who is particular in using none but the best, must necessarily consume half the emolument derived from the operation in the purchase of his instruments. One spring-lancet, with an occasional new blade, will serve him all his life."

After a sufficient quantity of blood has been drawn, the flow is to be stopped by removing the ligature and placing a finger on the orifice, when any blood that has soiled the arm is to be wiped off, and the edges of the orifice carefully brought together, that they may unite by the first intention. To accomplish this, let the bleeder with the thumb of that hand which holds the arm push the skin towards the orifice, while he draws it on the other side to the same point with the compress; thus the skin will be thrown into folds at the wound, over which he is immediately to apply the compress, which should be broad to keep the skin better together, and thick to make the compression more certain.

When blood-letting is ordered, everything required for the operation should be at hand. The ligature for tying the arm, so as to obstruct the flow of blood in the veins below it, should be a soft old ribbon; and the same may be employed for securing the pledget over the orifice, when the flow of the blood is to be stopped. The pledget, or compress, should be a piece of linen, folded into a square form, about an inch in diameter, and comprehending three or four thicknesses of the material. It is always proper to use a graduated basin for receiving the blood, that the exact quantity drawn may be ascertained. If the invalid be bled in bed, he should sit erect; if he be up, he should be placed erect in a chair. When the operator is dexterous, there is little or no necessity for guarding either the bed or the clothes of the patient from the blood; as the pressure of the thumb of the operator, placed below the point where the vein is to be punctured, should not be relaxed until the utensil for receiving the blood be conveniently placed for that purpose. A basin with a little tepid water, and a clean, soft towel, should be ready for washing and drying the arm, before the compresses and the bandage for preventing the further escape of the blood be applied.

When a nurse or an attendant is not fully instructed in her duty, there is always considerable anxiety displayed to provide smelling salts and other means to obviate fainting. But, in many cases, much of the benefit of blood-letting depends on the fainting which it causes; and the propriety of checking that effect should be left entirely to the physician. No person should be present at this operation, nor should any one attempt to hold the basin for receiving the blood who is liable to become sick or faint at the sight of blood.

The arm should not be used for some hours after a vein has been opened in it; but, if everything has gone on well, the bandage may be removed at the end of two days. When this has been applied too tightly, the forearm and hand are apt to swell and become painful, in which case the bandage is to be loosened. If, on removing the bandage, it is found that the orifice, instead of being closed, presents an inflamed appearance, with its lips swelled and red, the arm is to be kept perfectly quiet, the edges of the wound brought in contact, and some cool application made to the part, to relieve the inflammation. In those cases where the inflammation extends beyond the orifice, and assumes an erysipelatous appearance, with a hard and painful tumor around the wound, a compress is to be applied upon the vein at the inflamed part, to make the two sides adhere together; if they do not adhere, simple contact will still be sufficient to prevent suppuration in this part; or, if inflammation has gone so far as to make the surgeon suspect that suppuration has taken place,

then the compress must be put upon that part of the vein just above the suppuration.

The remedy for inflammation of the veins consequent on venesection, which answers best, is the application of a blister over the inflamed part. As soon as the inflammation commences, a small plaster of simple cerate, spread on linen, should be applied on the orifice, and over this, a blister large enough to cover the whole inflamed part, extending three or four inches from the orifice in every direction. This remedy was first proposed, and made use of, by Dr. Physick, and has been employed by many physicians with great success, even after extensive inflammation of the vein has taken place.

Sometimes it becomes expedient to open the external jugular vein. To do this, the head should be laid on one side, and the vein compressed by the operator's thumb near the clavicle, and the opening made in that part of the vein which lies over the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. The blood soon ceases to escape after the pressure is removed, but a small strip of adhesive plaster is sometimes necessary.

In children, especially where they are very fat, a vein in the leg or foot can often be found, especially about or above the malleolus, when none are perceptible in the arm. To promote their distension, and to increase the bleeding when they are opened, it is found useful to immerse the limb in warm water.

In bleeding young children from the arm, when they are restless and fretful, it is a good plan to attach the child's arm to the left forearm of the operator, by means of ligatures at the wrist and centre of the arm; by this means, complete control is obtained over the motion of the child's arm, and the venesection can be accomplished with comparative ease.

Arteriotomy is the opening of an artery to detract blood. It is much more limited than venesection in its application, being practiced only upon the temporal and posterior auricular arteries; and, in most cases, is restricted to the former only. In this, the anterior branch is preferred, where it passes above the exterior angle of the eyebrow. In performing the operation, the vessel is to be partially divided transversely, and not longitudinally. When as much blood has been drawn as is deemed necessary, the incision is to be deepened so as to divide the artery entirely. On the consequent retraction of the cut extremities, the bleeding will generally cease; if it should not, a graduated compress, maintained in place by a bandage around the head, is to be applied.

Topical Blood-letting.—This consists of the abstraction of blood by cupping, leeching, or scarification.

Cupping is performed in the following manner: The skin being softened by means of a sponge and warm water, a small bell-like glass, known as a cupping-glass, having the air contained in it rarefied by being passed over the flame of a lamp, or by other means, is immediately applied to the part, all hair and other extraneous substances being previously removed; from the formation of a vacuum beneath the cup, the pressure of the air on the surrounding surface causes that portion included in the cup to swell, and the vessels to become turgid. When this has taken place, the cup is removed and several incisions made by means of a scarificator, an instrument containing numerous lancets, which, by means of a spring, can make a corresponding number of incisions at the same moment; the depth of these incisions can be regulated by means of a screw which protrudes or withdraws the lancet, according to the vascularity of the part, the quantity of blood to be drawn, &c. When a sufficient quantity of blood has collected in the cup, it is to be removed by introducing the nail of one of the fingers under the edge, by which means, air being allowed to enter, the cup becomes detached. The part being washed with warm water to remove any clots of blood, the cup is again to be applied as above, and the operation continued till a sufficient quantity of blood is obtained. Sometimes, especially when applied to the scalp, the cups fill so rapidly with blood, as to become detached almost immediately on being applied.

For the operation of cupping, a basin of hot water, sponges, and clean soft towels

are to be provided. It is generally considered as a severe and painful operation; but this is not the case, if the operator understand his business. This is readily ascertained by observing the manner in which the cups are applied, and the rapidity with which they are filled. A good cupper does not exhaust much of the air in the cup before applying it, but simply passes its mouth rapidly over the flame of a lamp; for, when it is held over the flame even for a few seconds, the compression of the edge of the cup upon the skin is so great, that it operates as a ligature, and checks the flow of the blood to the scarified part; thence very little blood is procured. A good cupper, also, removes the cups without spilling the blood which they contain; and the whole operation is completed in a short time.

In our large towns, it is but seldom that physicians, nurses, or those attending in a sick room, are called upon to perform the operation of cupping, as professional cuppers are readily to be obtained; but in small towns or villages, this is not the case, and the duty devolves either upon the physician or on those acting as nurses; and hence some directions are necessary to those unaccustomed to this task. Few are found sufficiently expert to exhaust the air in the cup by means of the lamp; and even among the professional cuppers in this city this mode is very rare, though, when properly performed, it is by far the best. The usual plan is to rarify the air in the cup by means of a small cone of paper, dipped in spirits of wine, or strong brandy; this is ignited and thrown in the cup, which is instantly to be applied to the intended spot. Where the proper cupping-glasses and scarificator are not to be had, wine glasses or very small tumblers may be substituted for the first, and small incisions by means of a thumb lancet will answer the purpose of the latter. A very convenient apparatus may be obtained at most of the surgical-instrument makers, consisting of cups and an exhausting syringe fitted to them, by which even the most inexperienced nurse can perform the operation of cupping.

The cicatrices of the scarifications leave a permanent mark; on which account, females should not be cupped upon the nape of the neck; but when blood is to be drawn from the head, the glasses should be applied behind the ears, and a portion of hair removed in such a manner that it may be covered by what remains.

When cupping-glasses are applied without any scarification being practiced, the operation is called *dry cupping*, and is much used to cause a speedy irritation of the skin for the relief of oppression of breathing, local pains, &c. To obtain the full benefit from this operation, the cups should be suffered to remain upon the part until they cause an exudation of a small quantity of serum, or great irritation of the part. The application of dry cups has been found extremely beneficial in poisoned wounds; they act not only by abstracting the poison, but also, by the pressure they exercise on and around the part, in preventing the absorption of it. The experiments of Dr. Barry in England, and of Drs. Pennock and Rodrigue in this country, show unequivocally the value of this plan of treatment.

Leeching consists in the application of leeches to any vascular part of the body. These are annulated animals, having an extensile, soft body, terminated at each extremity with a muscular disk, the anterior of which is furnished below with a mouth having three crescentic jaws, armed with numerous sharp teeth. To draw blood, the leech first renders the part tense by means of the anterior disk, which acts like a cupping-glass, and then makes a triangular wound by a saw-like motion of its triradiate jaws; it then draws the blood by suction, until it is completely gorged, when it detaches itself and falls off.

Leeches are seldom properly applied or managed. The part to which they are intended to be applied should be washed with a little soap and warm water, then with simple cold water, and, lastly, it should be well dried. If the part be hot and inflamed, the leeches should be put, for a few minutes, into tepid water; and this should be done, also, when they are to be applied in the mouth, or to any part of the body warmer than the general surface; but, at all times, before they are applied, they should be dried between the folds of a clean soft towel. The easiest and best mode of applying them is, first, to place the number to be used in a hollow made with the points of the fingers in a towel folded like a napkin; then, so to turn the towel and the leeches upon the part where it is intended they should fix, that the towel will cover them. The hand must

be kept over the towel, to prevent their escape, until they all bite, which usually happens in a few minutes: after which, the towel may be removed. By this method, twenty or thirty leeches can be applied more rapidly and with less trouble than two, when each leech is separately applied. Another plan is to put the leeches into a pill-box or small glass, and apply this over the part to which it is designed that they should attach themselves. If this plan, however, cannot be pursued, owing to the nature of the part to which they are to be applied—as, for example, the inner or outer angle of the eye—then the simplest method is to scratch the skin with the point of a needle, and to apply the leech to the spot moistened with blood. When they are to be applied within the mouth, or any open cavity, each leech should be put into a large quill, with its head towards the open end of the quill, which should be applied to the part, and retained upon it until the leech is fixed, when the quill may be gently withdrawn; but a thread should be tied round the tail of the leech when it is to be applied within the mouth, to prevent it from being swallowed—an accident which has occasionally happened, and has been productive of serious consequences.

Leeches should never be forcibly detached, as their teeth are apt to separate, and, being left in the wound, to cause an erysipelatous inflammation on the part. They should be permitted to drop spontaneously, which being the result of a temporary suffocation (*asphyxia*), all muscular energy ceases in the animal, and, the teeth shrinking, it drops off entire. A bread-and-water poultice, not too hot, should then be laid over the bites, to encourage the bleeding. The invalid should be kept warm in bed, when it is necessary to abstract a large quantity of blood. In general, the bites soon cease to bleed; but, in some instances, a copious flow takes place; and therefore, to prevent exhaustion, the poultice should be frequently examined. This exhaustion is more likely to occur in children than in adults; and, for the same reason, leeches should not be applied upon children late in the evening, unless they are very urgently required. It is also proper, in young patients, to select for their application a part which admits of pressure; for example, the thorax and temples, where the bones are covered with a thin layer of soft parts. Sometimes the hemorrhage continues so as to become alarming; in such cases, where pressure is unavailing or cannot be practiced, creasote or some of the styptics applied to the bites will be found useful. Powdering the spot with rye flour has also proved effectual. When these means fail, cauterizing the bites by means of a fine point of nitrate of silver, or with a red-hot probe or knitting needle generally proves successful.

Scarifications are slight incisions made in a vascular part, in order to relieve the engorged capillaries; they are practiced in inflammations of the conjunctiva, and in those of the tonsils, with much benefit in many cases. The operation is very simple, consisting merely in dividing the surface of the inflamed parts to a slight depth with the point of a lancet or scalpel, and encouraging the bleeding by means of warm water.

POISONS.

Poisons are usually defined to be substances of an animal, vegetable, or mineral nature, which, when administered in a small quantity, are capable of producing deleterious effects on the animal economy, and, in some instances, of causing the same consequences when applied to the surface of the body. But this definition is not strictly accurate, and is not applicable to all cases of poisoning; nor is it, perhaps, possible to give in a few words such a one as would include all poisonous agents. Poisons are usually arranged according to their action on the system; but, as the alphabetical plan has been pursued in the main body of this work, it will be continued in the present instance. For full information on the subject, the reader is referred to the work of A. S. Taylor "On Poisons in relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Medicine."

Acid, Acetic.

Symptoms.—Great heat and burning pain in the stomach, convulsions, death.

Morbid Appearances.—Mouth and fauces brownish; lingual papillæ enlarged; œsophagus lined with a brownish adventitious membrane; stomach livid and even blackened; vessels much injected.

Antidotes.—Magnesia or its carbonates mixed into a cream with water.

Acid Arsenious, or Arsenic. A metallic, corrosive poison.

Symptoms.—A metallic, austere taste; a great flow of saliva; nausea and vomiting; fainting, great thirst; a sensation of heat in the stomach, which, in many cases, rejects the mildest fluids; much griping, tenesmus, and purging; the stools being dark-colored and very offensive; the urine scanty and high-colored; the pulse small, frequent, and often intermittent; distressing palpitation of the heart, with labored respiration and cold sweats; prostration of strength; sometimes paralysis of the extremities, delirium, convulsions, &c.

Morbid Appearances generally confined to the stomach and intestines; in the former, in the form of intense inflammation, but not of erosion or abrasion; the inflammation also evident in the upper intestines, but slight in the colon, though often violent in the rectum. The morbid appearances of other organs various. Sometimes no morbid phenomena to be found.

Tests.—In the solid state: entirely sublimed by heat. If previously mixed with charcoal (and placed in a suitable test-tube), deoxidated arsenic will be obtained in form of a metallic coating inside the tube; and this may be re-converted into arsenious acid by urging it in various directions along the tube with the aid of a minute (spirit-lamp) flame; the facets of the crystals thus formed (on the cooler situations) will be seen in some places with the unassisted eye, but more distinctly by means of a 4-power lens.

In solution: ammoniacal nitrate of silver produces a lemon-colored (*arsenite of silver*) precipitate. Ammoniacal nitrate of copper throws down a fresh, grass-green (*arsenite of copper*) precipitate. Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen produces a bright yellow (*sesquisulphuret of arsenic*) precipitate. Lime-water precipitates a white (*arsenite of lime*) powder; but this test is not one to be relied upon.

Placed with zinc, and diluted sulphuric acid, in Marsh's apparatus, the arseniuretted hydrogen thence arising, when lighted, will deposit metallic arsenic on a piece of glass held within the flame.

The precipitates referred to, if washed and dried, may be treated as directed above for arsenic in the dry or solid condition.

[Note.—In testing suspected matters obtained from the stomach, these (and, in cases of death, the stomach itself) must be cut or broken down, and boiled during at least three-quarters of an hour: if not sufficiently fluid, add distilled water. Strain, and with addition of a small quantity of potash, again boil during a quarter of an hour, and filter. If this liquor manifests either alkaline or acid reaction, neutralize with potash, or with acetic acid, as may be required; then acidulate it faintly with hydrochloric acid. Solution of nitrate of silver will remove the acid; and solution of muriate of soda will precipitate any excess of silver. The liquor may now be experimented on with the above tests.]

Treatment.—Abundant draughts of sweet milk, gruel, decoctions of starch, or oily mixtures; tickling the fauces, &c., to induce vomiting; the stomach-pump; emetics of sulphate of zinc. Hydrated sesquioxide of iron (newly prepared, *v.* process, page 209) in large doses is the only antidote of reliance.

Afterwards combat any inflammatory symptoms by the usual means, and let the patient subsist, for a long time, wholly on the blandest diet.

All arsenical poisons have much the same action, and similar means are to be used for their detection and for counteracting their effects.

Acid, Boracic.—This is said to be very virulent; but no instances have been recorded of its fatal effects on man.

Tests.—Not very soluble in water; soluble in alcohol, which, when inflamed, burns with a rich green color; soluble in the caustic alkalies.

Acid, Carbonic.—This gas is freely liberated in respiration, combustion, and fermentation, also in the calcination of lime, and is found in coal mines, wells, and cellars.

Symptoms.—Great drowsiness, giddiness, difficulty of respiration, loss of muscular power and sensibility, and coma. The whole body, but especially the face, appears swollen and livid; eyes are usually prominent, and retain their brilliancy for some time.

Tests.—It extinguishes a taper if the proportion be above twelve or fifteen per cent.; lime-water, or a solution of subacetate of lead, is precipitated white by it.

Treatment.—Remove the person into the open air, and elevate the head, dash cold water over him, apply stimulating frictions to the thorax and extremities, use artificial inflation of the lungs; as soon as the patient can swallow, stimulants may be cautiously administered; but, if there are signs of oppression of the brain, venesection is to be performed.

Acid, Citric.—In large doses, acts as an irritant poison; but no fatal case in the human subject has been recorded.

Acid, Hydrocyanic or Prussic.—An extremely active, sedative poison.

Symptoms.—When the dose is large, almost immediate death ensues; in smaller quantities, it causes pain in the head and stupor, nausea, faintness, vertigo, and loss of sight, followed by difficulty of respiration, dilated pupils, a small vibrating pulse, and syncope, which will end in death, if curative means are not employed.

Morbid Appearances.—None; but a strong odor of the acid is exhaled from the stomach.

Tests.—The (bitter almond) peculiarity of its odor. When a little potash is mixed with liquids containing this poison, and solution of sulphate, or sesquichloride of iron added, a grayish-green precipitate is thrown down—which deepens to a Prussian blue tint, on addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid. The nitrate of silver produces a white (*cyanide of silver*) precipitate; which, after being washed and dried, and then held on a watch-glass over a flame, burns with a fresh rose-color, cyanogen being at the same time evolved.

When a mixture is to be examined, containing matters from the stomach, &c., if alkaline, it must first be neutralized by addition of sulphuric acid, then one-eighth

part cautiously distilled therefrom into a receiver immersed in some frigorific mixture; and the product may then be tested by nitrate of silver, as above.

Treatment.—The internal remedy best calculated to act chemically on this poison, is carbonate of potash in solution, quickly succeeded by watery solutions of sulphate of iron (with the intention of decomposing the acid, and forming the less injurious substance named *Prussian blue*); but the instances of successful treatment by these, or, indeed, by any other kind of treatment, are extremely rare. Inhalation of chlorine gas, ammonia, &c.; artificial respiration; exhibition of energetic stimulants, such as brandy, liquid ammonia; chlorine-water, chloride of soda and of lime, have all been extolled, and may be tried. Mustard poultices to the stomach, and cowhage applied over the chest; venesection at the neck, temples, &c.; and affusion of cold water to the head and spinal district, are more likely to prove timely excitant and effective remedies. Employment of the stomach-pump, emetics, &c., seems a most improbable means of relief—or, rather, a waste of time.

Acid, Muriatic or Hydrochloric.—A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms.—Sensation of burning in the throat and stomach, styptic taste in the mouth, much thirst; the eyes red and sparkling; the pulse frequent and tense; the skin hot and dry; the tongue red and glazed; the lips black; vomiting of blood and yellow matter, having the peculiar smell of the acid; cold sweats, delirium, &c. Orfila also says, a thick white fume, having the penetrating odor of the acid, issues from the mouth.

Morbid Appearances.—Mouth, fauces, throat, and stomach highly inflamed, of a deep-red color; mucous membrane sometimes detached or destroyed, sometimes perforated; contents of the stomach yellow or dark green.

Tests.—Characteristic acid taste. The presence of muriatic acid (in small proportion) is at all times demonstrable in the juices of the stomach; therefore proof of its presence in *excess* is required in cases of poisoning. When a piece of glass, wetted with this acid, is held close to *liquor ammoniæ*, so as to let the vapors of both meet, white (*muriate of ammonia*) fumes are formed. Solution of nitrate of silver produces a white (*chloride of silver*), curdy-looking precipitate.

Treatment.—The immediate administration of magnesia, soda, or potassa, mixed in bland demulcent drinks, to be followed by the free use of emollients and mucilages. If patient survives the first effects of the poison, employ antiphlogistic means to overcome the supervening inflammation.

Acid, Nitric, or Aquafortis.—A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms.—Much the same as those produced by the last-mentioned poison.

Morbid Appearances.—In cases where death has occurred soon after the ingestion of the poison, the most striking appearance is a layer of yellow matter on all parts reached by the acid. The lips, chin, and hands of the person are also often stained with orange-colored spots. Perforations of the stomach are found in most cases.

Tests.—The orange-colored fumes that are given off, when it is boiled with copper filings, are characteristic. It reddens morphia, and blackens a solution of protosulphate of iron. A fluid containing it, on the addition of carbonate of potassa forms nitre, which may be known by its deflagration, or by powdering a small portion, and placing it in a glass tube with some fine copper filings, moistening with water, and adding a few drops of sulphuric acid—when, if it be nitre, there will be an evolution of the orange-colored fumes of nitrous acid.

Treatment.—The administration of magnesia, or chalk, in some bland fluid, then the free use of demulcents, and subsequently the employment of antiphlogistic means to subdue inflammation.

Acid, Oxalic.—A corrosive vegetable poison.

Symptoms.—Burning heat of the stomach, nausea; sometimes vomiting, but at others, ineffectual efforts to discharge the contents of the stomach; great prostration of strength, violent pain, spasmodic respiration, convulsions, &c. When the patient

survives the first effects of the poison, all the symptoms of violent inflammation of the alimentary canal are developed. In a diluted form, it appears to cause paralysis of the heart or symptoms of cerebro-spinal disease.

Morbid Appearances.—Tongue and fauces usually covered with a viscid white coat; the stomach containing a dark-brown mucous fluid, and its substance of almost a gelatinous consistency. In some cases, no traces of the action of the poison are perceptible; but, when death does not occur for some time, the alimentary canal is found inflamed.

Tests.—In solid state: Has the characteristic sour taste of most acids; and produces the same changes as they do on vegetable *blues*. When placed in water, a crackling sound accompanies the solution of its crystals.

In solution: Solution of chloride of lime produces a white (*oxalate of lime*) precipitate (which is insoluble in hydrochloric acid, but soluble in nitric acid). Solution of nitrate of silver also throws down a white precipitate (which, on being carefully dried by aid of heat, on bibulous paper, acquires a brownish outline, and towards the end shows some slight explosions).

Treatment.—Mixtures of magnesia, whiting (or plaster scraped from off the inside wall of an apartment) mixed with water (the amount of the latter being as small as convenient for swallowing); abundant drinks *subsequently*. No alkalies should be employed.

Acid, Sulphuric.—A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms.—An austere styptic taste in the mouth; a sensation of burning heat in the throat and stomach, followed by nausea, vomiting, and much fetor of the breath. The matters vomited contain both venous and arterial blood. Signs of great inflammation of the abdominal viscera soon manifest themselves, with difficult respiration, a croupy cough, and a small, frequent, irregular pulse; great anxiety and restlessness, convulsive motions of the muscles of the face and lips; sometimes a papulous eruption preceding death.

Morbid Appearances.—These are not always to be found, except in the fauces and larynx, which, in most cases, present evidences of the highly corrosive action of the poison. The stomach sometimes is found to contain a quantity of dark grumous matter, and is much distended with fetid gas—its membranes ulcerated, dark-colored, and having numerous corroded spots, and even perforations.

Tests.—The acid may be in a concentrated or a diluted state. If in the former, any organic matter placed in contact with it is blackened and charred; when mixed with an equal bulk of water, much heat is evolved; when boiled with copper filings or mercury, sulphurous acid gas is evolved. When the acid is in a diluted state, the best test is nitrate of baryta, which causes a dense white precipitate of sulphate of baryta; this can be verified by calcining it for some minutes with an equal weight of charcoal, wrapped in platina foil, then introducing the residue into a glass-tube and adding a few drops of muriatic acid. This will cause an extrication of sulphuretted hydrogen, which can be recognized by its odor, and by its blackening carbonate or acetate of lead.

Treatment.—The same as for the other mineral acids.

Acid, Tartaric.—A corrosive vegetable poison.

Symptoms.—Very analogous to those caused by oxalic acid.

Morbid Appearances are likewise similar to those produced by oxalic acid.

Tests.—When heated on platina foil, it burns with a pale reddish flame, and exhales a peculiar acrid vapor, leaving much carbonized matter. When a solution is treated with lime-water, it affords a white precipitate, soluble in an excess of the acid; when treated with caustic potassa, it affords a granular precipitate of the bitartrate.

Treatment.—The same as for oxalic acid.

Acetate of Copper. *See* Copper.

Acetate of Lead. *See* Lead.

ACETATE OF MORPHIA. *See* Opium.

ACONITE. *See* Vegetable Poisons.

ALCOHOL.—A narcotico-acrid poison.

Symptoms.—These vary according to the dose. In small quantities, there is mere excitement. In large doses, much excitement, with delirium, confusion of intellect, followed by somnolency; nausea and vomiting, and even coma and apoplexy. When an undue portion has been swallowed, it often proves instantly fatal; it may also prove fatal by occasioning or aggravating other diseases. The effects of an habitual use of it are diseases of the viscera, and various mental and nervous disorders. The symptoms of poisoning with alcohol may be mistaken for those of epilepsy or apoplexy.

Morbid Appearances are inflammation, softening, &c., of the mucous membrane of the stomach, congestion of the cerebral vessels, sanguineous or serous extravasation in the brain or lungs.

Tests.—Odor of the contents of the stomach, or of matters ejected from it. The chemical proof consists in removing the contents of the stomach, mixing them with distilled water, filtering and distilling in union with carbonate of potassa or soda; the product is mixed with fused chloride of sodium, and again distilled. Alcohol will be found in the receiver.

Treatment.—Withdraw the contents of the stomach, as speedily as possible, by a stomach-pump; afterwards an emetic of salt and water should be given in large doses, and repeated, at short intervals, till the stomach is well cleared. The cold affusion is useful in some cases. Ammonia may be employed as a stimulant, and general symptoms obviated by blood-letting; but this must be employed with great caution.

ALKALIES.

AMMONIA.—A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms.—Excoriation of the mouth and fauces; burning sensation in the throat and stomach, usually followed by vomiting and purging, the ejected matters being often bloody. When the quantity taken is large, an immediate feeling of strangulation ensues, attended with convulsions. If the result is fatal, it quickly follows the ingestion of the poison. The inhalation of ammonia by the nostrils, when it is too freely used in cases of fainting, has caused the same symptoms as when taken into the stomach.

Morbid Appearances.—Marks of high inflammation of the parts with which the poison has come in contact.

Tests.—The pungent odor; its alkaline reaction—but which is dissipated by heat. By causing a yellow precipitate with a mixture of arsenious acid and nitrate of silver; by producing a rich violet-blue solution with sulphate of copper; and forming white fumes with chlorine.

Treatment.—The immediate administration of one of the vegetable acids, and afterwards the copious use of demulcents. When ammoniacal vapor has been inhaled, the patient should inspire the vapor of vinegar.

POTASSA.—A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms.—An acrid, caustic, urinous taste in the mouth; a sensation of burning heat in the throat; nausea, and sometimes vomiting of bloody matters. The surface cold and clammy; the pulse quick and feeble; hypercatharsis, and violent colicky pains.

Morbid Appearances.—Strong marks of inflammation in the alimentary canal, softening, erosion of the mucous coat, and, in some cases, perforation of the stomach.

Tests.—Alkaline reaction; precipitation of nitrate of silver in the form of a dark-colored oxide. Carbonic acid water causes no precipitate. A concentrated solution affords a canary-yellow precipitate with bichloride of platina.

Treatment.—Vinegar and the diluted vegetable acids, to be followed by a free use of demulcents, or oleaginous mixtures.

Soda.—A corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms and Morbid Appearances.—Analogous to those following the use of potassa.

Tests.—Caustic soda in solution is not precipitated by bichloride of platina or tartaric acid; its alkaline nature can be ascertained by the usual tests.

Treatment.—The same as for potassa.

Antimony.—Metallic antimony is not regarded as a poison; but its vapor is said to cause unpleasant symptoms when respired.

Antimony, Tartarized, generally known as Tartar Emetic, is an irritant metallic poison.

Symptoms.—Nausea and severe vomiting, hiccough, cardialgia, burning heat at the epigastrium, severe colic and purging, small and rapid pulse, cold skin, syncope, difficult respiration, vertigo, insensibility to external stimulants, painful cramps in the lower extremities, great prostration of strength.

Morbid Appearances.—The stomach and intestines often much inflated with gas; their mucous membrane red, and covered with a slightly adhering viscid layer; the peritoneum of a dark brick-red hue; the membranes of the brain displaying marks of inflammation.

Tests.—In a solid state, add charcoal, introduce into a test-tube and expose to heat; metallic antimony will be found of a grayish-black lustre. In the state of solution, diluted nitric acid causes a white precipitate. Sulphuretted hydrogen throws down a reddish-orange precipitate. Solutions containing tannin cause a copious, curdled, whitish-yellow precipitate. Should matters from the stomach be present, the solution must be well agitated along with a small portion of muriatic and tartaric acid; then filtered previous to being experimented on.

Treatment.—Encourage vomiting by free administration of warm water and other diluents, or employ the stomach-pump, if necessary. Infusions containing tannin are very useful by decomposing the poison.

Baryta, and Preparations of.—The only two preparations of baryta that have caused death are the Carbonate and Chloride.

Symptoms.—Those of irritation, combined with an affection of the brain and nervous system, as vertigo, convulsions, and paralysis.

Morbid Appearances.—Evidences of inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach.

Tests.—In solution: sulphuric acid throws down a profuse dense white (*sulphate of baryta*) precipitate. Solution of nitrate of silver also produces a white (*sulphate of silver*) precipitate. Sulphuretted hydrogen produces no change of appearance; which circumstance, being peculiar to salts of barium, is valuable as a *negative* test.

Treatment.—Sulphates of magnesia or soda in solution in water, if the patient is seen early; they are, however, of little use where the carbonate has been taken, for in this case emetics and the stomach-pump should be used.

Belladonna. *See* Vegetable Poisons.

Bismuth.—The only preparation that has caused death is the Subnitrate.

Symptoms.—Burning pain in the throat, nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa, coldness of the extremities, and spasms.

Morbid Appearances.—Inflammation of the fauces and œsophagus, redness of the stomach and intestines.

Tests.—In substance: Dissolves in nitric acid, without change of color, and without effervescing (which distinguishes it from a *carbonate*). Sulphuric acid produces no

precipitate (disproving the possible idea of its being a preparation of *lead*). Dissolve it in nitric acid, and add solution of potash so long as any precipitate is thrown down; gather this in a filter, and, after washing and drying it, place it on charcoal (and treat it as directed for preparations of lead), when its reduction to the metallic condition will be effected.

Treatment.—Induce vomiting by tickling the fauces, &c., and give continuous full draughts of sweet milk.

Bromine.—An irritant, corrosive mineral poison.

Symptoms.—Irritation and inflammation of the parts with which it comes in contact, whether in substance or in vapor.

Morbid Appearances.—Fauces, œsophagus, and stomach inflamed and corroded, mucous membrane gelatinized, duodenum of a yellow color, and thickened; the parts retaining a strong smell of the poison.

Tests.—Its color, odor, and volatility. All solutions containing it are rendered colorless by the addition of potassa. On being evaporated, the residue is to be incinerated at a low temperature, the ash dissolved in distilled water, filtered, and chlorine passed through the solution. On the addition of ether, the bromine is taken up by that fluid.

Treatment.—The immediate and free use of albumen, or starch.

Brucia. *See* Vegetable Poisons.

Calomel. *See* Mercury.

Camphor. *See* Vegetable Poisons.

Cantharides.—An acrid and corroding animal poison.

Symptoms.—A burning sensation in the throat; violent pain in the stomach and bowels; nausea, vomiting, and purging—the ejections being frequently bloody and purulent; great heat and irritation of the urinary organs, sometimes the most painful priapism; pulse quick and hard; convulsions, tetanus, delirium, syncope.

Morbid Appearances.—Inflammation and erosion of the stomach; if in substance, fragments of the flies, adhering to the mucous coat, or mixed with contents; marks of inflammation in the intestines and urinary organs: these are most evident when death does not soon follow the ingestion of the poison.

Tests.—The characteristic green, shining appearance of the fragments of the flies, and the character of the symptoms.

Treatment.—The promotion of vomiting by means of warm demulcents; copious dilution, bleeding, the warm bath, opiate frictions, enemata of mutton broth, laudanum, &c. Camphor, though not an antidote, alleviates some of the most distressing symptoms.

Carbonic Acid Gas.

Symptoms.—Great drowsiness; difficulty of respiration; loss of sensibility; the countenance of a livid or deep leaden color.

Morbid Appearances.—Whole body, but especially the face, swollen, which is also usually livid, and the features distorted; eyes generally prominent, and retaining their brilliancy. Vessels of the brain and lungs in a state of congestion.

Tests.—Expose a vessel, filled with lime-water, to the deleterious atmosphere, when, if carbonic acid be present, it will assume a milky appearance, and let fall a white precipitate. A lighted candle will detect the presence of carbonic acid gas (if in excess) by being immediately extinguished in the tainted atmosphere; it must, for this purpose, be held near the floor. [The utmost caution should be observed in introducing lighted tapers into close situations *supposed* to contain this gas, lest an explosive hydrocarbon may, instead, be met with.]

Treatment.—Remove the patient from the situation or apartment in which the poison has been inhaled; or open the doors, windows, &c., for admission of pure air.

Continued application of cold water to the head and neck. Bleeding may be necessary; or cupping at back of the neck. Cautious inhalation of steam from warm water placed in a convenient vessel.

Chlorine.—An acrid gaseous poison.

Symptoms.—Great and painful constriction of the glottis, cough, sensation of suffocation, alternating with asphyxia; if the case is protracted, inflammation of the larynx, and pneumonic inflammation; odor of the gas perceptible in the breath and in vomited matters.

Morbid Appearances.—Marks of irritation and inflammation in all the parts with which the poison has come in contact.

Tests.—A solution of this gas has a yellowish color, and a strong peculiar smell, which latter is evolved on boiling. It gives a white precipitate with nitrate of silver, which is insoluble in muriatic acid.

Treatment.—The best remedy is a free use of albumen. Magnesia with mucilaginous fluids may also be freely exhibited.

Chrome.—The only form of this metal that requires notice is the

Bichromate of Potassa.—An acrid mineral poison.

Symptoms.—Burning heat in the mouth, throat, and stomach; excessive and painful vomiting of bloody mucus; convulsions, palsy, &c.

Morbid Appearances.—Softening and abrasion of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines.

Tests.—In substance, by its orange-red color. In solution, by affording a rich red precipitate with nitrate of silver, a bright yellow with acetate of lead, a dingy green with sulphuretted hydrogen.

Treatment.—The use of the carbonates of potassa or soda to neutralize the excess of chromic acid, followed by the administration of emetics.

Cocculus Indicus. *See* Vegetable Poisons.

Colchicum Autumnale. *See* Vegetable Poisons.

Conium Maculatum. *See* Vegetable Poisons.

Copper.—This metal is not poisonous in a metallic state, but becomes highly so when oxidated, or in combination.

The most common preparations of copper are the Acetate (*verdigris*), Sulphate (*blue vitriol*), the Carbonate, and Ammoniuret.

Symptoms.—Violent headache, vomiting, pain in the bowels, cramps in the lower extremities, a peculiar and permanent coppery taste, diarrhœa, convulsions, palsy, and insensibility.

Morbid Appearances.—Marks of inflammation in the stomach and intestines. When the case has been protracted, there is often a green tinge of the lining membrane, and a jaundiced appearance of the skin.

Tests.—The Sulphate in a solid state: bright blue color, astringent metallic impression on the tongue.

In solution: transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen affords a brownish-black (*sulphuret of copper*) precipitate. Solution of ammonia precipitates a pure green substance, which, on further addition of ammonia, becomes dissolved; but when only a small amount of the poison is present, no precipitation occurs, a clear violet-colored solution being then at once presented. Ferrocyanide of potassium throws down a reddish-brown (*ferrocyanide of copper*) precipitate. A piece of polished zinc or iron (as the blade of a table-knife) acquires a plating of copper, if placed in a liquid containing the above salt. The tests for sulphuric acid will indicate its presence here as the combining acid.

The Acetate: Same tests as preceding, excepting the last.

The Ammonio-sulphate: has a brilliant violet-blue color, and an ammoniacal odor. Solution of arsenious acid affords a fresh apple-green precipitate; this experiment is, conversely, that for arsenious acid.

Treatment.—Vomiting to be promoted by copious draughts of warm water, milk, or mucilaginous fluids; various antidotes have been highly praised. Sugar was formerly recommended, but has not been as successful as was supposed. Albumen and milk form an insoluble compound with copper, provided they are in large excess. The protosulphuret of iron and iron filings have also been employed with advantage; but their action is too slow. The hydrated oxide of iron has been successfully administered where the arsenite of copper had been taken.

Corrosive Sublimate.—*See* Mercury.

Digitalis.—*See* Vegetable Poisons.

Iodine.

Symptoms.—In large doses, this substance causes heat and constriction of the fauces, nausea, offensive eructations, pain in the stomach, retching, colic, diarrhœa, quickness of the pulse, tremblings, great thirst, salivation, convulsions, &c.

Morbid Appearances.—Distension and inflammation of the stomach and bowels; sphacelation in some places: in protracted cases, increased size and paleness of the liver.

Tests.—In the solid form, it is in bluish-gray scales, having somewhat the odor of chlorine. When heated in a tube, it gives off violet fumes; when added to the mucilage of starch, it strikes a deep blue color. When it is mixed with other matters, pass a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen through the mixture, boil it, saturate with potassa, add mucilage of starch, filter, add nitric acid, and the color will indicate iodine.

Treatment.—Promote vomiting by the free administration of amylaceous and mucilaginous fluids, and treat the inflammatory symptoms as they occur.

Iodide of Potassium.

Symptoms.—Uneasiness of the stomach, followed by nausea, and a burning sensation in the stomach, vomiting, cephalalgia, vertigo, and tremors.

Morbid Appearances.—Stomach contracted; mucous membrane with ecchymosed spots, and some abrasions; marks of inflammation in the intestines.

Tests.—Solid state. Heat with the protoxide of manganese; moisten the powder with a mixture of equal parts of sulphuric acid and water; heat in a tube, and the purple vapor of iodine makes its appearance.

In solution: add to the filtered fluid an equal quantity of mucilage of starch, and a few drops of nitric acid, and the characteristic blue color will be produced. Test the urine in the same manner. It may also be detected in the solids of the body, by drying them, incinerating and lixiviating, filtering, and using starch and nitric acid.

Treatment.—The same as for iodine.

Iron.—Not poisonous in a metallic state; but some of its preparations act as irritants, especially the sulphate and the muriate.

Symptoms.—Nausea, vomiting, and purging; sensation of heat in the stomach and bowels; dejections of a black color, &c.

Morbid Appearances.—Softening of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines; the whole extent of the alimentary canal of a black color; marks of inflammation.

Tests.—For the sulphate: ferrocyanide of potassium will give a greenish-blue precipitate, becoming a deep blue by exposure to the air; hydrosulphuret of ammonia will give a black precipitate. The presence of sulphuric acid can be ascertained by means of nitrate of baryta.

Treatment.—In poisoning by either salt, magnesia or the alkaline carbonates should be freely given.

Lead.—In a metallic state, does not appear to be poisonous; but most of its compounds are so, especially the acetate, chloride, carbonate, and oxide.

Symptoms.—Obstinate constipation, violent colic with retraction of the abdomen; vomiting, pulse small and hard, laborious breathing, and tremors, gums with a blue tinge, paralysis of the extremities, &c.

Morbid Appearances.—The appearances on dissection are very various, but are principally those of inflammation.

Tests.—In a solid state: Mixed with potash and charcoal, and exposed to a red heat (or placed in a suitably sized hollow in a piece of charcoal, and exposed to a blow-pipe flame), metallic lead is formed.

In solution: Sulphuric acid, and sulphates, throw down a white (*sulphate of lead*) precipitate. Solution of carb. of soda gives a white (*carbonate of lead*) deposit. Solution of chromate of potassa a rich yellow (*chromate of lead*) precipitate. Transmission of hydrosulphuric acid produces a blackish (*sulphuret of lead*) precipitate. Zinc precipitates lead from solution of any of its salts.

To render the *carbonate* amenable to the foregoing tests, it must first be dissolved in a sufficiency of nitric acid diluted with distilled water.

Treatment.—Administer solution of sulphate of zinc in full doses; induce and continue vomiting. If an insoluble salt of lead is the poison, almond or olive oil must at first be given in considerable quantity. The free exhibition of the sulphate of soda or magnesia, or of milk or albumen, to be followed by an emetic. In colic, the treatment is to consist of active purgatives, followed by full doses of opium or Dover's powder. Inflammatory symptoms are to be counteracted by antiphlogistic means.

Lobelia.—*See* Vegetable Poisons.

Mercury.—In a metallic state exercises but a slight influence on the body, but in a state of vapor is capable of causing violent symptoms. All the salts of mercury are poisonous; but the most important is corrosive sublimate.

Symptoms.—The symptoms caused by corrosive sublimate resemble those produced by arsenic, but, from the salt being more soluble, they are more immediate and violent; there is a more marked taste, and the evacuations are more frequently bloody. There are three varieties of poisoning with mercury. In the first, the leading symptoms are, violent irritation of the alimentary tube, namely, vomiting, purging, pain at the pit of the stomach, and irritation in the throat; metallic, styptic taste, corrosion of the mouth, tongue, and palate; constriction of the throat, and difficulty of swallowing. Blood evacuated both by vomiting and by stools, suppression of urine, countenance flushed, tumid, and bloated. In the second variety, salivation and sloughing of the mouth succeed to the irritation and inflammation. In the third, mercurial erethism comes on, and is not preceded by the symptoms of local irritation. The first variety arises from the more soluble salts of mercury, in large doses; the second, from the same preparations, but in smaller doses, and more diluted; the third, by the more insoluble and refractory compounds.

Morbid Appearances.—These are similar to those attendant on irritative or corrosive poisoning. There are frequently shrivelling of the tongue, and enlargement of the papillæ and root. In some cases, red and black spots in the cavities of the heart. Corrosion, ulceration, and disorganization of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines. An inflamed condition of the urinary organs is also frequently observed.

Tests.—Corrosive sublimate in a solid state: Is sublimed when heated in a test-tube; and the acrimonious fumes speedily condense into a crystalline, semi-transparent mass. Placed in a test-tube, and potassa or soda added in solution, a yellow (*peroxide of mercury*) precipitate is thrown down (lime has the same effect). Triturated with an equal weight of well-dried carbonate of potassa, metallic globules of mercury will become visible.

In solution: Ammonia sends down a white (*ammonio-chloride of mercury*) precipitate. Solution of *proto*-chloride of tin affords a (*calomel*) precipitate, which at first is white, but acquires a leaden color on adding more of said test; when this precipitate (after being well agitated) is dried, minute globules of quicksilver are

formed. Transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen produces a (*bisulphuret of mercury*) precipitate, which at first is leaden-colored, then black. Solution of iodide of potassium affords an intensely brilliant scarlet (*proto-ioduret of mercury*) precipitate. Corrosive sublimate may be reduced to the metallic state through galvanic influence applied as follows: A drop of the suspected fluid being laid on a piece of polished gold, and both it and the gold touched at the same instant by a point of iron (as a thick needle, or the end of a penknife), a small silvery coating of mercury soon becomes apparent on the gold. Being most soluble in sulphuric ether, addition of this fluid is of much service when the poison is found mingled with organic or other matters.

The Bicyanide: When heated in a tube, cyanogen gas is evolved, which, when inflamed at the mouth, burns with a rose-red flame, with a blue halo.

Calomel: Is sublimated by heat. When heated along with potash, it at first assumes a black appearance, and then quicksilver globules are observed. Hydrosulphuret of ammonia is equally valuable in treatment of calomel, as in the foregoing.

The Iodide: On cautious application of heat, it sublimes in red-colored crystals, which soon change to yellow, and subsequently to a dusky hue. On exposure to a sufficient degree of heat, iodine fumes are disengaged. When mixed with potash (in equal weights) and heated in a test-tube, decomposition occurs; metallic mercury being sublimed, and iodide of potassium deposited in the tube.

Red Precipitate: Exposed to heat in a test-tube, metallic mercury is sublimed; evolution of oxygen being at the same time demonstrable.

The Persulphate: Treated in same manner as foregoing, sublimation of the mercury takes place; and sulphurous acid gas is perceptibly evolved.

Treatment. If vomiting does not already exist, it must be produced by the exhibition of emetics. Various antidotes have been suggested for this poison. The best appears to be albumen of eggs in continuous large doses, and infusion of catechu afterwards; sweet milk; mixtures of flour with water (for sake of gluten) in successive cupfuls; iron filings (emetics of tartrate of antimony have been recommended, to combat ptyalism, when present); but to check excessive salivation, small doses of the chlorate of potassa appear to be the most successful.

Morphia. *See* Vegetable Poisons. Opium.

Nux Vomica. *See* Vegetable Poisons.

Opium. *See* Vegetable Poisons.

Phosphorus.—A corrosive poison.

Symptoms are protracted in their appearance. A hot alliaceous taste in the mouth; acrid burning sensation in the throat and stomach; nausea and vomiting. The vomited matters are of a dark color, and emit white fumes; pulse small and frequent; frequently violent convulsions.

Morbid Appearances.—A general inflammatory appearance of the stomach and intestines, with sphacelated spots in various parts.

Tests.—The peculiarity of its odor; its highly inflammable property, when only moderately heated.

Treatment.—Mixture of magnesia and cold water, in repeated draughts. Promote continuous vomiting by tickling application of a feather to the fauces. The exhibition of oil is injurious, as it tends to dissolve the phosphorus.

Strychnia.—See Vegetable Poisons. Nux vomica.

Tin.—This is not poisonous in a metallic state; but some of its salts, as the chlorides, are violent irritants.

Symptoms.—An austere metallic taste; constriction of the throat, impeded respiration, violent vomiting, cramp of the stomach and violent colic, purging, pulse small and quick, convulsions, sometimes paralysis, asphyxia.

Morbid Appearances.—Inflammation and erosion of the stomach and intestines.

Tests.—Chloride of gold gives a deep purple-brown, almost black precipitate. Nitrate of silver affords a white precipitate, insoluble in nitric acid. Sulphuretted hydrogen throws down a deep chocolate-brown precipitate, even in diluted solutions.

Treatment.—Copious draughts of milk; then excite vomiting. Inflammatory symptoms to be combated by antiphlogistics, and nervous irritation by opiates and antispasmodics.

VEGETABLE POISONS.—These are very numerous, and possessed of the most different qualities; some being mere irritants, others narcotic irritants—whilst another class are pure narcotics.

IRRITANTS.—This includes a great number of vegetable substances, the principal of which are aloes, arum, capsicum, colocynth, creasote, croton seeds, elaterium, euphorbium, gamboge, jalap, mezereon, ricinus or castor seeds, savin, scammony, &c.

Symptoms.—Many of these articles act especially on the bowels, and in moderate doses are efficaciously used as purgatives. In large doses, they cause hypercatharsis, and much irritation of the stomach and bowels.

Morbid Appearances.—These are various degrees of inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

Tests.—None by means of reagents. The rich yellow color of *gamboge* may sometimes prove a means of its detection; and familiar acquaintance with others of the above substances may lead to their recognition by smell, taste, &c.

Treatment.—The expulsion of the poison by means of emetics, and, when this is effected, copious demulcent drinks in a warm state; succeeded by liquid cordial, stimulant, or opiate medicines suited to particular circumstances.

NARCOTICS.—This is a small class of the vegetable poisons, the most important of which are opium, hydrocyanic acid, and hyoscyamus.

OPIUM.

Symptoms.—Drowsiness, stupor, perfect insensibility, followed by delirium or profound coma; pallid countenance, deep and stertorous breathing, cold sweats, slow and full pulse, cold and livid skin, suspension of all the secretions except perspiration; sometimes convulsions, particularly in children.

Morbid Appearances.—Sometimes redness of the stomach and intestines, fluidity of the blood, engorgement of the lungs; but the only post-mortem appearance that appears to occur in all cases is turgescence of the vessels of the brain, sometimes with effusion of water on its surface or into the ventricles. But this condition of the brain does not furnish of itself any evidence of poisoning by opium, as it is frequently found to arise from a variety of other causes.

Tests.—Opium in substance: its peculiar taste, color, and odor (especially the latter quality when arising from opium in a softened or moist state, and more so if it be moderately heated; as when just obtained from the stomach).

In solution: Nitric acid throws down a red-colored (*nitrate of morphia*) precipitate. Tincture of the muriate of iron produces a (*meconate of iron*) deposit, which is also red.

When the suspected fluid has been procured from the stomach, it usually contains a mingling of organic substances; these must be broken down, and the whole rendered sufficiently fluid by addition of distilled water *when necessary*, then slightly acidulated with acetic acid; the liquor thus obtained, when well agitated, and filtered, must be evaporated to thickness of syrup. And, after being digested with alcohol, it must be boiled, and again concentrated to nearly the consistence of syrup. When this alcoholic extract (as it has been called) is dissolved in distilled water, solution of ammonia cautiously added produces a (*morphia*) precipitate, which acquires a yellow color when nitric acid is dropped into it. When the last named precipitate is removed by filtration, and acetate of lead added to the supernatant (*meconate of ammonia*) liquor, a (*meconate of lead*) deposit is afforded; which, when suspended in water, is decomposed

by transmission of sulphuretted hydrogen; a dark precipitate being thereby thrown down. The fluid remaining from this last process acquires a deep cherry-red hue on addition of the sesquichloride of iron.

Morphia in the solid state: Is soluble only in a slight degree in water. Nitric acid turns it first to an orange, and then to a deep orange-red. Chloride of iron gives an inky-blue color, which is destroyed by acids. Iodic acid is decomposed by morphia. To show this, the acid is to be mixed with starch; on the addition of morphia, the iodine combines with the starch, which becomes of a blue color, if the quantity is large, or of a reddish or purplish tint, if small.

Treatment.—The stomach to be evacuated by means of the stomach-pump, as speedily as possible. This is to be pursued until the water used no longer has the smell or taste of opium. When a stomach-pump cannot be procured, emetics of sulphate of zinc are to be administered, until the stomach is freed; strong decoctions of tea or coffee are found useful in the intervals. Cold affusions on the head, chest, and spine have been used with great success. Flagellation and other means of arousing the patient from a state of lethargy must also be employed. Bleeding should not be resorted to until all the poison has been eliminated, as the abstraction of blood tends to promote absorption. The administration of vinegar is also objectionable. The best liquid that can be given is a strong decoction of coffee. The various antidotes that have been recommended are useless.

HYOSCYAMUS.

Symptoms.—Sickness, stupor, dimness of sight and delirium, followed by coma and much dilatation of the pupils; pulse at first hard, but becoming weak and tremulous; petechia often making their appearance before death.

Morbid Appearances.—Inflammation of the stomach, bowels, and brain.

Tests.—There are no tests that can be relied upon, except a recognition of the plant and the nature of the symptoms.

Treatment.—The speedy evacuation of the poison, by means of emetics and purgatives, and the subsequent use of acidulous drinks.

NARCOTICO-IRRITANTS.—These are very closely allied in their effects to the last class, but have a more direct action on the spinal marrow and nerves, as shown by the more frequent occurrence of convulsions and paralysis. They differ much from each other in their action on the system; most of them, however, owing their properties to the presence of an alkaloidal principle. The most important are: digitalis, veratrum, conium, colchicum, lobelia, aconitum, belladonna, stramonium, tobacco, nux vomica, &c.

Symptoms.—These are various, but in general are vertigo, coma, delirium, paralysis, or convulsions, with disturbance and pain in the stomach and intestines. Those belonging to the nux vomica tribe have marked effects on the spinal marrow, causing tetanus and convulsions, but seldom coma or delirium; whilst, on the other hand, squill and foxglove produce symptoms of narcotism, preceded by vomiting, and other signs of irritant action on the stomach.

Morbid Appearances.—These, like the symptoms, are very various. In some cases, there is inflammation of the stomach and intestines; in others, this is wholly wanting. Where there have been symptoms of cerebral disturbance, traces of congestion of the brain are usually discernible, but are not found in every case.

Tests.—Most of these poisons, as before said, owe their deleterious powers to the presence of an alkaloidal principle, which is exceedingly difficult to detect by chemical tests; hence the strongest evidence is to be derived from an inspection of the fragments of the plant itself, if it has been administered in substance; but this mode of discrimination fails where the poison has been taken in the form of extract, infusion, or decoction. In such cases, the only reliance is on the symptoms and concomitant circumstances.

Treatment.—This consists in the prompt use of emetics, or the stomach-pump, followed by the administration of purgatives. No antidote can be relied upon; but, as

tannin decomposes these alkaloids, the free use of decoctions or infusions containing it may be resorted to with advantage.

Zinc.—This has no poisonous properties in a metallic state, but several of its salts possess active powers. Of these, the sulphate or white vitriol is the most common and most likely to occasion unpleasant symptoms.

Symptoms.—Pain in the abdomen, violent vomiting and diarrhœa, quick pulse, paleness and contraction of the features, coldness of the extremities. There is always a very austere taste in the mouth.

Morbid Appearances.—Marks of inflammation in the stomach and intestines.

Tests.—Ammonia gives a white precipitate, soluble in an excess of the alkali. Chromate of potassa affords an orange-red deposit, the chromate of zinc.

Treatment.—The free exhibition of warm water with milk. Infusions containing tannin. Where the poison has entered the bowels, emollient clysters are to be given.

TABLE OF POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

The following table, from Taylor "On Poisons," gives a succinct view of the most approved antidotes for the several poisons noticed in the foregoing pages:—

Non-Metallic Poisons.

Poisons.		*Antidotes.*
Mineral Acids.	Sulphuric, Nitric, Muriatic, Nitro-Muriatic.	Magnesia mixed with water or milk; carbonate of lime; compound chalk powder; soda, potassa.
Vegetable Acids.	Oxalic, Tartaric.	Carbonate of lime.
Salts.	Binoxalate of potassa.	Carbonate of lime. Sulphate of lime and water.
	Bitartrate of potassa.	Carbonate of soda in solution.
Alkalies.	Potassa, soda, ammonia, and their carbonates.	Vinegar, lemon juice, citric acid, oil.
Salts	Baryta and its soluble salts.	Sulphate of soda, potassa, magnesia or lime.
	Carbonate of baryta.	Mixture of sulphate of magnesia and vinegar.
	Alum.	Carbonate of soda or ammonia.

Metallic Poisons.

Arsenic and soluble arsenites.	Hydrated oxide of iron; hydrated magnesia.
	Mixture of oil and lime water.
Corrosive sublimate and salts of mercury.	Albumen, gluten or flour, diffused in water.
Soluble salts of lead.	The alkaline sulphates.
Carbonate of lead.	Sulphate of magnesia and vinegar.
Soluble salts of copper.	Albumen, gluten, flour diffused in water; milk.
Tartar emetic.	Decoctions and tinctures containing tannin.
	Magnesia.
Chloride of antimony.	Carbonate of soda; magnesia.
Salts of tin.	Milk; carbonate of soda; magnesia.
Sulphate or acetate of zinc.	Milk; carbonate of soda; magnesia.
Sulphate of iron.	Carbonate of soda or ammonia.
Nitrate of silver.	Chloride of sodium.

NARCOTIC POISONS.

Opium; hyoscyamus.	Emetics; stomach pump; cold affusion. Strong decoction of coffee; electro-magnetism.
Prussic acid.	Ammonia; chlorine; cold affusion.

MODES OF DISTINGUISHING SOME OF THE VEGETABLE ALKALOIDS, WHEN IN POWDER.

Treat the powder with nitric acid; this is colored red by *Brucia, Delphia, Morphia,* and by the *Strychnia* of commerce, but not the pure. If the reddened acid becomes violet on the addition of protochloride of tin, it is *Brucia;* if it becomes black and carbonaceous, it is *Delphia.* If the powder is fusible without decomposition, and decomposes iodic acid, it is *Morphia;* if it is not fusible without decomposition, and does not decompose iodic acid, it is *Strychnia.* If the powder strikes a green with nitric acid, it is *Solania;* if insoluble in ether, and does not redden nitric acid, it is *Emetia;* if soluble in ether, does not redden nitric acid, but melts and volatilizes with heat, it is *Atropia;* if thus affected by ether or nitric acid, but does not volatilize, it is *Veratria.*

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